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1985·ANNUAL·REPORT

PART I: 1985 Judicial Council Report to the Governor and the Legislature

PART II: Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the California Courts

JUDICIAL·COUNCIL OF·CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Council of California

The Judicial Council of California is required by the Constitution to survey the condition of business in state courts and to report and make appropriate recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6.) This 1985 Judicial Council Report contains the council's report to the 1985–86 Regular Session of the Legislature.

The Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the staff agency serving the council, is also included, continuing the practice that started in the Nineteenth Biennial Report. The Annual Report contains summaries of the continuing activities of the Judicial Council and its staff during 1984. It also includes detailed statistical data on the volume of business in all the courts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1984.

* * *

The 1985 Annual Report was produced under the general editorial supervision of Lynn Holton, Public Information Officer, Administrative Office of the Courts.

Constitutional and Statutory Provisions for the Judicial Council

The Judicial Council was originally provided for in section 1a of article VI of the State Constitution adopted November 2, 1926. This section was amended November 8, 1960. On November 8, 1966, a revised article VI was adopted and the provisions of former section 1a were amended and renumbered as section 6, and further revised November 5, 1974, to read:

> Sec. 6. The Judicial Council consists of the Chief Justice and one other judge of the Supreme Court, 3 judges of courts of appeal, 5 judges of superior courts, 3 judges of municipal courts, and 2 judges of justice courts, each appointed by the Chief Justice for a 2-year term; 4 members of the State Bar appointed by its governing body for 2-year terms; and one member of each house of the Legislature appointed as provided by the house.
>
> Council membership terminates if a member ceases to hold the position that qualified the member for appointment. A vacancy shall be filled by the appointing power for the remainder of the term.
>
> The council may appoint an Administrative Director of the Courts, who serves at its pleasure and performs functions delegated by the council or Chief Justice, other than adopting rules of court administration, practice and procedure.
>
> To improve the administration of justice the council shall survey judicial business and make recommendations to the courts, make recommendations annually to the Governor and Legislature, adopt rules for court administration, practice and procedure, not inconsistent with statute, and perform other functions prescribed by statute.
>
> The Chief Justice shall seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges. The Chief Justice may provide for the assignment of any judge to another court but only with the judge's consent if the court is of lower jurisdiction. A retired judge who consents may be assigned to any court.
>
> Judges shall report to the Judicial Council as the Chief Justice directs concerning the condition of judicial business in their courts. They shall cooperate with the council and hold court as assigned.

Other constitutional provisions dealing with the Judicial Council or the Chief Justice are found in article VI, sections 15 and 18(f). There are also a number of statutory provisions referring to the Judicial Council. *

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* Statutory provisions are found in: Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6180.1, 7085.4; Civ. Code §§ 70, 246, 3259, 4001, 4359, 4363, 4363.1, 4363.2, 4450, 4503, 4530, 4550, 4551, 4552, 4556, 4700.1, 4700.3, 4701, 4801.6; Code Civ. Proc. §§ 75, 77, 93, 116, 116.1, 117.1, 117.8, 117.10, 117.18, 117.20, 117.22, 170, 170.6, 170.8, 194.5, 201a, 203, 394, 404, 404.3, 404.7, 404.8, 412.20, 422.40, 425.12, 429.40, 431.40, 472a, 482.030, 489.230, 516.010, 516.020, 527.6, 543, 575, 575.1, 575.5, 583, 681.030, 693.010, 693.020, 693.030, 693.040, 693.050, 693.060, 700.010, 706.100, 706.103, 706.120, 706.122, 706.126, 706.127, 706.151, 901, 911, 1006.5, 1034, 1089, 1141.12, 1141.14, 1141.15, 1141.18, 1141.19, 1141.22, 1141.23, 1141.29, 1141.31, 1178, 1258.300, 1710.30, 1823.1, 1823.3, 1823.4, 1823.5, 1823.6, 1823.7, 1833, 1833.1, 2019, 2036.5; Evid. Code § 451; Gov. Code §§ 1234, 9144, 15424, 19825, 26720.5, 26824, 31680.1, 68070, 68071, 68072, 68090, 68090.2, 68110, 68115, 68116, 68117, 68500, 68500.5, 68501, 68502, 68503, 68503.5, 68504, 68505, 68507, 68508, 68509, 68510, 68511, 68511.2, 68511.3, 68511.5, 68512, 68513, 68513.2, 68513.4, 68514, 68514.2, 68515, 68516, 68517, 68518, 68519, 68519.5, 68520.5, 68521, 68521.5, 68522, 68523, 68525, 68526, 68527, 68528, 68529, 68530, 68531, 68532, 68533, 68534, 68535, 68536, 68540, 68540.5, 68541, 68542.5, 68543, 68543.5, 68545, 68546, 68548, 68551, 68552, 68560, 68561, 68562, 68562.1, 68563, 68564, 68701, 68926, 68926.1, 69508, 69752, 69753, 69796, 69801, 69894.3, 69899.5, 70045.2, 70046.3, 70048, 70114, 70129, 71042, 71180.4, 71386, 71601.3, 71610, 71700, 71702, 71703, 71704, 72194.5, 72274, 72450, 72602.14, 72604.5, 72624, 72631, 73105, 73106, 74748, 74903, 75002, 75003, 75028, 75036, 75060.6, 75080; Pen. Code §§ 190.7, 853.9, 977.2, 1029, 1038, 1050, 1053, 1170, 1170.1, 1170.3, 1170.4, 1170.5, 1170.6, 1191.2, 1213, 1213.5, 1235, 1238.5, 1239, 1240.1, 1241, 1246, 1247k, 1269b, 1269d, 1468, 1471, 1506, 1507, 3041, 13810, 13825, 13830, 13833, 14003, 14101; Prob. Code §§ 303, 1232, 1233, 1456, 1465, 1491, 3084, 3088, 3091; Rev. & Tax. Code § 5161; Veh. Code §§ 40500, 40513, 40522, 40600, 40610, 40618, 40653, 40692; Welf. & Inst. Code §§ 264, 265, 656.2.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN,
Governor of the State of California,
and Members of the Legislature

The 1985 Judicial Council Report is presented pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of article VI of the California Constitution.

January 1, 1985

HON. ROSE ELIZABETH BIRD,
Chairperson

HON. ALLEN E. BROUSSARD
HON. GERALD BROWN
HON. THOMAS F. CROSBY, JR.
HON. ELWOOD LUI
HON. FLORENCE BERNSTEIN
HON. DONALD B. CONSTINE
HON. MARIO G. OLMOS
HON. HARRY V. PEETRIS
HON. GERALD E. RAGAN
HON. FRANCES MUNOZ

HON. MICHAEL ANTHONY TYNAN
HON. EARL WARREN, JR.
HON. RAYMOND E. SCHAAL
HON. MIKIO UCHIYAMA
HON. BARRY KEENE
HON. ELIHU M. HARRIS
MR. GERT K. HIRSCHBERG
MR. KEVIN W. MIDLAM
MR. ANTHONY MURRAY
MR. ROBERT D. RAVEN

MR. RALPH J. GAMPELL, *Secretary*

The Judicial Council of the State of California [1]

Hon. Rose Elizabeth Bird
Chief Justice of California
Chairperson of the Judicial Council
State Building, San Francisco

Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Associate Justice, Supreme Court
State Building, San Francisco

Hon. Gerald Brown
Presiding Justice, Court of Appeal
Fourth Appellate District, Division One
San Diego

Hon. Thomas F. Crosby, Jr.[2]
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal
Fourth Appellate District, Division Three
Santa Ana

Hon. Elwood Lui
Associate Justice, Court of Appeal
Second Appellate District, Division Three
Los Angeles

Hon. Florence Bernstein
Judge of the Superior Court
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

Hon. Donald B. Constine
Judge of the Superior Court
San Francisco County, San Francisco

Hon. Mario G. Olmos
Judge of the Superior Court
Fresno County, Fresno

Hon. Harry V. Peetris
Judge of the Superior Court
Los Angeles County, Los Angeles

Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Judge of the Superior Court
San Mateo County, Redwood City

Hon. Frances Munoz
Judge of the Municipal Court
Orange County Harbor Municipal
Court District, Newport Beach

Hon. Michael Anthony Tynan
Judge of the Municipal Court
Los Angeles Municipal Court District
Los Angeles

Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.
Judge of the Municipal Court
Sacramento Municipal Court District
Sacramento

Hon. Raymond E. Schaal
Judge of the Justice Court
Lakeport Justice Court District
Lakeport

Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Judge of the Justice Court
Fowler-Caruthers Justice Court District
Fowler

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Senator, 2nd District
Santa Barbara/Ventura

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Assemblyman, 13th District
Oakland

Mr. Gert K. Hirschberg [5]
Attorney at Law
Los Angeles

Mr. Kevin W. Midlam [6]
Attorney at Law
San Diego

Mr. Anthony Murray [5]
Attorney at Law
Los Angeles

Mr. Robert D. Raven [6]
Attorney at Law
San Francisco

Mr. Ralph J. Gampell
Administrative Director of the Courts
and Secretary of the Judicial Council
San Francisco

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[1] Except as otherwise indicated, members were appointed by the Chief Justice on February 1, 1983 for two-year terms expiring January 31, 1985.

[2] Appointed by the Chief Justice on March 1, 1984, vice Hon. Sidney Feinberg.

[3] Appointed by the Senate Rules Committee pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and Senate Rule 13 of the 1983–84 Regular Session of the Legislature.

[4] Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly pursuant to article VI, section 6 of the Constitution and subdivision (L) of Assembly Rule 26 of the 1983–84 Regular Session of the Legislature.

[5] Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1986.

[6] Appointed by the State Bar Board of Governors for a two-year term expiring January 31, 1985.

Judicial Council Committees

Executive Committee [1]
Hon. Rose Elizabeth Bird, Chairperson
Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Donald B. Constine
Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.

Appellate Court Committee [1]
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Hon. Florence Bernstein
Hon. Gerald Brown
Hon. Thomas F. Crosby, Jr.
Hon. Elwood Lui
Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Mr. Anthony Murray
Mr. Robert D. Raven

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Hon. Allen E. Broussard
Hon. Gerald Brown
Hon. Thomas F. Crosby, Jr.
Hon. Donald B. Constine
Hon. Mario G. Olmos
Hon. Gerald E. Ragan
Hon. Michael Anthony Tynan
Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Hon. Elihu M. Harris
Mr. Anthony Murray

Superior Court Committee [1]
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Hon. Mario G. Olmos
Hon. Harry V. Peetris
Hon. Frances Munoz
Hon. Earl Warren, Jr.
Hon. Raymond E. Schaal
Hon. Barry Keene
Mr. Gert K. Hirschberg
Mr. Kevin W. Midlam
Mr. Robert D. Raven

Municipal and Justice Court Committee [1]
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Hon. Harry V. Peetris
Hon. Frances Munoz
Hon. Michael Anthony Tynan
Hon. Raymond E. Schaal
Hon. Mikio Uchiyama
Hon. Barry Keene
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Mr. Kevin W. Midlam

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Ms. Karen Goodson Pierce
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Mr. Hal F. Seibert
Mr. Joseph White

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Hon. Frank S. Petersen
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Hon. Roy L. Wonder
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Mr. Gerald Z. Marer
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Mr. William F. Brown
Mr. Sheldon Portman
Mr. James A. Pregerson
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Mr. Alan Slater
Mr. Charles S. Vogel

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Ms. Dolores Watson
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Mr. George F. Martin
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Mrs. Victoria Gibson
Mr. Ellis J. Horvitz
Mr. Charles Marson
Mr. Anthony Murray
Mr. Arthur E. Schwimmer
Mr. Bernard E. Witkin
Mr. Ralph J. Gampell
Mr. Robert Formichi

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Hon. Isabel R. Cohen, Vice-Chairperson [5]
Hon. Read Ambler [5]
Hon. Florence Bernstein [5]
Hon. Robert K. Byers [4]
Hon. Thomas M. Jenkins [4]
Hon. Steven R. McNelis [4]
Hon. Sheila Prell Sonenshine [5]
Mr. B. E. Witkin [6]

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[1] All members of this committee are members of the Judicial Council.

[2] One-half of the members of this committee are nominated by the State Bar for appointment by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council.

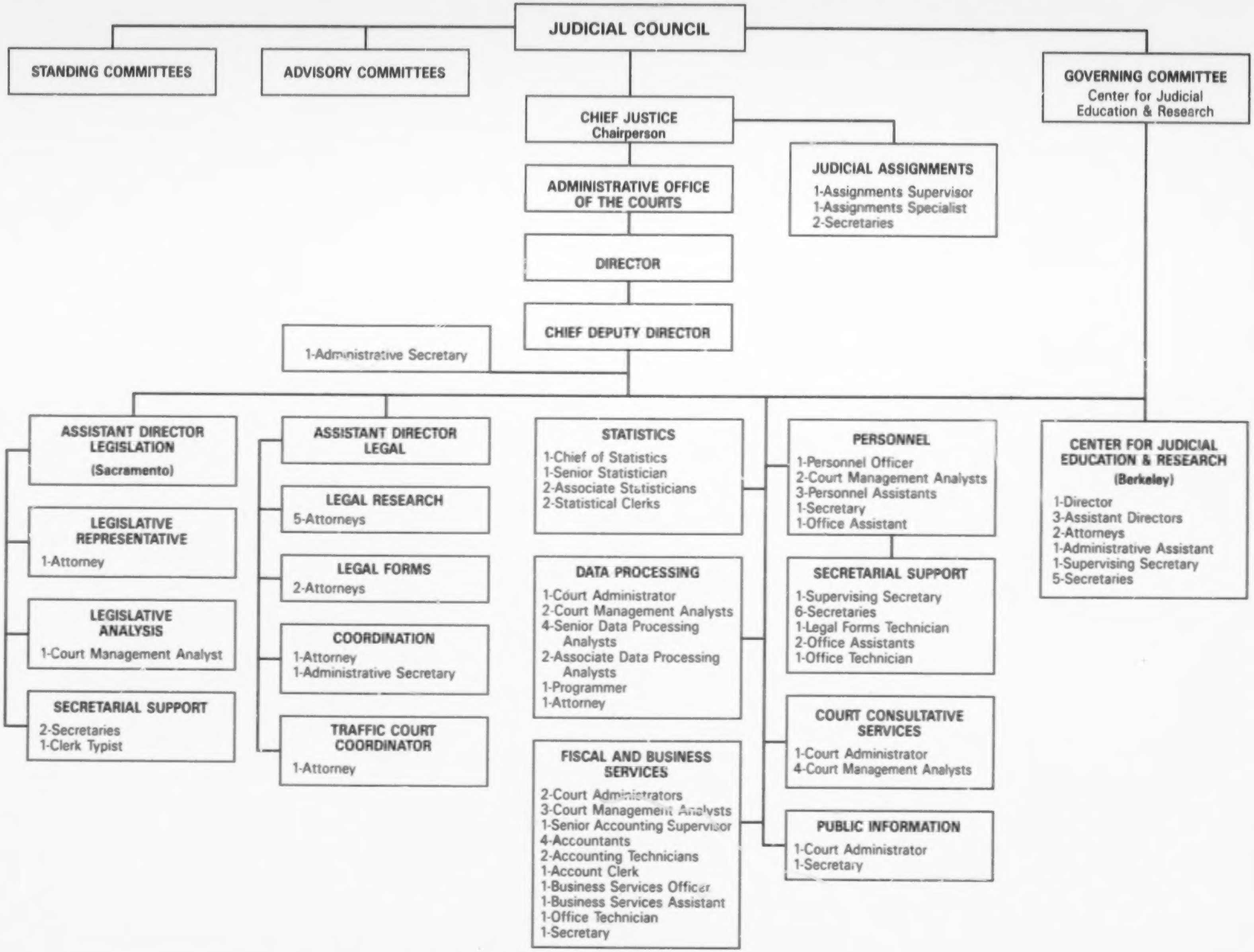
[3] An advisory committee appointed by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council with equal representation from the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association.

[4] California Judges Association representative.

[5] Judicial Council representative.

[6] Advisory member, not member of the Judicial Council.

1984 CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL COUNCIL ORGANIZATION CHART


JUDICIAL COUNCIL
STANDING COMMITTEES
ADVISORY COMMITTEES
GOVERNING COMMITTEE
Center for Judicial Education & Research
CHIEF JUSTICE
Chairperson
JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS
1-Assignments Supervisor
1-Assignments Specialist
2-Secretaries
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
DIRECTOR
CHIEF DEPUTY DIRECTOR
1-Administrative Secretary
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGISLATION
(Sacramento)
LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE
1-Attorney
LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS
1-Court Management Analyst
SECRETARIAL SUPPORT
2-Secretaries
1-Clerk Typist
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR LEGAL
LEGAL RESEARCH
5-Attorneys
LEGAL FORMS
2-Attorneys
COORDINATION
1-Attorney
1-Administrative Secretary
TRAFFIC COURT COORDINATOR
1-Attorney
STATISTICS
1-Chief of Statistics
1-Senior Statistician
2-Associate Statisticians
2-Statistical Clerks
DATA PROCESSING
1-Court Administrator
2-Court Management Analysts
4-Senior Data Processing Analysts
2-Associate Data Processing Analysts
1-Programmer
1-Attorney
FISCAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES
2-Court Administrators
3-Court Management Analysts
1-Senior Accounting Supervisor
4-Accountants
2-Accounting Technicians
1-Account Clerk
1-Business Services Officer
1-Business Services Assistant
1-Office Technician
1-Secretary
PERSONNEL
1-Personnel Officer
2-Court Management Analysts
3-Personnel Assistants
1-Secretary
1-Office Assistant
SECRETARIAL SUPPORT
1-Supervising Secretary
6-Secretaries
1-Legal Forms Technician
2-Office Assistants
1-Office Technician
COURT CONSULTATIVE SERVICES
1-Court Administrator
4-Court Management Analysts
PUBLIC INFORMATION
1-Court Administrator
1-Secretary
CENTER FOR JUDICIAL EDUCATION & RESEARCH
(Berkeley)
1-Director
3-Assistant Directors
2-Attorneys
1-Administrative Assistant
1-Supervising Secretary
5-Secretaries

Profile of the California Judicial System

The California Constitution vests the judicial power of the state in a Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, superior courts, municipal courts and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 1). The superior, municipal, and justice courts are the state's trial courts; the Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal are appellate courts that primarily review trial court decisions.

The Constitution also provides for these agencies concerned with judicial administration: the Judicial Council, that works to improve and expedite the administration of justice (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6); the Commission on Judicial Appointments, that must confirm all gubernatorial appointees to appellate court vacancies (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 7, 16); and the Commission on Judicial Performance, that deals with the admonishment, censure, removal or retirement of judges for misconduct or disability (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 8, 18).

The California judicial system consists of 234 courts and 1,341 authorized judgeships.[1] The names of judges of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and superior courts are listed in the *California Official Reports.* Over eighteen million cases were filed during fiscal year 1983–84; parking violations accounted for almost nine million of these cases.

The annual cost of the judicial system, not including capital outlay for facilities, is $806 million, with $124 million supplied by the state and the remainder funded by local county governments. Court revenues from fines, forfeitures, penalties and court fees, $691 million annually, are distributed to the state, counties and cities.

SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court is California's highest court and its decisions are binding on all other state courts.

The Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Associate Justices, has original jurisdiction in proceedings involving special writs: mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and habeas corpus. Under its constitutional authority to transfer cases to itself for decision, the court also exercises reviewing power over appeals to the Courts of Appeal either before or after final decisions have been handed down by the Courts of Appeal (Cal. Const., art. VI, §§ 10 and 12).

This reviewing power enables the Supreme Court to pass on important legal questions and to maintain uniformity in the law. Decisions of the Supreme Court are published in the *California Reports.*

Members of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. To be considered for appointment, a person must be an attorney admitted to practice law in California or have served as a judge of a court of record in this state for 10 years immediately preceding appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15).

Regular sessions are held in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento; the court may also hold special sessions elsewhere. Over 4,000 matters were filed in the Supreme Court during fiscal year 1983–84—3,200 were petitions for hearing in cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal.

The Supreme Court also reviews the recommendations of the Commission on Judicial Performance and the State Bar of California concerning the disciplining of judges and attorneys, respectively.

COURTS OF APPEAL

The Courts of Appeal, established by a constitutional amendment in 1904, are California's intermediate courts of review. They have appellate jurisdiction when superior courts have original jurisdiction, and in certain other cases prescribed by statute. Like the Supreme Court, they have original jurisdiction in habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari and prohibition proceedings (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 10). Over 16,000 appeals and original proceedings were filed during fiscal year 1983–84.

California has six appellate districts, each with at least one division. Each division is headed by three or more justices, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. The same rules governing the selection of Supreme Court justices apply to those serving on the Courts of Appeal. The Legislature has constitutional authority to create new Court of Appeal districts and divisions (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 3).

The six operating appellate districts are composed of 18 divisions and 77 justices. District headquarters are: First District, San Francisco; Second District, Los Angeles; Third District, Sacramento; Fourth District, San Diego; Fifth District, Fresno; Sixth District, San Jose.

Cases are decided by three-judge panels. Decisions of the panels, known as opinions, are published in the *California Appellate Reports* if those opinions meet certain criteria for publication. In general, the opinion is published if it establishes a new rule of law; involves a legal issue of continuing public interest; criticizes existing law or makes a significant contribution to legal literature (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 14; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 976). During fiscal year 1983–84, 15 percent of Court of Appeal opinions were certified as meeting the criteria for publication.

SUPERIOR COURTS

The superior court is the trial court of general jurisdiction. It is sometimes called the trial court of residual jurisdiction, because it accepts all matters except those statutorily given to other trial courts (Code Civ. Proc., § 82). The superior court sits as a probate court, juvenile court and conciliation court (see Prob. Code, § 301 et seq.; Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300 et seq.; Code Civ. Proc., § 1730 et seq.).

In addition, the superior court has trial jurisdiction over all felony cases, and all civil matters above the jurisdiction of the municipal and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 10; Code Civ. Proc., § 86; Pen. Code, § 1462). The superior court also handles cases asking for special relief, such as an injunction or a declaratory order.

There is a superior court in each of California's 58 counties; case workload determines the number of judges as fixed by the Legislature (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 4). The number in each court ranges from one in the sparsely-populated counties to more than 200 in Los Angeles County, reaching a total of 655 judges statewide. (See Gov. Code, § 69580 et seq.) More than 780,000 cases were filed during the 1983–84 fiscal year, including 560,000 civil filings, 105,000 juvenile filings and 74,000 criminal filings.

Superior court judges serve six-year terms and are elected on a nonpartisan ballot during a general county election (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6(b) and (c); Elec. Code, § 41). Vacancies are also filled by appointment of the Governor. A superior court judge must be an attorney admitted to practice law in California or have served as a judge of a court of record in this state for at least 10 years immediately preceding election or appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15).

The superior court also hears appeals from decisions of municipal and justice courts (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 11). All appeals, other than those in small claims cases, are heard by a three-judge appellate department in each county and are governed by rules adopted by the Judicial Council (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 6; Code Civ. Proc., §§ 77, 117.10, 901; Pen. Code, § 1468). Appeals also may be transferred to the Courts of Appeal (Cal. Rules of Court, rules 61–69).

MUNICIPAL COURTS

The two types of trial courts below the superior court are municipal and justice courts. Since January 1, 1977, the civil and criminal jurisdiction of municipal and justice courts has been the same (Code Civ. Proc., § 86; Pen. Code, § 1462).

There are 85 municipal courts with a total of 518 judges. State legislation authorizes the county boards of supervisors to divide counties into judicial districts.

A municipal court is established when the judicial district's population exceeds 40,000 (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 5).

Municipal courts have original trial jurisdiction in criminal misdemeanor and infraction cases (Pen. Code, § 1462), and in civil cases arising within the municipal court district involving $15,000 or less (Code Civ. Proc., § 86). Municipal courts also exercise small claims jurisdiction in cases not exceeding $1,500 (Code Civ. Proc., § 116.2); these cases are heard under simplified procedures, without attorneys. In addition, judges act as magistrates, presiding over preliminary hearings in felony cases to determine whether there is reasonable and probable cause to hold a defendant for further proceedings in superior court.

More than 17 million cases were filed in both municipal and justice courts during the 1983–84 fiscal year, including almost nine million parking violations. About 8.3 million nonparking cases were filed in municipal courts. Over 600,000 nonparking cases were filed in justice courts.

Municipal court judges are elected for six-year terms on a nonpartisan ballot by voters residing in the judicial districts in which their courts are located (Gov. Code, § 71145). Vacancies are also filled by the Governor (Gov. Code, § 71180). To be eligible, candidates must have been admitted to the practice of law in California for at least five years immediately preceding election or appointment (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 15).

JUSTICE COURTS

Constitutional provision is made for the establishment of a justice court in each judicial district having a population of 40,000 or less (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 5). There are 84 justice courts in the state.

Justice court judges are elected for six-year terms with vacancies filled by appointment of local county boards of supervisors, or by election. Boundaries and number of justice court districts are also set by the boards of supervisors. Before February 18, 1975, a justice court judge was required to be an attorney admitted to the California State Bar or to pass a qualifying examination given by the Judicial Council. [See Hennessy, Qualification of California Justice Court Judges: A Dual System, 3 Pacific L.J. 439 (1972).] Under legislation (Stats. 1974, ch. 1493) effective after the decision in *Gordon* v. *Justice Court* (1974) 12 Cal.3d 323, justice court vacancies must be filled by attorneys (Gov. Code, § 71701).

Since most justice courts have part-time caseloads, judges may supplement their judicial compensation with a private law practice. They may not practice law, however, before justice courts within their own county. Under legislation adopted after the *Gordon* case, the Chief Justice has designated several incumbent judges to serve as full-time circuit justice court judges. These judges receive salaries fixed by statute and paid through a state appropriation.

Judges of the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, superior courts and municipal courts may not practice law and are ineligible for any other public employment or public office. A superior or municipal court judge may, however, become eligible for election to another public office by taking a leave of absence without pay before filing a declaration of candidacy for that office. Acceptance of the new office constitutes resignation as a judge (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 17).

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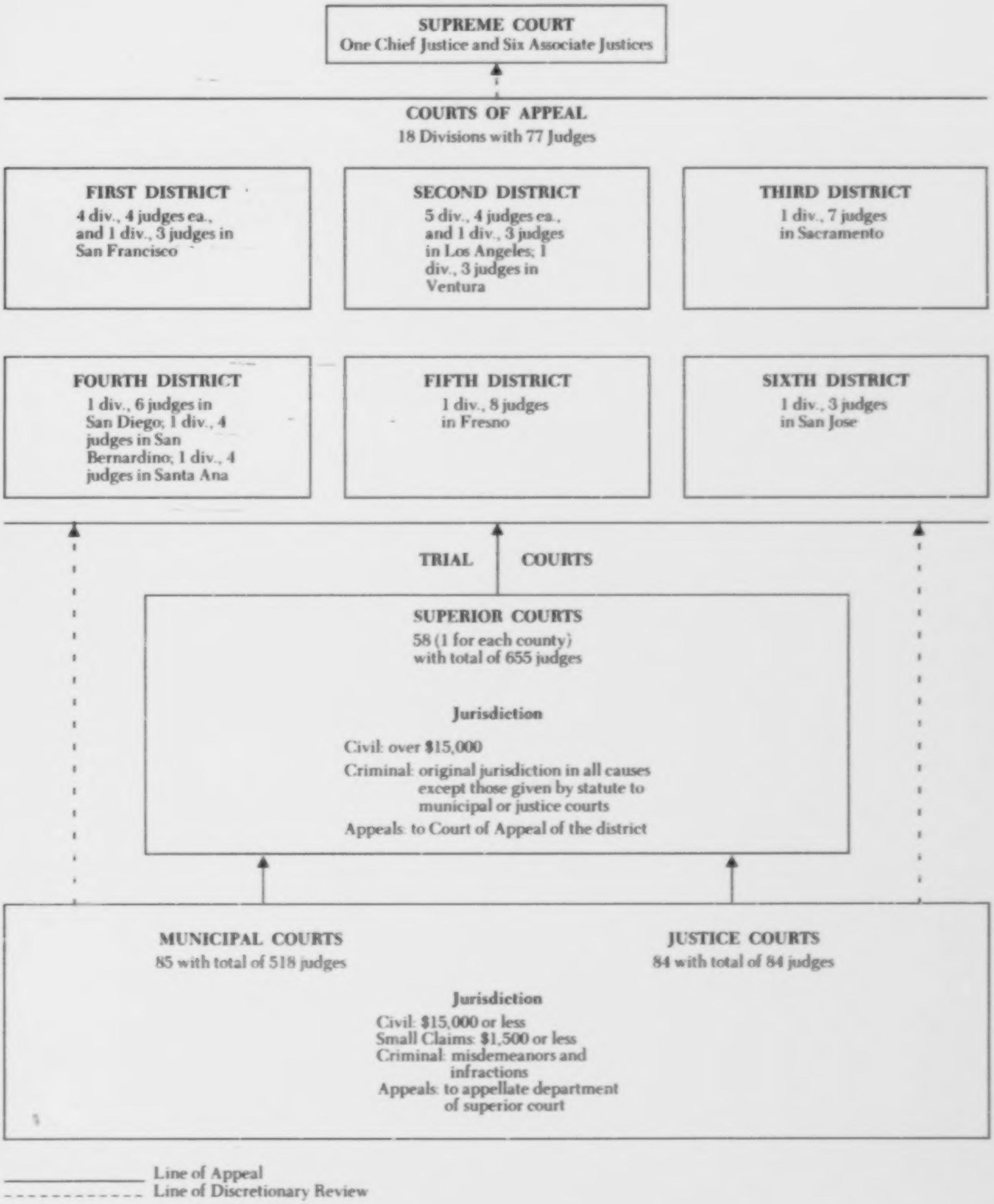
[1] As of July 1, 1984, there were 1,307 filled judgeships in California. The number of filled judgeships during the fiscal year ranged from 1,296 to 1,315. References to judgeships in this summary refer to authorized positions.

CALIFORNIA COURT SYSTEM *



SUPREME COURT
One Chief Justice and Six Associate Justices

COURTS OF APPEAL
18 Divisions with 77 Judges

FIRST DISTRICT
4 div., 4 judges ea., and 1 div., 3 judges in San Francisco

SECOND DISTRICT
5 div., 4 judges ea., and 1 div., 3 judges in Los Angeles; 1 div., 3 judges in Ventura

THIRD DISTRICT
1 div., 7 judges in Sacramento

FOURTH DISTRICT
1 div., 6 judges in San Diego; 1 div., 4 judges in San Bernardino; 1 div., 4 judges in Santa Ana

FIFTH DISTRICT
1 div., 8 judges in Fresno

SIXTH DISTRICT
1 div., 3 judges in San Jose

TRIAL COURTS

SUPERIOR COURTS
58 (1 for each county)
with total of 655 judges

Jurisdiction

Civil: over $15,000
Criminal: original jurisdiction in all causes except those given by statute to municipal or justice courts
Appeals: to Court of Appeal of the district

MUNICIPAL COURTS
85 with total of 518 judges

JUSTICE COURTS
84 with total of 84 judges

Jurisdiction

Civil: $15,000 or less
Small Claims: $1,500 or less
Criminal: misdemeanors and infractions
Appeals: to appellate department of superior court

____________ Line of Appeal
- - - - - - - - - - - - Line of Discretionary Review

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* Total number of judges refers to authorized judicial positions as of July 1, 1984.

PART I

JUDICIAL COUNCIL REPORT

Chapter 1

STATE FUNDING OF TRIAL COURTS

I. INTRODUCTION

Two bills were introduced in the 1984 session of the 1983–84 Regular Legislative Session to provide state funding of the trial courts with retention of local administrative control.

The bills, identical as introduced, were Assembly Bill No. 3108 and Senate Bill No. 1850, authored by Assemblyman Richard Robinson and Senator Barry Keene, respectively. Assembly Bill No. 3108 became the principal bill providing block grants for the following judicial positions:

$436,609 for each superior court judgeship;

$424,552 for each superior court subordinate judicial officer;

$424,091 for each municipal court judgeship;

$405,539 for each municipal court subordinate judicial officer.

Amendments in committee changed earlier distributions by adding payment of 90 percent of municipal court judges' salaries, while removing payments for justice courts.

This change was made in response to comments that the previous block grants provided too much to rural counties where court operational expenses are lower, and too little to the urban metropolitan county courts.

The final version of the Trial Courts Funding Act of 1984 is found in the double-joined enrolled versions of AB 3108 and SB 1850. The bills were vetoed by Governor Deukmejian.

II. PRINCIPLES OF STATE FUNDING PLAN

The state funding plan embodies principles outlined by Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird in her 1983 State of the Judiciary address to the State Bar, and by Judicial Council support for a state funded trial court system in California.

The principles are:

1. The trial courts are a part of a single state court system;
2. State funding should pay for trial court operations while retaining local administrative control;
3. A cap should be placed on escalating civil filing fees limited to a cost-of-living type adjustment to avoid restricted access to the courts by middle class litigants, or the development of a user fee funded court system.

The bill was structured in several parts, each addressing a separate issue related to the present county property tax based system of support for the courts, and the distribution of fines, forfeitures, and filing fees between county and city governments.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF OPTIONAL STATE FUNDING SYSTEM

The bill would have provided block grants to counties based on a formula of reimbursement for statutorily authorized judicial positions. The money would be used only for "court operations," as defined. A county could annually opt into the system by majority vote of the superior and municipal court judges, voting separately, and the county board of supervisors.

In return, the county would give up the right to set filing fees, and revenue from fines, forfeitures and filing fees would go to the Court Funding Trust Account in the state's General Fund. Block grant and civil filing fee increases would be keyed to a formula based on state employee salary increases.

Cities in option counties would be held harmless of financial loss under the act.

The statement of legislative intent declared in part that the method of financing trial courts should not create financial barriers to the fair and proper resolution of court cases, create barriers to access to the courts, nor create disparity in the availability of courts to attain dispositions of cases.

The Governor's veto message stated that the problem of trial court financing should not be solved apart from enactment of state specified trial court reforms.

IV. SUMMARY OF TRIAL COURT FUNDING ACT OF 1984

I. Principles

A. Providing state funding of trial courts with local administrative control.

(1) This is accomplished through a system of state block grants to counties for trial court operations.

B. Establishing a reasonable limitation on the increase in civil litigant filing fees.

(1) Civil filing fees are frozen in the year the bill becomes operative and are adjusted annually by the average percentage increase of state employee salaries.

(2) County revenues from civil filing fees and costs escalated at a 48.8 percent annual rate from 1979–80 to 1982–83, from $38.3 million to $94.5 million. It costs $115 to file for a divorce and $93 to ask the court for a temporary restraining order against domestic violence in the major metropolitan counties.

C. The state Constitution provides for a state court system, from the Supreme Court to the trial courts.

II. Elements

A. A County Option System

(1) The system is optional for each county.

(2) The county option is exercised annually by vote of a majority of the board of supervisors, the judges of the superior court, and the judges of the municipal court.

B. State Block Grants to Counties

(1) An option county would receive block grants for funding trial court operations, including the superior, municipal and justice courts.

(2) The amount of the block grant is based on the number of statutorily created superior and municipal court judges and the authorized subordinate judicial officers (commissioners and referees).

(3) First year reimbursement rates are:

(a) Superior court judge—$436,609;

(b) Superior court commissioner—$424,552;

(c) Municipal court judge—$424,091;

(d) Municipal court referee—$405,539.

(4) Annual adjustments are to be made based on the average increase received by state employees.

(5) The total of the block grant revenue may be expended on operation of the superior, municipal and justice courts.

III. Revenue Recaptured

A. All money collected from fines, forfeitures, penalty assessment and filing fees which would otherwise accrue to the city, county, or city and county is recaptured by the state.

B. Excluded from recapture is revenue from all law library trust fund fees, the courthouse construction fees and the criminal justice facilities fees.

IV. Cities Compensated

A. A city in an option county which suffers a revenue loss due to state recapture is reimbursed by the state for the full amount of the loss.

V. What Is Paid For Under "Court Operations"?

A. Included: superior and municipal court judges' salaries, benefits and retirement contributions; the cost of the court staff positions; materials; supplies; and actual indirect costs of county general services (not to exceed 18 percent).

B. Excluded: county law library trust operations and courthouse construction (fees not recaptured); district attorney services; indigent criminal defense; grand jury expenses; probation; and pretrial release services.

VI. Operational Date

The Trial Court Funding Act of 1984 is operational only upon the effective date of a statute appropriating funds for the purposes of this act.

VII. Balance Sheet

• State Trial Court Costs * (1985–86) =	$778M
• County Reimbursement Savings (state subventions, state salary and retirement share, and SB 90 payments to counties for court related programs) =	(18M)
• Revenue Recaptured (1985–86) =	(571M)
Net State Cost **	$189M

VIII. Benefits

A. The California Constitution's state court system will be paid for with state general fund revenues, not by county property taxpayers.

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* Note: This expense is the projected cost to be incurred; with 90 percent paid by counties, 10 percent by the state.

** Assumes all counties opt into the program.

B. There will be a full and complete accounting by a single agency of revenues received. Currently there are unexplained variations in amounts reported by counties and cities to the State Controller. (Between 1980–81 and 1981–82, cities reported fine and forfeiture revenue increased from $131 million to $141.2 million. At the same time, non-vehicle code fine and penalty revenue reportedly dropped from $44.1 million to $38.1 million.)

C. Court administration can realize a savings if the county-city split on fines and penalties is eliminated, and replaced by a claim reimbursement procedure for cities. Presently, the municipal court must keep track of who wrote the ticket (city police, county sheriff, CHP), and whether it was written within the city limits or in the county. This is done for the more than five million such citations written annually.

D. Promotes uniform procedures. The Legislature has adopted a practice, so as to avoid a statute being a "state-mandated local program," of making certain new court related bills optional with the local board of supervisors, resulting in county-by-county varying court procedures, e.g., written challenge to traffic citations, $25,000 judicial arbitration limit. This bill discourages this local option practice for court procedures.

E. Imposes a reasonable increase in civil filing fees to avoid a user fee system which operates to the detriment of middle income litigants.

F. Provides reasonable civil filing fees for civil litigants who may be in court not by choice but by reason of events beyond their own making.

G. The trial courts provide a vital dispute resolution forum in society which is appropriately a general state expense.

Following is the text of the Trial Court Funding Act of 1984, contained in Assembly Bill No. 3108 and Senate Bill No. 1850 of the 1983–84 Regular Session:

ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 3108

An act to repeal Section 1141.32 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and to amend Section 68206 of, and to add Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 77000) to Title 8 of the Government Code, relating to courts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 3108, Robinson. Trial courts: state funding.

Under existing law, the cost of funding the trial courts is borne by the individual counties, with limited provision for state contributions to salaries of superior court judges and superior court judges' retirement and so-called block grants made in the Budget Act for support of certain trial courts. Various revenues received by the courts from filing fees, fines and forfeitures, and penalty assessments and surcharges are payable to the county treasuries, with specified portions of fines, forfeitures, and assessments payable to cities within each county.

This bill would enact the Trial Court Funding Act of 1984, which would establish a program of state funding of trial courts on a yearly, county-option basis. Revenues received by the courts in option counties from filing fees, fines and forfeitures, and penalty assessments and surcharges, with specified exceptions, would offset state funding. The bill would specify the filing fees in an option county. The bill would also provide that the state shall reimburse any city in an option county for specified loss of revenue. The bill would become operative upon the effective date of a statute appropriating funds for the purposes of the bill.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 1141.32 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed.

SEC. 2. Section 68206 of the Government Code is amended to read:

68206. (a) Of the annual salary of each superior court judge the county for which he or she is elected or appointed shall pay the amount prescribed below and the remainder shall be paid by the state:

(1) Nine thousand five hundred dollars ($9,500) for a county of 250,000 or more.

(2) Seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) for a county of more than 40,000 and less than 250,000.

(3) Five thousand five hundred dollars ($5,500) for a county of 40,000 or less.

(b) In any state funding option county, of the annual salary of each superior and municipal court judge, the county for which he or she is elected or appointed shall pay the amount prescribed below and the remainder shall be paid by the state:

(a) Nine thousand five hundred dollars ($9,500) for a county of 250,000 or more.

(b) Seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) for a county of more than 40,000 and less than 250,000.

(c) Five thousand five hundred dollars ($5,500) for a county of 40,000 or less.

SEC. 3. Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 77000) is added to Title 8 of the Government Code, to read:

CHAPTER 13. OPTIONAL STATE FUNDING OF TRIAL COURTS

Article 1. General Provisions

77000. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Trial Court Funding Act of 1984.

77001. The following definitions govern the construction of this chapter:

(a) "Block grant" means the amount of state funds to be provided to a participating county for the support of the operation of the trial courts, as determined by the product of the rate of reimbursement under Section 77200 multiplied by the number of reimbursable positions.

(b) "Board" means the board of supervisors of a county.

(c) "Court operations" means the county share of superior and municipal court judges' salaries, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions, and the salary, benefits, and public agency retirement contributions for justice court judges, subordinate judicial officers, other court staff including all municipal court staff positions specifically prescribed by statute, one bailiff per authorized judicial position, and materials and supplies relating to court operations, and actual indirect costs, not to exceed 18 percent of the block grant, for county general services attributable to court operations, but specifically excluding, but not limited to, law library operations conducted by a trust pursuant to statute; courthouse construction; or district attorney services; probation services; indigent criminal defense; grand jury expenses and operations; and pretrial release services.

(d) "Filing fees" means any and all fees and charges, liberally construed, collected or collectible for filing, processing, copying, endorsing, or for any other service related to trial court activity, except law library trust fund fees and courthouse construction fees.

(e) "Fine" means any monetary penalty collected for a violation of law, to the extent it would otherwise accrue to the benefit of a city, county, or city and county, including any penalty assessments or surcharges, whether collected by a court or agency of a county or city or city and county and regardless of the stage of the process after citation at which it is collected, except law library trust fund fees, criminal justice facility construction fees, courthouse construction fees, and money collected under any state law relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game.

(f) "Forfeiture" means all money forfeited by a person charged or cited for a violation of law, to the extent it would otherwise accrue to the benefit of a city, county, or city and county, except any money collected under any state law relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game, including bail, any penalty assessments or surcharges, whether collected by a court or agency of a county or city or city and county and regardless of the stage of the process after citation at which it is collected.

(g) "Option county" means a county or city and county which has adopted the provisions of this chapter for the current fiscal year.

(h) "Penalty assessment" means any amount charged as a proportion of any fine or forfeiture and collected in addition thereto, to the extent it would otherwise accrue to the benefit of a city, county, or city and county, except any money collected under any state law relating to the protection or propagation of fish and game.

(i) "State-mandated local program" means any and all reimbursements owed or owing by operation of either Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution, or Section 2231 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, or both.

(j) "Subordinate judicial officer" means a court commissioner or referree authorized by statute.

(k) "Trial court" means a superior court, municipal court, or justice court.

Article 2. Legislative Findings

77100. The Legislature finds and declares that:

(a) The trial of civil and criminal actions is an integral and necessary function of the judicial branch of state government under Article VI of the California Constitution.

(b) All citizens of this state should enjoy equal and ready access to the trial courts.

(c) Local funding of trial courts may create disparities in the availability of the courts for the resolution of disputes and the dispensation of justice.

(d) The method of funding trial courts should not create financial barriers to the fair and proper resolution of civil and criminal actions.

(e) Many people defend their personal and property rights in the courts, and seek redress through the judicial system only when compelled by sheer necessity of circumstance.

(f) This chapter is enacted to promote the general welfare and to protect the public interest in a viable and accessible judicial system.

77101. The Legislature further finds and declares that the expenditure of the state funds under the provisions of this chapter is in the public interest and necessary to the accomplishment of the purposes set forth above.

Article 3. State Finance Provisions

77200. The state, upon completion of the audit by the Controller of all accounting reports submitted by each option county, as specified by the Controller, shall transmit to each option county quarterly payments on the block grant owing to that county based upon the following rate of reimbursement:

(a) Four hundred thirty-six thousand six hundred nine dollars ($436,609) for each superior court judgeship; plus

(b) Four hundred twenty-four thousand five hundred fifty-two dollars ($424,552) for each superior court commissioner or referee; plus

(c) Four hundred twenty-four thousand ninety-one dollars ($424,091) for each municipal court judgeship; plus

(d) Four hundred five thousand five hundred thirty-nine dollars ($405,539) for each municipal court commissioner or referee.

77201. The sums set forth in Section 77200 shall be increased for each fiscal year by a percentage equal to the overall average percentage increase, if any, granted to state employees for salaries for the preceding state fiscal year. This increase shall be cumulative but not compounded beginning with an adjustment for the 1986–87 fiscal year based on the 1985–86 state employees adjustment.

77202. (a) The number of judges, commissioners, and referees for the purpose of calculating the block grant for a county shall be as follows:

(1) The number of judges for purposes of calculating the block grant shall be those authorized by statute.

(2) The number of subordinate judicial officers for purposes of calculating the block grant shall be the number of full-time commissioners and referees authorized by statute and funded, except that if a board of supervisors is authorized by statute to increase the number of subordinate judicial officers, then the number shall be those authorized and funded pursuant to that authority as of July 1, 1984.

(b) The number of commissioners and referees shall not be changed during the first three years in which this chapter is in operation, and thereafter by specific statutory creation. An option county shall report the nature and quantity of the work performed by commissioners and referees, including the amount of stipulated cases heard by subordinate judicial officers, as required by the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council shall report on this data by December 31, of the second year following the year in which this chapter becomes operative.

(d) It is the intent of the Legislature that judicial duties be performed to the extent possible by judges and not by subordinate judicial officers, that the number of commissioners and referees be reduced, that those not performing subordinate judicial duties be replaced by the equivalent number of judges, and that nothing in this chapter shall be construed as legislative intent to provide block grants permanently for subordinate judicial officers who perform the duties of judges.

77203. Reimbursement to an option county pursuant to this chapter shall be in lieu of any sixty thousand dollar ($60,000) block amount traditionally provided by the Legislature for superior court judgeships established since January 1, 1973, for which such grants would otherwise be provided, or payment for any prior or current program for which reimbursement of state-mandated local programs for the trial courts is claimed.

77204. An amount not less than the block grant owing to an option county shall be expended by the county for court operations. However, an option county shall also continue to provide the trial courts with the same proportionate level of indirect services as was provided in the 1983–84 fiscal year, shall also fulfill its shared financial and other obligations pursuant to Section 68073 of the Government Code, and shall budget for judicial arbitration and court mediation and conciliation services at a level of service proportionate to the number of cases filed subject to such programs in the 1983–84 fiscal year.

77205. The option county shall receive block grant disbursement from the state quarterly.

The Controller shall adopt appropriate regulations for recordkeeping, accounting, and reporting by an option county in order to determine the expenditures and revenues relating to this chapter. The Judicial Council may adopt other pertinent rules to further the implementation of this chapter.

Article 4. County Option Procedure

77300. An option county shall notify the state of its intent to opt into the system on or before August 1 of the year in which this chapter becomes operative, or on or before May 1 of any succeeding year, with annual renewal resolutions to be filed on or before May 1 of any succeeding calendar year, with regard to the immediately following fiscal year.

By accepting state funding of trial courts, the county agrees to perform all duties and provide services required by this chapter and all other provisions of law.

77301. A county shall notify the state of its intent to opt into the system by transmitting to the Secretary of State a resolution, agreeing to be bound by the provisions of this chapter in consideration for state funding of trial courts in that county.

The resolution shall be signed by the chairperson of the board of supervisors, the presiding judge of the superior court, and the presiding judge of the municipal court district in which the county seat is located, if there is a municipal court, and shall certify that a majority of each of the board of supervisors, the judges of the superior court, and the judges of the municipal courts in the county request state funding.

Article 5. Revenue Recapture

After disposition of all Vehicle Code fines and forfeitures, or portions thereof, in accordance with Sections 1463.02 to 1463.20, inclusive, of the Penal Code, all fines and forfeitures, or portions thereof, which otherwise would accrue to the benefit of a city or cities within an option county, and all filing fees and fines and forfeitures, or portions thereof, which otherwise would accrue to an option county, shall all be transmitted quarterly by the county to the state.

All moneys so transmitted to the state shall be deposited by the Controller into the Court-Funding Trust Account, which is hereby created in the General Fund. Interest on the account shall be to the sole benefit of the state.

In the first year in which a county receives state funding for the trial courts under this chapter, the minimum amount of a county's transmittal of fines and forfeitures shall be equal to the higher of the actual amounts reported, or otherwise determined by the Controller, for the 1983–84 fiscal year or the actual amounts thereof collected in the first fiscal year for which state funding for trial courts is received, whichever is greater.

In the second and each succeeding fiscal year, the county transmittal amount to the state shall be increased by 90 percent of any increase over and above the preceding year's total amount transmitted to the state or the actual transmittal amount in the preceding fiscal year, whichever is the greater amount.

Article 6. Filing Fees and Inflator Factor

77500. The filing fees in the superior court of an option county shall be the same as those lawfully charged on January 1 of the year in which this chapter becomes operative, subject to the provisions of Section 77501.

The filing fees in a municipal or justice court in an option county shall be the same as those lawfully charged on January 1 of the year in which this chapter becomes operative, subject to the provisions of Section 77501.

77501. On January 1 of the year following the year in which this chapter becomes operative, and on January 1 of each year thereafter, the filing fees in each option county shall be increased by the overall average percentage increase granted to state employees for salaries for the preceding state fiscal year, as determined by the Controller.

Article 7. Reimbursement Distributions

77600. (a) A city in an option county shall be reimbursed by the state in the amount it would have received from fines, forfeitures, and penalties in the prior fiscal year if that city were not in an option county. Such reimbursement shall be made from moneys in the Court Funding Trust Account in two substantially equal payments on or before August 1 and November 1.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if this chapter is operative for the 1985–86 fiscal year and a county of the first class is an option county, then a city of more than 2,900,000 population according to the 1980 decennial federal census shall be reimbursed initially by the state for that fiscal year in the manner provided in subdivision (a), but for an amount projected to have been received by that city in the 1985–86 fiscal year if that city were not in an option county. The amount shall be adjusted promptly following the end of the fiscal year to equal the actual amount of fines, forfeitures, and penalties received in the 1985–86 fiscal year.

77601. This chapter shall not apply in any county for any fiscal year in which the distribution of moneys to cities in that option county is not made as provided in this article.

77602. If, by arrangement with a court, a city in an option county collects parking violation revenue, then that city shall retain that revenue, which shall be reported to the Controller and independently audited at the city's expense. The amount otherwise owing under Section 77600 shall be reduced by the amount of such revenue.

77603. If an option county elects not to opt into this chapter in a succeeding year or the chapter otherwise becomes inoperative in the county for a succeeding year, then the state or city shall pay, as the case may be, the difference between the amount paid by the state to a city and the actual amount the city would have received from fines, forfeitures, and penalties in the preceding option year. Such payment shall be made by November 1 of the succeeding year.

77604. If any portion of this chapter is declared to be unconstitutional or void, the entire chapter shall become inoperative.

SEC. 7. Sections 5 and 6 of this act shall become operative only if Assembly Bill 3108 of the 1983–84 Regular Session is chaptered and adds Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 77000) to Title 8 of the Government Code, in which case Sections 5 and 6 shall become operative at the same time as Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 77000) of Title 8 of the Government Code.

Chapter 2

SUPREME COURT REVIEW OF COURT OF APPEAL DECISIONS

The voters approved new Supreme Court review procedures at the November 6, 1984 general election. The proposal placed on the ballot was Senate Constitutional Amendment 29, introduced by Senator Diane Watson for Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird, with the support of the Judicial Council. It appeared as Proposition 32.* The measure was placed on the ballot by a combined Senate and Assembly vote of 100 to 1.

The amendment makes the following changes to article VI, section 12 of the California Constitution.

Existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~, and provisions added are printed in *italic type*.

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE VI
SECTION 12

First—That Section 12 of Article VI thereof is amended to read:

~~See.~~ *Sec.* 12. *(a)* The Supreme Court may, before decision ~~becomes final~~, transfer to itself a cause in a court of appeal. It may, before decision, transfer a cause from itself to a court of appeal or from one court of appeal or division to another. The court to which a cause is transferred has jurisdiction.

(b) The Supreme Court may review the decision of a court of appeal in any cause.

(c) The Judicial Council shall provide, by rules of court, for the time and procedure for transfer and for review, including among other things, provisions for the time and procedure for transfer with instructions, for review of all or part of a decision, and for remand as improvidently granted.

(d) This section shall not apply to an appeal involving a judgment of death.

Second—That the amendment to Section 12 of Article VI shall take effect six months after the date on which it is approved by the electorate.

The amendment changes the state Constitution to streamline Supreme Court procedures by allowing the court to review specific issues in cases accepted for hearing from the Courts of Appeal, rather than deciding all the issues raised on appeal.

Since 1860, California case law has held that the opinion and decision of a lesser appellate review ceases to exist at the moment a hearing is granted by the Supreme Court. (*Argenti* v. *San Francisco* 16 Cal. 255; and *Seale* v. *San Francisco,* 16 Cal. 284.)

The first cases addressed review by the appellate departments of the Supreme Court, which the state Constitution authorized from 1849 until 1967 and subsequent cases applied the principle so as to also nullify and void Court of Appeal decisions after that court's creation in 1904. (*Noel* v. *Smith* (1905) 2 Cal. App. 158, at 161.)

By granting the Supreme Court power to review the decision of a Court of Appeal the amendment recognizes for the first time that a reviewed lower appellate court opinion may stand as a decision of record (§ 12(b)).

The power of the court to decide limited issues will free the court of the burden of spending time and energy deciding every technical issue raised in any case accepted for hearing.

The amendment provides for the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court specifying the time and procedure for transfer and review. These rules are to include procedures for transfer with instructions, review of all or part of a decision, and remand of cases as improvidently granted (§ 12(c)).

The measure was supported by State Attorney General John K. Van de Kamp, the State Bar of California, the California Judges Association, the California Academy of Appellate Lawyers, and the California Taxpayers Association.

Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird appointed an Advisory Committee to Implement Proposition 32, chaired by Allen E. Broussard, Associate Justice of the California Supreme Court.

Other members appointed were: Associate Justices Joseph R. Grodin and Otto M. Kaus, of the California Supreme Court; Attorney General John K. Van de Kamp; Chief Judge James R. Browning of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; Presiding Justice George A. Brown of the Court of Appeal, Fifth Appelate District; Presiding Justice Robert Feinerman of the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Five; Presiding Justice Mildred L. Lillie of the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Seven; Presiding Justice Robert K. Puglia of the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District; Presiding Justice Steven J. Stone of the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Six; Presiding Justice John K. Trotter, Jr. of the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Division Three; Presiding Justice Arleigh M. Woods of the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Four; Associate Justice Earl Johnson, Jr. of the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, Division Seven; Associate Justice Don R. Work of the Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Division One; and Judge Jack E. Goertzen of the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

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* Enacted by a vote of 59 percent to 41 percent; 4,643,351 to 3,196,841.

Also appointed as committee members are: Mr. Stephen Adams, Attorney at Law; Dean Florian Bartosic, School of Law, University of California, Davis; Ms. Victoria De Goff, Attorney at Law; Mrs. Victoria Gibson, Attorney at Law; Mr. Ellis J. Horvitz, Attorney at Law, Past President, Academy of Appellate Lawyers; Mr. Charles Marson, Attorney at Law and former Professor at Stanford School of Law; Mr. Anthony Murray, Attorney at Law; Mr. Arthur E. Schwimmer, Attorney at Law, President, Academy of Appellate Lawyers; Mr. Bernard E. Witkin, Attorney at Law; Mr. Ralph J. Gampell, Director, Administrative Office of the California Courts; and Mr. Robert Formichi, Reporter of Decisions, California Supreme Court.

Chapter 3

REPRESENTATION OF INDIGENTS IN CRIMINAL APPEALS

I. INTRODUCTION

Item 0250-001-001 of the 1984–85 Budget Act reads, in part, as follows:

> The Judicial Council and the State Public Defender (SPD) shall report the following information to the Legislature by December 1, 1984: (a) The number of indigent appeals that will be handled by private appointed counsel and by the SPD in 1984–85 and 1985–86; (b) Any difficulties the council is experiencing or anticipates to experience in obtaining qualified individuals or organizations to provide appointed counsel oversight services, and how it proposes to overcome those difficulties; (c) The role of the SPD in the statewide system of indigent defense proposed by the Judicial Council; and (d) The potential for using the SPD to perform the appointed counsel oversight responsibilities and the costs benefits of such a proposal.
>
> In developing this information, the Judicial Council and the SPD shall endeavor to coordinate their efforts to the fullest extent possible.

II. HISTORY

The courts have the ultimate responsibility for implementing the Sixth Amendment guarantee of effective assistance of counsel in criminal appellate proceedings.

In its 1970 annual report the Judicial Council noted substantial inadequacies in the then-existing system for representation of indigent criminal appellants:

> There is considerable dissatisfaction with the operation of the present system, despite the substantial increase in the funds expended for assigned counsel. It is clear from statements made by the appellate judges that there is a general belief that the system is no longer adequate. The reliance upon court-appointed counsel to handle appellate cases was more appropriate at a time when there were far fewer criminal appeals and the rights of defendants were far less extensive. Recent experience shows that a continued reliance upon court-appointed counsel as the means for providing representation for indigent defendants on appeal is undesirable from the point of view of the defendant, the court, the legal profession and the public. The recruitment of counsel to represent indigent appellants is a persistent and growing problem for the courts, and it is frequently impossible to obtain experienced counsel. Most of the volunteers are recent admittees of the bar with little or no experience in the field of criminal law. As a result, the quality of representation is uneven and sometimes inadequate. In testimony before a legislative committee it was estimated that 30 to 40 percent of the appeals filed for indigents in criminal cases fell "below an acceptable level of quality." Such representation places a substantial burden on the appellate courts in insuring that defendants are not harmed by the deficiencies of counsel and requires the expenditure of time by the court and the staff that could otherwise be used in disposing of civil cases.[1]

The council considered alternatives to this situation and recommended that the Legislature establish a State Public Defender system.

Five years later, the Office of the State Public Defender was created. It became operative in 1976. The State Public Defender has provided quality representation in about 30 percent of the appeals by indigent criminal defendants. Most of these have been serious appeals, including homicides resulting in the death penalty or imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole.

The courts have continued to seek ways to assure adequate representation in the remaining 70 percent of indigent criminal appeals handled by private counsel.[2] For this majority of cases, appointed counsel have, on occasion, been inexperienced, overmatched by the appeal, or incompetent to render adequate services. This has adversely affected both the appellants and the courts, whose staffs have been pressed to compensate for the inadequate representation by some appointed counsel.

Beginning in 1980, the appellate courts, with the assistance of the Administrative Office of the Courts, have been taking increasingly sophisticated measures to improve this situation.

One measure has been the increase in appointed counsel fees from $20 to $50 per allowable hour generally, and from $40 to $60 per allowable hour for death penalty appeals. It appears that the new compensation rates have attracted more competent counsel.

The most substantial improvements, however, have involved private administrators who recruit and match counsel to each case and, in some cases, provide quality control services in assistance of counsel.

III. COUNTY-WIDE ADMINISTRATION IN THE FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT

The first administrative contracts were entered into with bar associations, conflicts programs and some individual criminal specialists on a county-by-county basis in the First Appellate District. There are now nine contractors covering the 10 largest counties that formerly constituted the First District (three are now in the Sixth District). The 10 covered counties include Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Monterey, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano and Sonoma. Approximately 90 percent of the appeals in the First and Sixth Districts come from these counties. The administrators have cooperated among themselves and with the State Public Defender in the division of cases and the use of support programs, including training programs.

The principal function of the contractors is to effectively match counsel to each case by reviewing both the case and the qualifications of counsel. For this essential service, the administrator receives $50 for each appointment.

The goal of the informed matching system is to prevent situations when inexperienced counsel is overwhelmed by a serious and difficult appeal or the talents of an experienced appellate attorney are squandered on a "garden-variety" case. It appears that this goal is being achieved. The First Appellate District reports significantly better representation from attorneys recommended by the administrators.

The value of the county-wide administrative system is limited, however, by the inability of the part-time administrators to provide more than the matching service. They are not in a position to assist appointed counsel and, thereby, have no control over the quality of counsel's representation.

IV. DISTRICT-WIDE ADMINISTRATION IN THE FOURTH APPELLATE DISTRICT

In November 1983, the Fourth Appellate District entered into a contract with Appellate Defenders, Inc. to manage a system for appointed counsel services, not only for the cases historically handled by appointed counsel, but also for those the State Public Defender could no longer take, because its San Diego office had closed.

Appellate Defenders, Inc. had preexisted the establishment of the State Public Defender. Before being absorbed by that office, Appellate Defenders had worked with appointed counsel in the San Diego area as an independent entity. One of its sponsors was the San Diego County Bar Association. The contract with Appellate Defenders assumed 1,050 indigent appeals per year in the Fourth Appellate District. Appellate Defenders manages all of these cases.

In approximately 55 percent of these cases, private counsel are actively assisted by Appellate Defenders. In approximately 35 percent of the cases, private counsel are competent to work independently, but may call on Appellate Defenders for "attorney of the day" services. In the remaining 10 percent, Appellate Defenders' staff attorneys directly represent appellants, primarily to keep current with criminal appellate practice so that they effectively can assist private counsel.

Appellate Defenders initially processes each case. This includes obtaining the notice of appeal, ascertaining the defendant's needs and wishes for appointed counsel on appeal, seeking background information from the defendant and trial counsel, and arranging for the delivery of transcripts to appointed counsel or Appellate Defenders.

Appellate Defenders then performs the matching function by examining each case and classifying it according to seriousness, difficulty and other appropriate factors, and then selecting a qualified attorney from its lists or, occasionally, from its staff.

For an assisted private attorney, Appellate Defenders provides a series of quality control services. A staff attorney will review selected portions of the record and then consult with appointed counsel concerning the issues and procedures in the appeal and, as appropriate, appellate rules and practices, briefing requirements, and support services such as brief banks and form files. After the opening brief is prepared by counsel, but before it is filed, the staff attorney will review the brief and consult with appointed counsel as to recommended revisions.

In addition, Appellate Defenders monitors deadlines and appearances for assisted counsel and gives additional consultation and advice as may reasonably be necessary.

These quality control services involve approximately 8.7 hours per case, or about 29 percent in addition to the average 30 hours per appeal for which appointed counsel are compensated.

The consultation given at the request of independent counsel averages approximately one hour.

Appellate Defenders evaluates the effectiveness of both assisted and independent counsel. This is achieved through a review of the documents filed in the case, particularly the appellant's opening brief, the Attorney General's brief, and the opinion of the court. Through this process, and, particularly, through working with assisted counsel, Appellate Defenders is in a better position than the court to evaluate whether appointed counsel should be placed on a different appointment list or removed from the list altogether.

Also from its knowledge of counsel's performance, Appellate Defenders is in a unique position to recommend appropriate compensation to the court. The overall effect is a savings to appointed counsel and the court. In reviewing issues with counsel, Appellate Defenders may steer counsel away from issues and arguments that are not germane to the appeal and for which compensation is not likely to be made. Appellate Defenders will advise the court when a claim for compensation is not within a reasonable range or is otherwise inappropriate. The average time for evaluation and compensation services is 1.2 hours.

For its services, Appellate Defenders receives a flat $25 per case for processing services, $50 per hour for attorney services and $10 an hour for paralegal services on basic functions.

Appellate Defenders has not only improved the quality of representation by appointed counsel, it has relieved much of the court's administrative burden in processing cases, evaluating the effectiveness of the counsel, and compensating appointed attorneys.

V. APPOINTED COUNSEL ADMINISTRATION IN THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court of California, faced with a large number of pending and new automatic appeals, as well as other appeals and writs, has contracted with the California Appellate Project (CAP), for the recruiting and assistance of appointed counsel in cases not handled by the State Public Defender. CAP's directors are former officers of the State Bar of California, which has sponsored CAP. The executive director of CAP is Michael Millman, formerly the death penalty coordinator for the State Public Defender.

CAP will provide quality control services similar to Appellate Defenders, but on a more extensive basis, because the cases are much fewer and more time consuming. For example, it is anticipated that private counsel will be appointed in approximately 25 death penalty cases in the current fiscal year and be assisted by CAP. On the average, appointed counsel will devote about 800 hours to each death penalty appeal and CAP will spend about 100 hours in assistance.

In assistance of appointed counsel in death penalty appeals, CAP provides ongoing consultation, including initial discussions concerning procedures and support services. There is assistance with the preparation of the lengthy record. A staff attorney then reviews the penalty phase transcript and other relevant materials to identify potential issues and discusses those issues at length with appointed counsel.

The staff attorney assists in the preparation of briefs, including a review of the draft arguments prepared by appointed counsel. The staff attorney will recommend appropriate revisions to appointed counsel. In those few cases where the brief remains inadequate, CAP will file a supplemental or amicus curiae brief.

The staff attorney will assist in the preparation of oral argument, to a large extent by "moot courting" the case with appointed counsel.

A number of these services are provided also for other appeals and writs.

This assistance is essential in death penalty appeals, which involve a long and complicated process requiring knowledge of the substantial body of law that has developed in the highly specialized area of the death penalty.

CAP also will evaluate the effectiveness of counsel and adjust its appointment lists accordingly. Like Appellate Defenders, CAP will recommend compensation for counsel. This is extremely important in light of the substantial fees involved in death penalty cases.

CAP attorneys will provide direct representation in approximately three cases a year, again to keep current with criminal appellate practice.

CAP began operations on September 1, 1984. It receives $65 an hour for attorney services, in recognition of the expertise of CAP's staff attorneys, the greater difficulty of most cases they will handle, and their vital role in assistance of appointed counsel. CAP employs a paralegal for basic services. These services are compensated at the rate of $20 per hour.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTS IN OTHER DISTRICTS

Discussions have taken place between judges of the Courts of Appeal, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the State Bar of California and local bar associations concerning the establishment of private administrative contractors in the Courts of Appeal other than the Fourth Appellate District. These contractors would assist private attorneys in cases not handled by the State Public Defender.

VII. SPECIFIC RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS POSED IN ITEM 0250-001-001

A. The number of indigent appeals that will be handled by private appointed counsel and by the State Public Defender in 1984–85 and 1985–86

It is estimated that, for both 1984–85 and 1985–86, the State Public Defender will represent appellants in approximately 10 of the 35 to 40 new death appeals and a few of the approximately 100 other criminal appeals and writs in the Supreme Court. Private counsel, with the assistance of CAP, likely will handle about 25 of the death penalty appeals and 75 of the other appeals and writs. CAP staff attorneys will represent appellants in approximately three new death penalty appeals a year.

There are approximately 110 pending death penalty appeals in which the appellants are represented by appointed counsel. CAP is expected to assist in 30 of those cases at first and eventually 80.

Of the 6,000 estimated annual appeals filed in the Courts of Appeal, the State Public Defender, by our estimate, is expected to take about 10 percent, or 600. In the remaining 5,400, representation will be by private counsel or the staffs of private administrators.

Each administrator is likely to provide direct representation in approximately 10 percent of the cases in the district and afford assistance to appointed private counsel in another 55 percent of the cases. The remaining 35 percent of the cases would be handled by private attorneys who are considered sufficiently competent to work independently of the administrator, save for "attorney of the day" services.

If, for example, administrators were in operation in all appellate districts, they could provide direct representation in about 600 of the 6,000 cases statewide and assistance to appointed counsel in approximately 3,300 cases.

Because a new State Public Defender was appointed recently and, as of the date of this report (November, 1984), has not identified the nature and number of the cases his office will be able to handle, these estimates are based on the depth of the budget cuts in fiscal year 1983–84 and the statements of the State Public Defender that his office intends to concentrate on death penalty appeals and other serious cases.

These estimates are further based on the direction that the State Public Defender has taken since the budget cuts for fiscal year 1983–84. Since that time the Defender's office has concentrated on death penalty appeals and other serious cases, has closed its office in the Fourth Appellate District, and has had a substantially diminished presence in the other Courts of Appeal.

B. Any difficulties the Judicial Council is experiencing or anticipates to experience in obtaining qualified individuals or organizations to provide appointed counsel oversight services and how it proposes to overcome those difficulties.

The Judicial Council has neither experienced nor anticipates any substantial difficulties in obtaining qualified private administrators to provide appointed counsel oversight services.

As a private entity contracting with the state, each administrator requires a certain amount of start-up time and money. It is expected that the new contractors will follow a course similar to Appellate Defenders and CAP. They are likely to rely on the State Bar of California and local bar associations to provide organizational assistance, particularly in the form of a board of directors or advisors, and assistance in obtaining start-up money. Past experience indicates that this process, while taking some time, puts the administrator on a sound business footing at the outset, and enables the courts and the Judicial Council to obtain a detailed accounting of the expenditures for the administrative services, which are incurred strictly on a service-rendered basis.

From past experience, it is believed that, with the assistance of the state and local bars, competent administrators can be identified and enlisted to head the appointed counsel operations. The process may take longer in the Third and Fifth Districts, which include a large number of local bar associations, than in the Second District, where the Los Angeles County Bar Association may afford more immediate help.

Substantial impetus toward private administrators has been given by Government Code section 68511.5,[3] by which the Legislature required the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court regulating the selection of appointed counsel, other than the State Public Defender, to handle appeals by indigent defendants. The resulting rule 76.5, supplemented by new Standard of Judicial Administration section 20, requires the appellate courts to establish lists of qualified attorneys and review and evaluate the performance of appointed counsel. Alternatively, each court may contract with an experienced administrator to perform these functions. In considering these requirements, the courts have looked favorably on the concept of private administrators, like Appellate Defenders, Inc. in the Fourth Appellate District. Appellate Defenders has not only exceeded the standards for the selection of counsel, but also has provided professional quality control services.

C. The role of the State Public Defender in the statewide system of indigent defense proposed by the Judicial Council.

The role of the State Public Defender traditionally has been defined by statute, Government Code sections 15400 et seq. Under section 15420, the primary responsibility of the office is to provide representation for indigents in criminal and juvenile proceedings in the appellate courts. More recently, in July 1983, the role of the State Public Defender was circumscribed by substantial cuts in its budget and staff.

Beginning well before this event, the courts, which have the responsibility to provide adequate representation to indigent criminal defendants, have embarked on a new system of contracting with private administrators to provide assistance to appointed counsel. The new State Public Defender is in the process of defining the role and emphasis his office will take in the near future. The Judicial Council envisions a system in which private counsel, with the assistance of private administrators, can coordinate with the State Public Defender on a flexible basis.

Given the current budget and staffing of the State Public Defender's Office, it is apparent that the majority of appeals will of necessity have to be handled by appointed private counsel, with assistance by private administrators. The extent of this assistance will depend on the adequacy of representation by private counsel and budget considerations.

D. The potential for using the State Public Defender to perform the appointed counsel oversight responsibilities and the cost benefits of such a proposal.

In light of the present and foreseeable role of the State Public Defender and the development of the private administrative services in the overall system of indigent defense, the participation of that office in oversight services does not appear necessary or appropriate. Such a plan would contravene declared public policy regarding the State Public Defender and also would carry with it the possibility of conflict of interest, either actual or perceived.

In any event, it is premature to analyze the cost benefits of an oversight role for the State Public Defender, or for the existing private administrators. The only administrator providing assistance to appointed counsel has been Appellate Defenders, Inc., in the Fourth Appellate District. Its services began on November 15, 1983. Most of the appeals for which Appellate Defenders has been giving assistance are still pending. Accordingly, it is too early to determine the cost per case for this contractor's services or other data pertinent to a cost benefit analysis. The other administrator under contract, CAP, began its operations on September 1, 1984. A cost benefit analysis for this contractor also could not be made for some time.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Private administration of appointed counsel services for indigent representation has been emerging for approximately five years in increasingly sophisticated form. The movement that began with the recognition that the State Public Defender would be able to represent less than a third of indigent defendants has been spurred by the subsequent cut in the budget and staff of the State Public Defender, and by the requirements of Government Code section 68511.5 and rule 76.5, supplemented by Standards of Judicial Administration section 20, for the selection of appointed counsel. The emerging response, in the form of assistance of private counsel by private administrators, may offer substantial advantages to the judicial system for the cases that the State Public Defender does not have the resources to cover.

First, contracts with private administrators afford flexibility in coordinating appointed counsel services with the State Public Defender. The contracts may be adjusted to supplement the changing role of the State Public Defender.

Second, the performance of private administrators has satisfied the legislative requirements in Government Code section 68511.5 and Judicial Council requirements in rule 76.5, supplemented by Standards of Judicial Administration section 20. Administrators have afforded quality control services not only in the selection of counsel but in the assistance to those attorneys, once appointed by the court, and evaluation of their services for purposes of future appointments.

Third, the private administrators have insulated the courts from appointed counsel services by assuming the administrative tasks of recruiting, evaluating, and recommending compensation for appointed counsel.

Given the longstanding need for assistance of appointed private counsel and the status of the State Public Defender, the Judicial Council urges that this balanced system for the improvement of indigent representation in the appellate courts be supported by the Legislature.

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[1] 1970 Judicial Council Report to the Governor and the Legislature at pp. 15 and 16.

[2] Due to the 50 percent cut in the State Public Defender's budget for fiscal year 1983–84, and the failure to restore those funds for fiscal year 1984–85, it is expected that the percentage of indigent criminal appeals handled by private counsel will increase to approximately 90 percent. See the discussion at p. 14.

[3] Stats. 1983, ch. 970.

Chapter 4

TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT RULES

I. INTRODUCTION

The Judicial Council has adopted, effective January 1, 1985, new rules and standards governing civil and criminal trial court management in the superior courts based on the recommendation of its Advisory Committee on Calendar and Caseflow Management.

The committee was appointed by Chief Justice Rose Elizabeth Bird as Chairperson of the Judicial Council, and was chaired by Santa Clara Superior Court Judge Homer B. Thompson. The committee sought to assist courts in calendar management to expedite business in civil and criminal trial courts. Its goal has been the speedy resolution of cases in the justice system. To that end, the committee recommended more centralized control of calendars and emphasized early and firm setting of all procedural events to ensure prompt trial or the earliest possible disposition without trial.

II. CIVIL TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT

In the area of civil trial court management, the council, on the recommendation of the committee, repealed rules 206–227, 244.5, 245, and 246–248, and sections 1, 3, 4, and 11 of the Standards of Judicial Administration, and amended section 9 by repealing subdivisions (a), (c), (d), and (e). In their place, the council added new rules 204–227, and 374, affecting the role and duty of court managers, and the management of civil caseflow and trial calendars in the superior courts; amended rule 375, concerning motions for trial continuances; and adopted new section 11 of the Standards of Judicial Administration, establishing criteria for calendar management review of courts.

The new rules and standard affect superior court civil case management procedures in numerous respects. These include:

1. specifying the administrative duties of the presiding judge, trial judges, and court executive officer (rules 204–207);
2. eliminating pretrial conferences except as provided under a local rule (rule 212);
3. adding information about mandatory arbitration to the at-issue memorandum (rule 209);
4. creating an arbitation status conference in courts having both more than three judges and a judicial conference arbitration program (rule 211);
5. providing for case assignments to a single judge for all or limited purposes (rule 213);
6. eliminating the certificate of readiness;
7. requiring that in counties with fewer than 5,000,000 residents, every case proceed to trial on the date set or, if necessary, within the next four days (rule 215);
8. requiring, in courts with more than three judges, a mandatory settlement conference for all long cause matters within three weeks before trial (rule 222);
9. requiring a court order to remove a case from the civil active list (rule 223);
10. requiring the parties to notify the court in writing, or orally when necessary, of the resolution of a civil active case (rule 225);
11. disfavoring trial continuances unless good cause is shown (rule 375);
12. providing sanctions for violation of rules of court, local rules, or court orders (rule 227); and
13. establishing a standard of judicial administration for the calendar management review of courts with calendar conditions that meet certain criteria (section 11).

III. CRIMINAL TRIAL COURT MANAGEMENT

In the area of criminal trial court management, the council repealed section 10 of the Standards of Judicial Administration. In its place, the council added rules 227.1 through 227.10 to the California Rules of Court and added sections 10 and 10.1 to the Standards of Judicial Administration. The new rules and standards affect criminal trial court calendar management in the superior courts by:

1. providing for the designation of a criminal division in courts having two or more criminal departments (rule 227.1);
2. identifying the duties of a supervising judge of the criminal division (rule 227.2);
3. specifying time limits for criminal proceedings (rule 227.3);

4. requiring the setting of dates for trial, readiness conferences, and pretrial motion hearings at the time of arraignment (rule 227.4);

5. regulating the filing of pretrial motions (rule 227.5);

6. providing that a readiness conference be held within one to 14 days before trial (rule 227.6);

7. disfavoring continuances (rule 227.7);

8. requiring regular meetings between judges and interested persons and organizations about the criminal court system (rule 227.8);

9. establishing procedures for certification to the superior court pursuant to Penal Code section 859a (rule 227.9);

10. directing the adoption of procedures to facilitate dispositions before the preliminary hearing (rule 227.10); and

11. recommending by means of new standards the use in all courts of the criminal master calendar system and the disposition of pretrial motions before or at the readiness conference (sections 10 and 10.1).

Chapter 5

JUROR EXCUSE STANDARDS

The Judicial Council has adopted changes in the guidelines for granting excuses from jury service contained in section 4.5 of the Standards of Judicial Administration. The changes are effective January 1, 1985.

The new standard results from a study of existing local, state, and federal standards governing juror excuses by a committee composed of court executives, jury commissioners, attorneys and a superior court judge. The revised standard is intended to provide courts with more specific and uniform juror excuse guidelines than are now available.

The amended standard contains the following significant changes:

1. The standard is based on its policy declaration that jury service is a responsibility of citizenship.
2. Persons eligible for a statutory exemption must claim it before being excused from jury service.
3. Deferring jury service is preferred to excusing a prospective juror for a temporary or marginal hardship.
4. Requests to be excused from jury service for undue hardship are to be supported by written reasons.
5. An excuse on the grounds of hardship exists if the prospective juror:
   (a) has no reasonably available transportation;
   (b) must travel more than one and one-half hours to court, unless reasonable travel time is otherwise established by statute or local rule;
   (c) meets certain criteria establishing an extreme financial burden or a risk of destruction to property;
   (d) has a disability or impairment that would expose the potential juror to undue risk of mental or physical harm and is able, unless the prospective juror is 70 years old or more, to furnish verification or a method of verification; or
   (e) has a verifiable personal obligation to care for another person, and comparable care is not otherwise available.
6. A prospective juror is to be excused if that person served on a jury or was summoned and appeared for jury service within the immediately preceding 12 months, or any longer period as the court determines appropriate.

The text of the amended standard follows.

APPENDIX TO
CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT
DIVISION I
STANDARDS OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION
RECOMMENDED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Sec. 4.5. Granting excuses from jury service

(a) *[Duty of citizenship] Jury service, unless excused by law, is a responsibility of citizenship. The court and its staff should employ all necessary and appropriate means to assure that citizens fulfill this important civic responsibility. [Adopted effective Jan. 1, 1985.]*

(b) [Written court policy] Each court should adopt a *written* policy governing the granting of excuses from jury service on grounds of undue hardship pursuant to section 200 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The policy should incorporate the following principles:

(1) No class or category of persons should be automatically excluded from jury duty except as provided ~~in sections 198 and 199 of the Code of Civil Procedure~~ *by law.*

(2) ~~A person should be excused from jury service for undue hardship only if it is not possible to defer the person's jury service to a time within one year when no undue hardship would result.~~ *A statutory exemption from jury service should be granted only when the eligible person claims it.*

(3) *Deferring jury service should be preferred to excusing a prospective juror for a temporary or marginal hardship.*

(4) Inconvenience *to a prospective juror or an employer* is not an adequate reason ~~for excuse~~ *to be excused* from jury duty, although it may ~~in the court's discretion~~ be considered a ground for ~~a temporary deferment of the obligation to serve~~ *deferral. [As amended and relettered effective Jan. 1, 1985; adopted effective Jan. 1, 1976.]*

(c) [Requests to be excused] All requests to be excused from jury service that are granted for undue hardship should be in writing from the prospective juror, reduced to writing, or placed on the court's record. The prospective juror should support the request with facts specifying the hardship and a statement why the circumstances constituting the undue hardship cannot be avoided by deferring the prospective juror's service. [Adopted effective Jan. 1,

1985.]

~~(b)~~ *(d) [Grounds constituting undue hardship]* ~~For the guidance of judges and court or county officials charged with the duty of selecting lists of persons to serve as trial jurors,~~ *T*he policy adopted pursuant to subdivision ~~(a)~~ *(b)* should specifically provide that ~~upon written request~~ an excuse on the ground of undue hardship may be granted for any of the following reasons:

(1) ~~Excessive travel distance or lack of available transportation to the court.~~ *The prospective juror has no reasonably available means of public or private transportation to the court.*

(2) The prospective juror must travel an excessive distance. Unless otherwise established by statute or local rule, an excessive distance is reasonable travel time that exceeds one and one-half hours from the prospective juror's home to the court.

~~(2)~~ *(3)* ~~Extreme financial burden, or undue risk of material injury to or destruction of the juror's property or property entrusted to the juror, where it is not feasible to make alternative arrangements to alleviate the financial burden or risk.~~ *The prospective juror will bear an extreme financial burden. In determining whether to excuse the prospective juror, consideration should be given to*

(i) the sources of the prospective juror's household income,

(ii) the availability and extent of income reimbursement,

(iii) the expected length of service, and

(iv) whether service can reasonably be expected to compromise that person's ability to support himself or herself or his or her dependents, or so disrupt the economic stability of any individual as to be against the interests of justice.

(4) The prospective juror will bear an undue risk of material injury to or destruction of the prospective juror's property or property entrusted to the prospective juror, where it is not feasible to make alternative arrangements to alleviate the risk. In determining whether to excuse the prospective juror, consideration should be given to

(i) the nature of the property,

(ii) the source and duration of the risk,

(iii) the probability that the risk will be realized,

(iv) the reason why alternative arrangements to protect the property cannot be made, and

(v) whether material injury to or destruction of the property will so disrupt the economic stability of any individual as to be against the interests of justice.

~~(3)~~ *(5) The prospective juror has a* physical or mental ~~incapacity to serve as a juror, or disability that would entail~~ *disability or impairment, not affecting that person's competence to act as a juror, that would expose the potential juror to* undue risk of *mental or physical* harm ~~to the person's physical or mental health~~. ~~The court may~~ *I*n any individual case, *except where the person is aged 70 years or older, the prospective juror may be* required ~~that the person~~ *to* furnish ~~a letter from a physician specifying the nature and extent~~ *verification or a method of verification* of the ~~incapacity or~~ disability *or impairment*, its probable duration, and the particular reasons ~~why the person cannot or should not~~ *for the person's inability to* serve as a juror.

~~(4)~~ *(6)* The prospective juror's services are immediately needed for the protection of the public health and safety, and it is not feasible to make alternative arrangements to relieve the person of these responsibilities during the period of service as a juror *without substantially reducing essential public services.*

~~(5)~~ *(7)* The prospective juror has a personal obligation to provide actual and necessary care to another, *including sick, aged, or infirm dependents, or a child who requires the prospective juror's personal care and attention,* and ~~it is not feasible to make alternative arrangements for that care~~ *no comparable substitute care is either available or practical without imposing an undue economic hardship on the prospective juror or person cared for. Where the request to be excused is based on care provided to a sick, disabled, or infirm person,* the ~~court~~ *prospective juror* may ~~in any inidividual case~~ *be* required ~~that the person furnish a letter from a physician stating~~ *to furnish verification or a method of verification that* the person being cared for is in need of regular and personal care. *[As amended and relettered effective Jan. 1, 1985; adopted effective Jan. 1, 1976.]*

~~(6)~~ *(e) [Prior jury service]* ~~Prior~~ *A prospective juror who has served on a* grand or trial jury ~~service~~ or *was summoned and appeared* ~~a summons~~ for jury service in any state or federal court during the immediately preceding 12 months, *or any longer period as the court determines appropriate, should be excused from service on request. [As amended and relettered effective Jan. 1, 1985; adopted effective Jan. 1, 1976.]*

Chapter 6

SENTENCING PRACTICES ANNUAL REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

California's determinate sentencing law, in Penal Code section 1170.6, requires the Judicial Council to "continually study and review the statutory sentences and the operation of existing criminal penalties" and report its findings to the Governor and Legislature. It also requires reports on proposed legislation affecting felony sentences.

Reports on bills affecting felony sentences are forwarded to the Governor and Legislature during each legislative session by the Administrative Director of the Courts under authority delegated by the Judicial Council.

Summaries of the determinate sentencing law (Stats. 1976, ch. 1139, as amended) and of the Judicial Council's responsibilities under it have appeared in previous annual reports.

II. IMPACT OF THE LAW ON JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND SENTENCING PROCESS

In previous reports, it was noted that coincidentally with the July 1, 1977 operative date of the determinate sentencing law, dispositions by trial began to decrease and guilty pleas increased relative to total dispositions in superior courts, and it was suggested that the change might be related to the new law. Data for 1983–84 show that guilty pleas increased an additional 2 percent of total dispositions. Trials declined another 2 percent to 10 percent of total dispositions. Trials, therefore, are now about 7 percentage points lower than the 17 percent of total dispositions before determinate sentencing.

Had the previous pattern continued, the 66,534 dispositions in 1983–84 would have required about 11,300 trials instead of 6,710, and there would have been about 46,500 guilty pleas in 1983–84 instead of 54,217. Comments made in previous reports still appear to be applicable.

- The indicated shift of over 4,000 cases per year from dispositions by trial to dispositions by guilty plea is reducing overall time for criminal cases in superior courts, even after allowing for some increase in the time for sentencing proceedings under the determinate sentencing law.
- Superior court time savings are offset, to a significant degree, by increased appellate workload. Cases involving sentencing questions now appear in the published appellate decisions with some frequency. A recent study indicated that sentencing errors are the greatest single cause for reversals on appeal.

While the trend toward more dispositions by guilty plea is reviewed here in terms of decreased superior court workload (and increased appeals), this significant decrease in dispositions by trial has policy implications going to the nature of the criminal adjudication process.

III. LENGTH OF SENTENCES

The most recent data on sentence length covers persons received in prison during calendar year 1982, reported by the Board of Prison Terms.[1] The distribution of sentences was similar to that depicted in Figure 1 on page 5 of the 1983 annual report, but the range of sentences increased to a maximum of 3,000 months, apparently because of the impact of special sentencing provisions for violent sex crimes.

Sentences for selected crimes included:

	Number of Cases	*Mean (average) sentence (months)*	*Range Between highest and lowest (months)*
Voluntary manslaughter	421	65.5	132
Felony assault (excluding assault on a peace officer)	1,169	47.5	312
Robbery	3,299	56.7	720
Rape	454	119.5	2,056
First degree burglary	927	51.5	372
Second degree burglary	3,434	26.9	128
Grand theft	576	27.8	80
Receiving stolen property	710	26.8	56

Consistent with a pattern noted previously by the Board of Prison Terms, it appears that courts routinely impose sentence enhancements that are charged and proven by the prosecution; but that factually supportable enhancements are frequently not charged, or are dropped without being proven:

	Factually Supportable	*Charged and and proven*	*Imposed (% of charged and proven)*
Use of firearm P.C. § 12022.5	3,190	1,937–60.7%	1,609–83%
Infliction of great bodily injury P.C. § 12022.7	1,615	543–33.6%	376–69%
Served prior nonviolent prison term	5,606	1,427–25.5%	1,131–79%

CRIMINAL CASE DISPOSITIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS

		Pretrial			*Trials*		
Fiscal Year	*Total Dispositions* *	*Total Pretrial*	*Guilty Pleas*	*Other Pretrial*	*Total Trials*	*Uncontested* **	*Contested*
			NUMBER				
1974–75	50,714	42,304	34,858	7,446	8,410	924	7,486
1975–76	50,107	41,619	34,958	6,661	8,488	3,399	5,089
1976–77	49,102	41,007	35,089	5,918	8,095	1,962	6,133
1977–78	49,003	41,510	35,787	5,723	7,493	1,683	5,810
1978–79	49,264	42,499	36,586	5,913	6,765	1,565	5,200
1979–80	51,281	44,924	38,690	6,234	6,357	1,263	5,094
1980–81	58,314	51,826	45,082	6,744	6,488	1,247	5,241
1981–82	60,998	53,860	47,664	6,196	7,138	1,529	5,609
1982–83	67,261	59.461	52,933	6,528	7,800	1,904	5,896
1983–84	66,534	59,824	54,217	5,607	6,710	1,514	5,196
			PERCENT				
1974–75	100	83	69	15	17	2	15
1975–76	100	83	70	13	17	7	10
1976–77	100	84	72	12	16	4	12
1977–78	100	85	73	12	15	3	12
1978–79	100	86	74	12	14	3	11
1979–80	100	88	75	12	12	2	10
1980–81	100	89	77	12	11	2	9
1981–82	100	88	78	10	12	2	9
1982–83	100	88	79	10	12	3	9
1983–84	100	90	81	8	10	2	8

* Includes cases resulting in acquital or dismissal or misdemeanor convictions.

** "Uncontested" is defined as a trial in which only one side offered evidence. The issue of guilt may still be contested in such a trial.

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[1] Report on Sentencing Practices, Determinate Sentencing Law, Board of Prison Terms (February 29, 1984). That publication is the source of the statistics in this section.

Chapter 7

CAMERAS IN COURT

I. INTRODUCTION

A permanent rule permitting film and electronic media coverage of court proceedings was adopted by the Judicial Council effective July 1, 1984. The council's action was taken following an experimental period of film and electronic media coverage which began July 1, 1980. During that period, the council received many comments and a consultant's report that assessed the results of the first year of the experiment.[1]

New rule 980 of the California Rules of Court replaces former rules 980 through 980.3 and incorporates the following provisions of the prior experimental rules:

(1) Courtroom photography and recording is permitted, subject to the consent of the judge and any restrictions the court might impose in order to protect the rights of the litigants, preserve the dignity of the court, and prevent disruption of the proceedings.

(2) Unauthorized use of photographs, recordings or transmissions is an unlawful interference with the proceedings of the court.

(3) Coverage is prohibited of chambers proceedings; jury selection; closeups of jury members; conversations between attorney and client, witness, or aide; conversations between attorneys; and conferences at the bench.

(4) All restrictions found in the prior rules apply.

The new rule also incorporates the existing authorization for personal tape recorders in court used solely for note-taking purposes (old rule 980(f), now rule 980(c)).

The permanent rule continues the requirement that application for the judge's consent be on a form approved by the Judicial Council. A new form, which simplifies the old form and includes an order, was adopted by the council at the same time as it adopted the permanent rule.

II. ONE-YEAR EXPERIMENT APPROVED

The council's action culminated a five and a half year process during which the question of film and electronic media coverage of court proceedings was considered by a special committee, an experimental rule was adopted, and the effect of film and electronic media coverage was reviewed.

The process began on December 2, 1978, when the council, acting on the recommendation of its Appellate Court Committee, adopted the following resolution:

> That the Judicial Council approve a one-year experimental program to permit broadcasting and photographing of court proceedings in selected courts with the consent of the judge and the parties and without cost to the Judicial Council or the courts. To this end it is recommended that an advisory committee of judges, lawyers, media representatives and citizens be appointed to develop a proposed program, together with a draft of necessary rules and suggested evaluation procedures, for presentation to the Judicial Council for its consideration. Among other matters, the advisory committee should consider whether the consent of witnesses, jurors, or counsel for criminal defendants should be required.[2]

The Chief Justice, pursuant to this resolution, appointed a 28-member Special Committee on the Courts and the Media. The committee, appointed in January, 1979, included representatives of television, radio, photographic, and newspaper journalism; judges; prosecution, defense, and other attorneys; and the public.[3]

Following a number of meetings, the committee recommended a statewide experiment permitting film and electronic media coverage of courtroom proceedings under specified conditions and upon consent of the judge and the parties.[4] The council, after circulating the draft rules for comment, adopted a one-year experiment contingent upon the consent of the judge and, in criminal cases, the parties.[5]

The council originally had decided to dispense with the requirement of party consent in all cases. However, on April 21, 1980, the United States Supreme Court noted probable jurisdiction in *Chandler* v. *Florida*[6] on the subject of whether television coverage of a criminal trial over the objection of the defendant violated the defendant's rights of due process and fair trial.

Effective January 31, 1981, after the decision in *Chandler* that party consent to television coverage is not necessarily required in criminal cases,[7] rule 980.2 was amended to permit coverage of criminal cases without the consent of the parties.[8]

III. EXPERIMENT EVALUATION: THE SHORT REPORT

The council, also following recommendations of the Special Committee, entered into a contract with Ernest H. Short and Associates, Inc., to evaluate and monitor the experiment. California was the first state to conduct a concurrent statewide evaluation of such an experiment. There were two major questions considered by the evaluation:

1. Will the presence and operation of broadcast, recording, or photographic equipment in a courtroom be a significant distraction for trial participants, disrupt proceedings, or impair judicial dignity and decorum?
2. Will trial participants or prospective trial participants, knowing that their words or pictures will be or are being recorded or broadcast for possible use on television and radio, or in newspapers and magazines, change their behavior in a way that interferes with the fair and efficient administration of justice?[9]

The council subsequently extended the expiration date of rules 980.2 and 980.3 to December 31, 1981, to permit review of the consultant's report prior to consideration of adopting the rules as permanent.[10]

The consultant's final report recommended keeping in effect the then current provisions for film and electronic media coverage with minimal changes, including:

1. Strengthening the restrictions on still camera noise.[11]
2. A total ban on close-range photographs of jurors, particularly side and front face shots.[12]
3. Retaining the requirement of a written request for permission to use film or recording equipment in courtroom media coverage.[13]
4. Retaining the requirement of the judge's sole consent.[14]
5. Permitting relaxation of certain rules in the discretion of the court with reasons stated on the record.[15]

During the period of the report approximately 100 requests for "extended" media coverage were made each calendar quarter; about two-thirds of the requests were granted.[16] The study cases were predominantly criminal.[17] Two-thirds of the total cases were in superior court. The bulk of municipal court matters involved felony arraignments or preliminary examinations.[18]

In civil cases, 75 percent of the coverage was of motion proceedings and 25 percent was of trials. In criminal cases the coverage was: 20 percent arraignments, 5 percent motions, 24 percent preliminary examinations, 29 percent trials, and 22 percent sentencing hearings.[19]

The consultant surveyed and observed participants to determine the effect of extended media coverage on the courtroom environment.[20] According to the report, there was little awareness of, or distraction caused by, media presence. Three-quarters of those surveyed were either unaware or "a little aware" of the coverage, while 15 percent were moderately aware, 10 percent were highly aware, and 1 percent were very highy aware.[21]

Four-fifths of the participants surveyed were either not distracted by the extended media coverage or were distracted only at first. Nine percent were slightly distracted, three percent were somewhat distracted, four percent were definitely distracted, and two percent were extremely distracted.[22] Most of those who were definitely or extremely distracted reported distraction due to "clicks" by still cameras. The distraction caused by noise from still cameras was confirmed by the consultant's courtroom observers.[23]

Ninety percent of the judges and attorneys surveyed said the presence of cameras interfered only slightly or not at all with courtroom dignity and decorum while 10 percent said the interference ranged from "somewhat" to extreme.[24]

Twenty-five percent of the jurors stated there was a negative impact on the courtroom environment and 14 percent said there was a negative impact on the flow of the proceedings.[25]

Increased judicial supervisory responsibility was reported by judges in 60 percent of the cases.[26] This occurred most often in courts that did not have an administrative officer.[27]

The consultant observed judges, attorneys and jurors to determine how they were affected and surveyed them to determine how they believed they and others were affected. Most judges, attorneys and jurors said the media coverage did not affect behavior of the various participants.

One-third of the plaintiffs' and prosecuting attorneys, 10 percent of the defense attorneys and 5 percent of the jurors said the coverage had a positive effect on a judge's behavior while 25 percent of the defense attorneys and 14 percent of the jurors said it had a negative effect.[28] The consultant's courtroom observers reported that the judge's attentiveness, control of the proceedings and effective communication did not appear to be influenced by the presence of cameras.[29]

Twelve percent of the judges, 22 percent of the attorneys and 16 percent of the jurors said the media coverage had a negative impact on witnesses.[30] One witness reported a change in testimony because of the coverage.[31]

Six percent of the judges and 18 percent of the attorneys said the coverage had a negative impact on juror behavior.[32] Two percent of the jurors reported the presence of cameras affected their behavior and another four percent reported a general media influence on their behavior.[33] Observation showed a statistically insignificant improvement in juror attentiveness in proceedings covered by the film and electronic media.[34]

The report also surveyed participant attitudes toward audio-visual media coverage. Judges, witnesses and jurors found the presence of cameras and audio equipment acceptable by approximately two to one, while attorneys were approximately three to two in opposition.[35] The latter figure must be viewed against the general negative to neutral attitude toward permitting cameras in the courtroom.[36]

The report ended by cautioning against granting unrestricted courtroom access to the media because the study experience took place in a highly structured and tightly controlled environment.[37]

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RULE ADOPTED

The special committee met on October 15, 1981, to consider the consultant's report. After discussing the consultant's findings and recommendations, the committee voted to recommend, with two members dissenting, that the Judicial Council repeal rule 980, effective January 1, 1982, and substitute in its place the wording of rule 980.2 with the changes noted below. The committee also recommended, with one member dissenting and one member abstaining, that the consultant's report be "accepted as responding to the inquiry of the Judicial Council."

The committee also recommended that the Judicial Council.

1. Eliminate the shutter noise problem by requiring the use of "blimps" on all still cameras except Leica M42 Rangefinder cameras (one member dissented).
2. Prohibit any close-range photographs of jurors, particularly front or side face shots (three members dissented).
3. Continue the requirement of a written request for permission to conduct film or electronic media coverage (one member dissented).
4. Retain the requirement that audio-visual media coverage be permitted only on the consent of the judge (two members dissented).
5. Reject the consultant's suggestion that relaxation of certain of the rules be permitted in the discretion of the court with reasons stated on the record.

At the November 14, 1981 Judicial Council meeting, the council directed staff to (1) seek comment on the desirability of amending the rules to permit coverage of court proceedings by the film and electronic media after the experiment ends, and on the form and content of the rules under which a permanent system should function, and (2) explore ways of expanding the consultant's data on the effect of cameras on witnesses and jurors, and report to the spring, 1982, meeting of the council.[38] The council also extended the expiration date of the experimental rules to December 31, 1982.

At the May 15, 1982 meeting, a status report on witness and juror information was presented to the council.[39] At that time it was reported that staff would send a letter to each attorney appearing in a media-covered case asking whether there were any problems with witnesses or jurors because of media presence. The letters were subsequently sent and the responses summarized and presented to the council at its November 20, 1982, meeting.

At the same time, the council was informed of a study being planned by the State Bar on the effect of film and electronic media coverage on witnesses and jurors. The State Bar Committee on Administration of Justice was discussing what action, if any, should be recommended to the Board of Governors.[40] Largely to await the results of that study, and to allow further evaluation of comments received, the council extended the expiration date of the experiment to December 31, 1983. The State Bar was unable to find funding for the study.

V. PERMANENT RULE ADOPTED

At its November 19, 1983 meeting, the council authorized the circulation for comment of the text of a draft permanent rule permitting film and electronic media coverage of courtroom proceedings. The expiration date of the experimental rules was extended to June 30, 1984, to allow time for comment on the draft permanent rule.[41]

The text and a summary of the draft permanent rule were widely distributed and comments were invited.

The Judicial Council adopted the permanent rule on June 1, 1984. The text of the rule, which took effect one month later, follows:

Rule 980. Photographing, recording, and broadcasting in the courtroom

(a) [Definitions]

(1) "Film or electronic media coverage" means any recording or broadcasting of court proceedings by the media using television, radio, photographic, or recording equipment.

(2) "Media" or "media agency" means any person or organization engaging in news gathering or reporting and includes any newspaper, radio or television station or network, news service, magazine, trade paper, in-house publication, professional journal, or other news reporting or news gathering agency.

(b) [Media coverage] Film or electronic media coverage is permitted only on written order of the court. The court may refuse, limit or terminate film or electronic media coverage in the interests of justice to protect the rights of the parties and the dignity of the court, or to assure the orderly conduct of the proceedings. This rule does not otherwise limit or

restrict the right of the media to cover and report court proceedings.

(1) [Request for order] A request for an order shall be made on a form approved by the Judicial Council, filed a reasonable time before the portion of the proceeding to be covered. The clerk shall promptly inform the parties of the request. Unless the order states otherwise, it does not apply to proceedings that are continued except for normal recesses, weekends, and holidays.

(2) [Prohibited coverage] Proceedings held in chambers, proceedings closed to the public, and jury selection shall not be photographed, recorded, or broadcast. Conferences between an attorney and client, witness or aide, between attorneys, or between counsel and the court at the bench shall not be recorded or received by sound equipment. Closeup photography of jurors is prohibited.

(3) [Equipment and personnel] The court may require media personnel to demonstrate that proposed equipment complies with this rule. The court may specify the placement of media personnel and equipment to permit reasonable coverage without disruption of the proceedings.

Unless the court in its discretion and for good cause orders otherwise, the following rules apply:

(i) One television camera and one still photographer, with not more than two cameras and four lenses, are permitted.

(ii) Equipment shall not produce distracting sound or light. Signal lights or devices to show when equipment is operating shall not be visible. Motorized drives, moving lights, flash attachments, or sudden lighting changes shall not be used.

(iii) Existing courtroom sound and lighting systems shall be used without modification. An order granting permission to modify existing systems is deemed to require that the modifications be installed, maintained, and removed without public expense. Microphones and wiring shall be unobtrusively located in places approved by the court and shall be operated by one person.

(iv) Operators shall not move equipment or enter or leave the courtroom while the court is in session, or otherwise cause a distraction.

(v) Equipment or clothing shall not bear the insignia or marking of a media agency.

(4) [Pooling] If more than one media agency of one type wish to cover a proceeding, they shall file a statement of agreed arrangements. If they are unable to agree, the court may deny film or electronic media coverage by that type of media agency.

(c) [Personal recording devices] Unless otherwise ordered for cause, inconspicuous personal recording devices may be used by persons in a courtroom to make sound recordings as personal notes of the proceedings. A person proposing to use a recording device shall inform the court in advance. The recordings shall not be used for any purpose other than as personal notes.

(d) [Other photographing, recording, or broadcasting] Any other photographing, recording, or broadcasting of court proceedings is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the court.

(e) [Unauthorized use] Any unauthorized use of photographs, recordings, or transmissions made under this rule is an unlawful interference with the proceedings of the court.

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[1] 1983 Judicial Council Annual Report, p. 75.

[2] Report of the Special Committee on the Courts and the Media dated Oct. 1, 1979, Appendix [illegible], at p. 22.

[3] A list of the members of the committee is attached as Appendix A

[4] Report of the Special Committee at p. 2.

[5] Rules 980.2 and 980.3, adopted effective July 1, 1980. Minutes of Judicial Council meeting of May 10, 1980, at pp. 2–3.

[6] *Chandler* v. *Florida*, probable jurisdiction noted 446 U.S. 907.

[7] *Chandler* v. *Florida* (1981) 449 U.S. 560.

[8] Action taken by circulating order dated January 31, 1981.

[9] Ernest H. Short and Associates, Inc., *Evaluation of California's Experiment with Extended Media Coverage of Courts* (hereafter Short Report), p. 6.

[10] Minutes of meeting of May 16, 1981, p. 3.

[11] Short Report at p. 231.

[12] *Id.*, at p. 231.

[13] *Id.*, at p. 233.

[14] *Id.*, at p. 235.

[15] *Id.*, at p. 236.

[16] The number of requests granted in criminal cases increased dramatically with the repeal of the party consent requirement.

[17] *Id.*, at p. 44.

[18] *Id.*, at p. 50.

[19] *Id.*, at p. 47.

[20] *Id.*, at pp. 72–97.

[21] *Id.*, at pp. 73–75.

[22] *Id.*, at pp. 75–77.

[23] *Id.*, at p. 89.

[24] *Id.*, at pp. 78–80.

[25] *Id.*, at p. 81.

[26] Slightly—38 percent; somewhat—12 percent; definitely—8 percent; extremely—2 percent.

[27] *Id.*, at pp. 81–82.

[28] *Id.*, at p. 101.

[29] *Id.*, at pp. 84, 107.

[30] *Id.*, at p. 104. Two percent of the judges and four percent of the jurors said extended media coverage had a positive effect.

[31] *Id.*, at p. 104.

[32] *Id.*, at p. 106. Three percent of attorneys said extended media coverage had a positive impact.

[33] *Id.*, at p. 106.

[34] *Id.*, at p. 84.

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[35] *Id.*, at p. 121.

[36] *Id.*, at pp. 129–131, 158.

[37] *Id.*, at p. 244.

[38] Minutes of November 14, 1981, meeting at p. 2.

[39] Materials for May 1, 1982, Judicial Council committee meetings, Tab 4.

[40] Materials for the November 6, 1982, Judicial Council committee meetings, Tab 27, pp. 2–3.

[41] Minutes of meeting of November 19, 1983, at p. 1.

Chapter 8

LOCAL COURT RULES

The Administrative Office of the Courts conducted a study to determine possible solutions to complaints concerning the access to, and availability of, local court rules. As a result of the study and the comments received, the Judicial Council has taken several actions, including the following:

1. Requiring a standard format for local rules (amending rule 981(b), effective July 1, 1984);
2. Requiring courts to reissue any existing local rules in the new format by June 30, 1985 (adding rule 981(e), effective July 1, 1984);
3. Sponsoring legislation to provide that a new local court rule does not take effect until 30 days after it is filed with the council, absent a declaration of urgency (Stats. 1984, Ch. 1249, amending Government Code section 68071, effective January 1, 1985);
4. Issuing notices concerning changes in local court rules and seeking publication of these notices in the legal press and *California Lawyer*; and
5. Distributing to interested legal publishers copies of local rules filed with the council.

In addition, the council decided at its November, 1984 meeting to sponsor legislation to amend Government Code section 68071 to provide that changes in local court rules should only take effect on the January 1 or July 1 following the 30th day after the filing of the rule with the Judicial Council unless the presiding judge certifies that the rule must take effect at an earlier time.

The reasons for the council action include the following:

1. Attorneys would be better informed of changes in local rules and would be alerted to check for changes if they occur only twice a year. Publicity about changes would be better noted because it would appear only twice a year.
2. The formalized and costly networks of many librarians and litigation clerks of the larger law firms in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas could be dismantled if this provision is enacted. In order to keep their attorneys apprised of local practice changes, network members currently call courts once a month to determine if there have been any rule changes.
3. Many practitioners from smaller firms or in sole practice, who do not have access to the monitoring networks, often are ignorant of changes in local rules, particularly in courts in which they rarely appear. These attorneys would be better informed with twice-a-year rule changes.
4. The provision would encourage integrated rather than ad hoc changes in local practice.
5. The amendment would make publishing the rules and updating the changes easier.

The text of the proposed legislation is:

The people of the state of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 68071 of the Government Code is amended to read:

Sec. 68071. No rule adopted by a superior, municipal, or justice court shall take effect until *the January 1 or July 1 following the 30th day after* it has been filed with the Judicial Council ~~for at least 30 days~~, but the court may specify an earlier effective date if the presiding judge certifies to the Judicial Council that it is necessary for the rule to take effect earlier. Copies of such rules and amendments shall be filed with the clerks of the respective courts and be available for public examination.

Chapter 9

DESIGNATION OF APPELLATE DEPARTMENT JUDGES

I. INTRODUCTION

On the recommendation of the Judicial Council, the Legislature in 1984 amended Code of Civil Procedure section 77 to provide that the appellate department of any superior court may consist of four judges when the Chairperson of the Judicial Council finds it necessary (Stats. 1984, ch. 704).

Before the enactment of chapter 704, Code of Civil Procedure section 77 required that each superior court have a three-judge appellate department designated by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council. Section 77(d) (ii) provided that in a county with 50 or more municipal court judges the Chairperson of the Judicial Council could designate four judges to the appellate department. No more than three judges, however, were permitted to participate in a hearing or decision of any case. The presiding judge of the appellate department designated the three judges to participate in each matter.

The presiding judge of the Appellate Department of the San Bernardino County Superior Court suggested that section 77 be amended to permit a fourth appellate department judge to be designated in any superior court, when the Chairperson of the Judicial Council found it necessary. The judge stated that this would allow a court to deal with the problems that occasionally arise from absences or disqualification, and would permit the court to resolve these problems at a local level without the need to request an assignment from the Chairperson each time a member of the appellate panel is unable to serve.

Letters inviting comment on the proposal were sent to all presiding judges of superior courts, presiding judges of appellate departments and other interested persons and organizations.

Responses to the invitation to comment were received from superior courts in the following counties: Monterey, Orange, Placer, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, Santa Barbara and Tulare. All of the replies strongly endorsed the proposal. A letter from the Appellate Courts Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association stated support for the proposal in principle.

II. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE APPELLATE DEPARTMENT

The 1849 California Constitution and statutes enacted in 1850 and 1851 provided that various courts of record have appellate jurisdiction over judgments of the inferior courts either by review or trial anew.

The Constitution adopted in 1879 established the superior courts and gave them appellate jurisdiction as prescribed by law in cases arising from lower courts.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1924 provided:

> The Legislature may, in addition to any other appellate jurisdiction of the superior court, also provide for the establishment of appellate departments of the superior courts in any county or city and county wherein any minicipal court is established. . . .

In 1929, sections 77a and 77b were added to the Code of Civil Procedure. They provided that in counties where a municipal court is established, there shall be an appellate department of the superior court consisting of three judges. At the time these sections were added, only Los Angeles County had municipal courts.

The language of section 77a caused uncertainty about whether a superior court with fewer than three judges should have an appellate department. Section 77a was therefore amended in 1949 to provide for a three-judge appellate department in counties that had three or more superior court judges and a municipal court.

In 1953, the Legislature incorporated the provisions of Code of Civil Procedure sections 77a and 77b into Government Code section 69540 and added the provision that in a county with more than 50 municipal court judges the Chairperson of the Judicial Council may designate four judges as judges of the appellate department. It would appear that the provision for four judges in the appellate department in Los Angeles was added because of the workload of the court, and not necessarily to provide for disqualifications and absences.

In 1955, the sections were put back into Code of Civil Procedure section 77 in a new form. The sections provided for an appellate department in each county having a municipal court. In a county having fewer than three superior court judges, the senior or sole judge would sit alone as the appellate department.

In November 1966, the constitutional provisions relating to appellate departments were repealed, leaving the matter to legislative control.

In *Whittaker* v. *Superior Court* (1968) 68 Cal.2d 357 the Supreme Court ruled on the constitutionality of having three-judge appellate departments only in counties that have municipal courts. The court held that in a county with no appellate department an appeal involving only questions of law may be heard by one superior court judge sitting as an appellate department.

In 1976, Code of Civil Procedure section 77 was amended to provide for a three-judge appellate department in the superior court in every county with one or more justice courts. There have been no other amendments.

III. DISCUSSION OF THE 1984 AMENDMENT

The general view expressed in the comments received was that the proposal to permit the Chairperson of the Judicial Council to designate four members of an appellate department would provide needed flexibility, reduce inefficiency and aid in the administration of the appellate departments. Those who submitted comments stated the amendment would reduce delays caused by vacations, illnesses, other absences and disqualifications, and would eliminate, except in rare circumstances, the need to request an assignment from the Chairperson on each occasion that a member of the appellate panel is unable to serve.

During 1983, 107 individual appellate department designations were issued for 32 superior courts. Of these, 40 were for disqualifications, and 67 for absences and other reasons. Approximately 50 percent of these assignments were to 10 superior courts with 10 or more judges.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Judicial Council therefore recommended that Code of Civil Procedure section 77 be amended to provide that any appellate department may consist of four judges when the Chairperson of the Judicial Council finds it necessary.

The amendment follows the procedure established in the existing Los Angeles statute in that where four judges are designated to an appellate department no more than three of the judges may participate in a given case. The presiding judge of the department designates the three participating judges.

The text of the legislation as proposed by the council follows.

An act to amend section 77 of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the appellate departments of superior courts.

The People of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 77 of the Code of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

77. (a) *In every county and city and county* there is an appellate department of the superior court ~~in every county and city and county which has one or more municipal or justice courts~~ *consisting of three judges or, when the Chairperson of the Judicial Council finds it necessary, four judges.*

(1) In a county with three or fewer judges of the superior court the appellate department shall consist of those judges, one of whom shall be designated as presiding judge by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council, and an additional judge or judges as designated by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council. Each additional judge shall be a judge of the superior court of another county or a judge retired from the superior court or court of higher jurisdiction in this state.

(2) In a county with four or more judges of the superior court the appellate department shall consist of judges of that court designated by the Chairperson of the Judicial Council, who shall also designate one of the judges as the presiding judge of the department.

~~(b) The appellate department in a county in which where is only one judge of the superior court shall consist of such judge who shall be the presiding judge and two additional judges who shall be designated by the Chairman of the Judicial Council. Each additional judge shall be a judge of the superior court of another county or a judge retired from the superior court or court of higher jurisdiction in this state.~~

In an appellate department with four judges, no more than three judges shall participate in a hearing or decision. The presiding judge of the department shall designate the three judges who shall participate.

~~(c) The appellate department in a county with two judges of the superior court shall consist of such judges, one of whom shall be designated as presiding judge by the Chairman of the Judicial Council, and one additional judge designated by the Chairman of the Judicial Council. Such additional judge shall be a judge of the superior court of another county or a judge retired from the superior court or court of higher jurisdiction in this state.~~

~~(d) The appellate department in a county with three or more judges of the superior court shall consist:~~

~~(i) Of three judges, or~~

~~(ii) When there are 50 or more judges of municipal courts in the county and the Chairman of the Judicial Council finds it necessary, of four judges.~~

~~Each of such judges under this subdivision (d) shall be designated from among the judges of the court by the Chairman of the Judicial Council. The Chairman of the Judicial Council shall also designate one of such judges as the presiding judge of such department. No more than three of the judges so designated shall participate in the hearing or decision of any case in such department. Where there are four judges of such department, the presiding judge shall designate the three judges who shall so participate.~~

~~(e)~~ *(c)* * * *

~~(f)~~ *(d)* * * *

~~(g)~~ *(e)* * * *

~~(h)~~ *(f)* * * *

Chapter 10

FAMILY LAW FILING FEES

After conducting a study and receiving favorable comments from judges, court clerks and attorneys, the Judicial Council recommends legislation to amend Government Code section 26826 to exempt from the payment of a first paper response fee a stipulation regarding the date of termination of the marital status when the court has retained jurisdiction over the date of termination, and any documents relating to a stipulated postjudgment modification of child support. The proposal was made because of two recent legislative developments.

Code of Civil Procedure section 4514(e), effective July 1, 1984, provides that the court may retain jurisdiction over the date of termination of the marital status. The form of judgment (rule 1287) adopted by the Judicial Council effective July 1, 1984, provides that when the reservation of jurisdiction occurs, the date of termination of the marital status may "be determined on noticed motion of either party." Inferentially, it may also be determined by stipulation of the parties.

Attorneys have noted that filing this stipulation would require the payment of a first paper filing fee, almost $100 in some counties, in cases where the respondent has defaulted. They have also observed other situations where the response fee requirement prevents some parties from filing stipulations that would avoid court hearings. The problem has been noted in connection with the filing of documents relating to a stipulated postjudgment modification of child support.

Statutes of 1984, chapter 1605 (Assem. Bill No. 1527—Agnos), the Agnos Child Support Standards Act of 1984, established a mandatory minimum child support amount to be determined by an algebraic formula that would have each parent contribute in proportion to his or her net disposable income. The legislation states that its enactment "constitutes a change in circumstances for the purpose of allowing the modification of child support orders entered prior to its operative date, July 1, 1985." Its enactment will likely sharply increase the number of child support modification orders sought by family law parties, defaulted and otherwise. Accordingly, an incentive to arrive at a stipulated amount, which could then be submitted jointly, would be very helpful to the courts in avoiding a potentially large number of unnecessary hearings. The proposed amendment to the Government Code would provide such an incentive.

The proposal received overwhelming approval from the attorneys and court clerks who commented.

The Judicial Council therefore recommends an amendment to Government Code section 26826 to include among the papers that do not require a first paper filing fee: (a) a stipulation regarding the date of termination of the marital status when the court has retained jurisdiction over that date; and (b) documents relating to a stipulated postjudgment modification of child support.

The text of the proposed amendment follows:

An act to amend section 26826 of the Government Code, relating to filing fees.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 26826 of the Government Code is amended to read:

The total fee for filing the first paper in the action on behalf of any defendant, intervenor, respondent, or adverse party, whether separately or jointly, except for the purpose of making disclaimer shall be the sum fixed by resolution adopted pursuant to Section 68090, which shall not exceed the following maximum amounts:

(1) In any county where a fee is collected for the court reporter fund, the total fees shall not exceed sixty-three dollars ($63).

(2) In any county where a fee is not collected for the court reporter fund, the total fee shall not exceed thirty-five dollars ($35).

As used in this section the word "paper" does not include a stipulation for the appointment of a *temporary* judge ~~pro tempore~~ or of a court investigator or the report made by the investigator or the declaration of a spouse filed in an order to show cause proceeding or a marital settlement agreement which is signed by a defaulted respondent and intended for incorporation in a proposed decree of dissolution of marriage *or a stipulation regarding the date of termination of the marital status when the court has retained jurisdiction over that date or a document relating to a stipulated postjudgment modification of child support.*

Chapter 11

AGE INCREASE FACTOR FOR CHILD SUPPORT AWARDS

I. INTRODUCTION

Legislation effective July 1, 1984, requires the Judicial Council to develop an "age increase factor" to assist a court in fixing the amount of child support that will adequately take into account the changing costs of raising a child.[1] The statute leaves open the design of the factor and the method by which the court is to consider or use it.

The source recognized as authoritative on the estimated costs of raising a child at different ages, and cited by the author of the legislation for that purpose, is the United States Department of Agriculture's publication *USDA Estimates of the Cost of Raising a Child: A Guide to Their Use and Interpretation* (Misc. Pub. No. 1411), with revised tables based on June 1983 price levels for urban families in the West. Accordingly, to comply with the legislative mandate, data values were extrapolated from the USDA statistics. The result is synthesized in an age increase factor table, which permits easy comparison of the costs of raising a child at any two age levels.

A court may use the table in several ways in attempting to preserve the adequacy of an award. For example, the court may wish to award a fixed amount of child support that includes an element to reflect expected age-related costs. Alternatively, the court may award an amount of child support that will change at predetermined age levels in accordance with an age increase factor. The weight to be given to the table in fixing child support and the method for its use are left to the sound discretion of the court.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF THE AGE INCREASE FACTOR TABLE

The USDA has developed different tables of estimated average costs for raising a child based on the economic circumstances of the family, its location, and the location's level of urbanization. The USDA's estimates of the cost of raising a child are grouped by region: South, Northeast, West, and North Central. The Western region includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. The tables of cost for each region correspond to four levels of family income (economy, low, moderate and liberal) and two levels of urbanization (urban and rural non-farm areas). The USDA has also prepared two national tables of costs for farm boys and girls.

The USDA tables reflect average annual and total expenditures by families for children from birth to age 18, and are general estimates of what families under certain circumstances spend on their children. For example, the tables show that the average annual cost of raising a child in an urban area of the Western region of the United States for a family of three, earning between $15,000 and $20,000 before taxes, increases from $4,307 for a 2-year-old to $6,264 for a 16-year-old. In other words, an average family of this size and economic level spends 45 percent more to raise a 16-year-old than a 2-year-old. Child support awarded when a child is 2 years old may therefore require an element that will provide 45 percent more support when the child becomes 16.

The age increase factor in this example is 45 percent. The factor does not address the actual amount of child support that a court determines is appropriate in a particular case. It is also unrelated to the effects of inflation or the child's special needs. The age increase factor expresses only *relative* changes in the costs of raising a child based on the annual estimates found in the USDA data. Using these estimates as a standard, the table gives the percentage relationship of the costs of raising a child at any two age levels.

The age increase factors were developed by forming the relevant USDA data into one uniformly applicable statewide table of values that courts could manageably consider in determining the amount of child support.

This single table approach offers three advantages. First, it avoids the need to refer potentially to eleven different USDA tables (one to determine the economic status of the family, eight based on the different economic levels for urban and rural non-farm areas, and two based on whether the child is a boy or girl in a farm area).

Second, a uniform age increase factor approach avoids the undesirable practice of relying on the economic status of the family to determine the relative change in the amount of the support to which a child should be entitled because of the expected additional costs of growing older. This advantage is praticularly noteworthy because the USDA's estimated age-related cost changes are smallest for low income families, whose children may be in greater need of having the adequacy of an award preserved.

Third, an analysis of USDA tables indicates that the "moderate" income level data for urban families in the West, which is the basis of the table, yield age-related cost changes directly applicable to almost all urban families in the state not eligible for public assistance. Conveniently, not only does this single income and urbanization level conform to the general economic and demographic profile of Californians, but the values derived from the applicable USDA cost table show relatively larger increases in the cost of raising a child than those from cost tables for the two lower income levels. This phenomenon maximizes the effect of the age increase factor—a result which appears consistent with the Legislature's goal to assure that the adequacy of an award continues.

It should be stressed that the values derived from the age increase factor table are hypothetical. They do not take into account either inflation or extraordinary expenses. They are averages of averages and serve as no more than a guide for the court to consider when fashioning an order that will attempt to preserve the adequacy of the support award over the minority of the child. They are not intended as a substitute for the court's considered discretion and responsiveness to the peculiar demands of an individual case. The age increase factor is intended only to be given the weight to which its sources and the specific circumstances of a case entitle it.

III. COMMENTS RECEIVED

The format of the age increase factor table was circulated for comment among family law judges and commissioners who attended the California Center for Judicial Education and Research Family Law Institute in Monterey in March 1984. It was also circulated among attorneys specializing in family law.

The comments received indicated that the conceptual approach to an age increase factor is acceptable. The use of the table appears to be understandable. No suggestions for changes or alternative approaches have been made.

IV. CONCLUSION

In compliance with Civil Code section 246(g), the Judicial Council adopted, effective July 1, 1984, the following Age Increase Factor Table and Instructions as Division V of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court.

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[1] Civil Code section 246 (Stats. 1983, ch. 1304) provides:

When determining the amount due for support, the court shall consider the following circumstances of the respective parties:

(a) The earning capacity and needs of each party.

(b) The obligations and assets, including separate property, of each.

(c) The duration of the marriage.

(d) The ability of the obligee to engage in gainful employment without unduly interfering with the interests of dependent children in the custody of the obligee.

(e) The time required for the obligee to acquire appropriate education, training and employment.

(f) The age and health of the parties.

(g) *The standard of living of the parties. The court shall also consider, in fixing an amount for child support, the preservation of the adequacy of the award over the length of time during which the parents will be obligated for the support of a minor child, by utilizing an age increase factor in the standard employed for the determination of child support. The Judicial Council shall develop a formula for the determination of that factor for the use of the courts.*

(h) Any other factors which it deems just and equitable.

[Emphasis added.]

CALIFORNIA RULES OF COURT

APPENDIX

DIVISION V

AGE INCREASE FACTOR TABLE

AGE INCREASE FACTOR TABLE
(in percent)
Base Age

Age At Time of Increase	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	3																
2	-2	-5															
3	-2	-5	0														
4	4	1	6	[illegible]													
5	4	1	6	6	0												
6	11	8	14	14	7	7											
7	15	11	18	18	11	11	4										
8	15	11	18	18	11	11	4	0									
9	15	11	18	18	11	11	4	0	0								
10	20	16	23	23	16	16	8	4	4	4							
11	20	16	23	23	16	16	8	4	4	4	0						
12	27	23	30	30	22	22	14	10	10	10	6	6					
13	30	26	33	33	25	25	17	13	13	13	8	8	2				
14	30	26	33	33	25	25	17	13	13	13	8	8	2	0			
15	30	26	33	33	25	25	17	13	13	13	8	8	2	0	0		
16	43	38	45	45	37	37	28	24	24	24	18	18	12	10	10	10	
17	43	38	45	45	37	37	28	24	24	24	18	18	12	10	10	10	0
Averaged Increase	18·	15	23	25	19	20	14	11	12	13	9	11	6	5	7	10	0

Instructions

The Age Increase Factor Table permits comparison of the costs of raising a child at any two age levels. The values in the table are percentages that express the relative difference in the cost of raising a child at one age compared to any other age. The table can be used to consider the amount of child support that may, in the discretion of the court, be required because of the age increase of a child.

Method 1

The original amount of child support, or Base Age amount, is used to calculate child support at any older age. To do this, an appropriate percentage, or age increase factor, is first determined by referring in the table to the child's age at the time of the original order (Base Age) and the age at the time of the increase in support (Age at Time of Increase). The percentage is multiplied by the Base Age amount to yield the amount of change. This amount is then added to the original amount of child support. The result is the new child support amount.

Approved by the
Judicial Council of California
July 1, 1984

Three variations on this method are possible:

(1) Assume, for example, the child is under one year of age. The Base Age of the child is therefore "Under 1." If the child support order requires an initial monthly payment of $100, the table indicates that when the child reaches age one, the amount of support should increase by 3 percent. The new child support amount is $103 ($100 plus $3). When the child reaches age two, the table shows that it is 2

percent *cheaper* to raise the child compared to when the child was under one. The new child support amount is $98 ($100 minus $2), which will be unchanged at age three. At age four, it will cost 4 percent more, based on the table, to raise the child than at the time of the original order when the child was under one. The new child support amount is $104 ($100 plus $4). When the child reaches age sixteen, the cost of raising the child is 43 percent more than when the child was under one. The new amount of child support is $143.

(2) Child support changes may also be structured in time increments that are greater than one year. For example, assuming a child under the age of one and an initial $100 per month child support payment, an order could be structured that would provide for payment of $103 per month for a child from ages one through six, $119 per month from ages seven through twelve, and $135 per month from ages thirteen through seventeen. The values are calculated by taking the average percentage change in the cost of raising a child from ages one through six (3 percent), ages seven through twelve (19 percent), and ages thirteen through seventeen (35 percent), and then multiplying the percentage by the initial child support amount of $100 to produce the amount of change.

(3) Similarly, a fixed amount of child support that includes an age increase element could be calculated to last over the child's minority by referring to the table's bottom row entitled "Averaged Increase."

For example, in the hypothetical the averaged increase in the cost of raising a child aged one through seventeen compared to a child under one is 18 percent. Child support payments of $118 per month ($100 plus $18) are required from ages one through seventeen. The sum of these payments will equal the total child support payout based on age increase changes applied annually or in averaged multi-year increments (see the examples above).

Method 2

The Age Increase Factor Table may also be employed by using the percentages in the diagonal, shaded boxes. Proceeding diagonally from left to right, the values represent the percentage change in the cost of raising a child at a particlular age compared to the cost of the preceding age.

For example, the table shows that a one-year-old is 3 percent more expensive to raise than a child under one; a two- or three-year-old is 5 percent less expensive than a one-year-old; a four- or five-year-old is 6 percent more expensive than a two- or three-year-old; a six-year-old is 7 percent more expensive than a four- or five-year-old, and so forth.

In structuring child support payments, the following method may be used (assume an initial child support order of $100 per month for a child under the age of one):

At age one, support should be increased by 3 percent to $103; at age two, the support payment of $103 should be reduced by 5 percent to $98; at three years, the support payment of $98 remains unchanged; at age four, child support increases by 6 percent from $98 to $104, and remains at that level through age five; at age six, the support payment of $104 increases by 7 percent to $111; at ages seven through nine, support increases by 4 percent to $115; by age sixteen, support increases to $143.

ANNUAL COST OF RAISING A CHILD (1)
FROM BIRTH TO AGE 18
MODERATE COST LEVEL
JUNE 1983 PRICE LEVELS
REGION: WEST
URBANIZATION: URBAN

Age of Child (Years)	*Total*	*Food At Home (2)*	*Food Away From Home*	*Clothing*	*Housing (3)*	*Medical Care*	*Education*	*Transportation*	*All Other (4)*
UNDER 1	4,395	595	0	134	1,871	322	0	877	596
1	4,544	744	0	134	1,871	322	0	877	596
2–3	4,307	719	0	218	1,681	322	0	771	596
4–5	4,568	819	161	218	1,681	322	0	771	596
6	4,892	794	188	319	1,654	322	145	797	673
7–9	5,066	968	188	319	1,654	322	145	797	673
10–11	5,289	1,191	188	319	1,654	322	145	797	673
12	5,583	1,191	188	453	1,708	322	145	877	699
13–15	5,707	1,315	188	453	1,708	322	145	877	699
16–17	6,264	1,489	215	570	1,789	322	145	957	777
TOTAL	92,589	18,609	2,632	6,006	30,800	5,796	1,740	15,042	11,964

(1) Child in a family of husband and wife and no more than 5 children

(2) Includes home-produced food and school lunches

(3) Includes shelter, fuel, utilities, household operations, furnishings, and equipment

(4) Includes personal care, recreation, reading, and other miscellaneous expenditures

Source: Costs were updated from estimates in Table 2 of CFE (Adm.)-318, 1971, USDA, Agricultural Research Service, Cost of Raising a Child—derived from 1960–61 survey of consumer expenditures, detail tables, estimates rounded to nearest $1

Chapter 12

TRIAL COURT COSTS AND REVENUE ESTIMATES

This report estimates California trial court costs and revenues for fiscal year 1984–85 and features assorted financing data concerning the state judicial system. The procedures followed in developing the 1984–85 estimates are essentially the same as those in last year's report.

This report highlights some of the findings in the attachments, which include a Court Financing Summary, and amplifies some of the procedures followed in developing the 1984–85 estimates.

I. DEFINITION OF TRIAL COURT COSTS

Trial court costs include costs designated in county budgets for superior, municipal and justice courts, the county clerk's office and bailiffing personnel. Some budget categories have required further determination. For example, grand juries and pretrial release programs are excluded from trial court costs. However, budget programs for court-appointed private counsel are included in trial court costs.

Countywide indirect costs attributable to court budget activities are then calculated and applied. Indirect costs include county government functions, such as a personnel or purchasing office, whose costs are attributed to the courts by local prorated estimates.

Also included within total cost is the state's contribution to the trial courts in the form of superior court judges' salaries, block grants, judges' retirement and reimbursement for specific legislative mandates.

Therefore, these costs represent the total operational costs of the trial courts. The only category of costs not included are capital outlay expenditures for such purposes as site acquisition and construction of new court facilities.

The trial courts, of course, are only one part of justice system costs at the county level. Other activities that interact with the courts but are not included in this definition of court costs are public defender, district attorney and probation services.

Eight-County Cost Survey

Local trial court cost estimates are based on a survey of current court costs in eight counties. The results are extrapolated into statewide totals. The counties surveyed are Alameda, Fresno, Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara and Ventura. Current budgets (1983–84) from those counties were obtained and carefully reviewed along with supplemental data supplied by county budget, personnel, and auditor offices.

The superior courts in the eight survey counties have 457 authorized judicial positions comprising 60.8 percent of the total superior court judicial positions in the state for 1983–84. Local 1983–84 costs in these eight counties for superior courts including county clerks, bailiffs and indirect costs totaled $191.6 million. When this amount is extrapolated statewide and added to state assistance the result is 1.8 percent above the 1983–84 estimate published last year. The results of the 1.8 percent increase applied to last year's 1983–84 superior court estimates are set forth on attachment A-2 as *revised* 1983–84 trial court cost estimates.

There were 42 municipal courts in the eight survey counties with 376 authorized judicial positions comprising 62.3 percent of the total judicial positions in all municipal courts. The sum total of local 1983–84 municipal court expenditure estimates in these eight counties totaled $176.6 million. When this amount is extrapolated statewide and added to state assistance the result is 5 percent above last year's 1983–84 cost projection. The results of the 5 percent increase applied to last year's 1983–84 municipal court estimates are set forth on attachment A-2 as *revised* 1983–84 trial court cost estimates.

1984–85 Cost Adjustment

The 1984–85 estimated trial court costs are presented on attachment A-1. Total 1984–85 trial court costs are 12.3 percent above the revised 1983–84 estimates on attachment A-2. The county share of trial court costs is 12.95 percent above the 1983–84 revised estimates. The 12.95 percent adjustment represents the average annual increase of trial court expenditures in the eight survey counties over a 10-year period, 1973–74 through 1982–83, as reported in the State Controller's *Report of Financial Transactions.* The state share of estimated trial court costs is from the *1984–85 Governor's Budget* and can be examined in more detail on attachment A-5.

II. COST PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Trial court cost data is arranged so that total trial court costs are apportioned among total judicial positions for municipal and superior courts (see attachments A-1 through A-4). Total judicial positions includes judges, referees, and commissioners. Therefore, each judicial position represents an equal share of total trial court costs.

The cost per judicial position includes not only the salary and benefits for the judicial position itself but also a proportionate share of all costs of nonjudicial positions, services and supplies, and countywide indirect costs attributable to the courts. Finally, the cost of a bailiff and a court reporter position are added to the above to provide the total costs assignable to each judicial position.

The division of trial court costs into annual costs per judicial position allows for a further breakdown into costs per judicial case related minute, hour and day as illustrated in attachment A-3 and A-4. This is possible because of data accumulated by the Judicial Council weighted caseload studies, such as the minutes per year and days per year that are available for case related work for the average judicial position. This type of detail is very useful when estimating the additional court costs that may be required by a legislative proposal that would add minutes or hours of time to a judicial proceeding or impose a new judicial duty.

Justice court costs are not presented in the same detail as superior and municipal court costs because they account for only a small portion of the workload of the trial courts. Also, nearly all justice court judges are part-time and a cost per judicial position would not be applicable. Therefore, justice court costs are presented as a lump sum amount, approximately equivalent to their share of the lower court workload.

III. COST COMPONENTS

Trial court cost data has been segregated into six cost categories: judicial salaries and benefits; nonjudicial salaries and benefits; services and supplies; indirect costs; costs for court reporters; and costs for bailiffs. A brief description of these court cost components follows.

1. Judicial Salaries and Benefits

Judicial salaries are the annual statutory salaries for municipal and superior court judges as of the latest authorized adjustment. The state share of superior court judges' salaries is included, currently ranging from $57,563 to $61,563 depending on the size of the county.

Salaries for full-time court commissioners and referees are calculated at 25 percent below the salary of a judge in municipal courts and 15 percent below the salary of a judge in superior courts. Compensation figures for these quasi-judicial personnel are included in this category because these court officers are available to handle matters otherwise requiring an equivalent number of judges.

Health and retirement benefit rates are calculated at 23.9 percent for superior court judges and 24.2 percent for municipal court judges.

Superior court judge benefits include approximately 3.4 percent of salary for health insurance and an employer retirement contribution rate of 8 percent plus a pro rata share of the annual state budget appropriation to the retirement fund equivalent to an additional 12.5 percent of salary.

Municipal court judges benefits are 3.7 percent of salary for health insurance and employer retirement contribution rates identical to superior court judges, i.e., 8 percent plus 12.5 percent of the pro rata share of the annual budget appropriation to the retirement fund. Benefits for commissioners and referees are calculated on the same basis as for nonjudicial employees generally.

2. Nonjudicial Salaries and Benefits

Nonjudicial personnel includes all positions that provide support to the judicial function. For the superior court it includes court related positions in the county clerk's budget as well as those positions budgeted directly in the superior court. A partial list of support personnel includes court administrators, jury commissioners, secretaries, stenographers, courtroom clerks, calendar clerks, data processing and microfilming personnel, deputy clerks, clerk typists, accountants, cashiers and counter clerks.

The positions of court reporter and bailiff are costed separately so as to remain identifiable from other nonjudicial position costs. Costs of these positions are discussed below.

Benefits for trial court nonjudicial personnel are estimated to be approximately 25 percent. This is in keeping with the county employee benefit rates generally throughout the state.

3. Services and Supplies

The "services and supplies" category of trial court expenditures includes traditional operating expenses such as office supplies, printing, postage, telephone and travel. Other costs unique to court operations include jury expenses, expert witness fees and professional services of court appointed counsel and doctors. Within "services and supplies" most counties typically include direct charges for some central service costs such as data processing, vehicle use, and sometimes building rent including costs for security and maintenance. Other countywide central service costs are considered indirect costs and are discussed as a separate cost component below.

Also included within the cost component of services and supplies are expenditures for office equipment and furnishings. These costs are categorized as "fixed assets" in most county budgets and are identified separately from services and supplies. However, because these amounts are a minor part of total annual expenditures and tend to fluctuate from year to year, we have elected to include these costs within the larger category of services and supplies. As noted previously, major capital outlay expenditures for such purposes as courthouse construction and site acquisition are not included in trial court costs.

4. Indirect Costs

This expenditure category allows for a share of centralized county services used by the courts to be included in the total operational costs of the courts. Although counties directly charge some countywide central service costs, as noted above, often these costs are incorporated into a countywide cost allocation plan and charged to the courts as indirect costs.

The countywide central service plans, as applied to the courts, may include such cost as purchasing, stores, personnel, auditing, disbursements, payroll, budget preparation and execution, messenger service, grant coordination, office machine maintenance, communications, parking lot maintenance, records retention, liability and bonding insurance, and rent, security and maintenance of court facilities.

It must be noted, however, that there are significant variations among counties as to which items are considered indirect costs and which items are considered direct charges and thus appear as budgeted expenditures.

An indirect cost rate is developed by obtaining the latest actual indirect annual costs charged to the courts, including the county clerk function and any other court related budget units, by the county auditor. The actual indirect cost amounts related to all municipal and superior courts are totaled and the percentage or rate of total court expenditures is determined.

Normally, this overhead rate is derived by using salaries and wages as the base. However, for ease of calculation, an equivalent rate based on total court expenditures has been developed. The rate, based on 1983–84 data from surveyed courts, is 11.7 percent for superior courts and for municipal courts 18.8 percent.

5. Court Reporters

The annual cost of a court reporter in the superior courts is based on the average salaries and benefits of full-time reporters in the superior courts surveyed. Costs are based on a ratio of one full-time court reporter for each judicial position in the superior court.

For municipal courts, an equivalent annual salary was computed. Past studies conducted by the Judicial Council have indicated that court reporters were involved in approximately 40 percent of the daily activities of municipal courts.

The benefit rate for court reporters was calculated the same as for other nonjudicial employees.

6. Bailiffs

Bailiffing costs are computed on a ratio of one bailiff for each judicial position for both municipal and superior courts. It is recognized that coverage for vacations, illnesses and other time off would require an increase in the ratio. However, some courts are operating without bailiffs in attendance at all sessions or utilize "court attendants" at a lesser salary. Consideration of these offsetting factors justifies maintaining the ratio of one bailiff per judge for cost purposes.

Average salaries and benefits for bailiffs were based on a review of salary ordinances and telephone inquiries of survey courts.

IV. STATE JUDICIAL BUDGET

Attachment A-5 is a summary of the various program categories that comprise the state judicial budget as included in the *Governor's Annual Budget*. Those categories are grouped into state operations and local assistance.

State judicial operations include the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council and Commission on Judicial Performance.

Local assistance comprises the state's contribution to trial court costs. This includes the major portion of superior court judges' salaries, annual block grants for superior court judgeships created after January 1, 1973, contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund and funding for specific programs mandated on the trial courts by the state.

The local assistance amounts are included within the total estimated trial court costs for 1984–85 as presented on attachment A-1.

V. TRIAL COURT REVENUES

Attachment A-6 contains 1984–85 estimates of trial court revenues. The estimates are based on 1982–83 actual amounts. The 1982–83 "actuals" are from two sources. The revenue to counties and cities is from the State Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions*. Revenues to the state are from the *Governor's Budget* as reported in various penalty assessment funds and the Judges' Retirement Fund.

A minor amount in fines is received by the state as miscellaneous revenue and an estimate is included for this item.

Court revenue to counties and cities are projected from 1982–83 to 1984–85 based on the average annual increase of actual trial court revenues to counties and cities for the ten preceeding years, 1973–74 through 1982–83, as reported in the State Controller's *Annual Report of Financial Transactions.* The average annual increase for the 10 years is 12.9 percent for county revenues and 8.9 percent for city revenues.

The revenue amounts distributed to the state for 1984–85 are from the *Governor's Budget* with the miscellaneous revenue from court fines estimated independently.

VI. COURT FINANCING SUMMARY

The Court Financing Summary includes total California court costs including state judicial operations, state assistance to trial courts, and local trial court costs. Also presented are calculations of court costs as a percent of budget expenditures for various levels of government.

Other portions summarize trial court costs by level of court and the degree of state and local funding for each level of court; trial court costs apportioned to each judgeship in superior and municipal courts and the state and county shares for each additional position; and trial court revenues by type and amounts distributed to counties, cities and state.

ATTACHMENT A-1

1984–85

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ESTIMATED TRIAL COURT COSTS [a]

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($67,063 + 23.9%)	$83,091		
Nonjudicial Personnel	172,634		
Services and Supplies	154,959		
Subtotal	$410,864		
Indirect Costs (11.7%)	48,209		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$458,893		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$534,302	753 jud. pos. (657 judges)	$402,330,000 [b]
Municipal Courts			
Judicial Position ($61,243 + 24.2%)	$76,064		
Nonjudicial Personnel	195,250		
Services and Supplies	128,816		
Subtotal	$400,130		
Indirect Costs (18.8%)	75,106		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$475,236		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$526,581	623 jud. pos. (528 judges)	$328,060,000 [c]
Justice Courts		85 pt jud. pos.	$22,550,000
Total All Trial Courts			$752,940,000 [d]

---

[a] 1984–85 total trial costs are 12.3% above the revised 1983–84 total on Attachment A-2. County costs were adjusted 12.95% for 1984–85. State costs are based on the 1984–85 Governor's Budget. Judges' salaries are included at the January 1, 1984 level.

[b] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 15% less than salary of judge.

[c] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 25% less than salary of judge.

[d] Included in this amount is the state's contribution to the trial courts. See Attachment A-5 of this appendix for detail of state's share of costs.

ATTACHMENT A-2

REVISED 1983–84

SUMMARY OF TOTAL ESTIMATED TRIAL COURT COSTS[a]

	Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position	*Judicial Positions*	*Estimated Total Trial Court Costs*
Superior Courts			
Judicial Position ($67,063 + 23.9%)	$83,091		
Nonjudicial Personnel	141,213		
Services and Supplies	137,193		
Subtotal	$361,497		
Indirect Costs (11.7%)	42,682		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$404,179		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$479,588	752 jud. pos. (657 judges)	$360,650,000[b]
Municipal Courts			
Judicial Position ($61,243 + 24.2%)	$76,064		
Nonjudicial Personnel	171,370		
Services and Supplies	114,047		
Subtotal	$361,481		
Indirect Costs (18.8%)	66,495		
Total Costs Excluding Court Reporter and Bailiff	$427,976		
Total Costs Including Court Reporter and Bailiff	$479,321	604 jud. pos. (522 judges)	$289,510,000[c]
Justice Courts		88 pt jud. pos.	$20,550,000
Totai All Trial Courts			$670,710,000[d]

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[a] Revised 1983–84 total trial court cost estimates were increased 3.2% based on final 1983–84 county budgets and other updated supplemental state and county data. Superior courts were increased 1.8% and municipal courts 5%.

[b] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 15% less than salary of judge.

[c] Total adjusted for "other judicial" salaries calculated at 25% less than salary of judge.

[d] Included in this amount is the state's contribution to the trial courts.

ATTACHMENT A-3

1984–85

SUPERIOR COURTS TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Cost Category	*Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position*	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Minute*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Hour*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Day*[a]
Judicial Position (1-1-84 $67,063 + 23.9%)	$83,091	$1.1429	$68.57	$385
Nonjudicial Personnel	$172,634	$2.3746	$142.48	$799
Services and Supplies	$154,959	$2.1315	$127.89	$717
Subtotal	$410,684	$5.6490	$338.94	$1,901
Indirect Costs (11.7%)	$48,209	$0.6631	$39.79	$223
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *excluded*)	$458,893	$6.3121	$378.73	$2,124
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *included*)	$534,302	$7.3494	$440.96	$2,474

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[a] An estimated 216 days per year or 72,700 minutes per year (74,000 Los Angeles) is available for court-related activity for each judicial position in the superior courts.

ATTACHMENT A-4

1984–85

MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL ESTIMATED COSTS PER JUDICIAL POSITION

Cost Category	*Estimated Average Annual Cost Per Judicial Position*	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Minute*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Hour*[a]	*Average Cost Per Case-Related Day*[a]
Judicial Position (1-1-84 $61,243 + 24.2%)	$76,064	$1.0492	$62.95	$352
Nonjudicial Personnel	$195,250	$2.6931	$161.59	$904
Services and Supplies	$128,816	$1.7768	$106.61	$596
Subtotal	$400,130	$5.5191	$331.15	$1,852
Indirect Costs (18.8%)	$75,106	$1.0359	$62.15	$348
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *excluded*)	$475,236	$6.5550	$393.30	$2,200
Total Cost Apportioned to Each Judicial Position (court reporter and bailiff *included*)	$526,581	$7.2632	$435.79	$2,438

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[a] An estimated 216 days per year or 72,500 minutes per year (78,000 Los Angeles) is available for court-related activity for each judicial position in the municipal courts.

ATTACHMENT A-5

1984–85

PROPOSED STATE JUDICIAL BUDGET

(Million $)

Supreme Court		$6.8	
Courts of Appeal		36.4	
Judicial Council		8.1	
Commission on Judicial Performance		0.3	
Judges' Retirement Fund (Appellate Courts)		1.4	
Total State Judicial Operations			$53.0
State Mandates—Local Assistance		$6.6	
Superior Court Judges' Salary		39.1	
Superior Court Block Grants		9.5	
Judges' Retirement Fund			
Superior Courts, estimated	$9.2		
Municipal Courts, estimated	6.8	16.0	
Total Local Assistance			71.2[a]
Total 1984–85 State Judicial Budget			$124.2 million

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[a] These items, totaling $71.2 million, are the state's contribution to the funding of the trial courts. This amount is included within the total estimated trial court costs for 1984–85 as displayed on Attachment A-1 of this appendix.

ATTACHMENT A-6
TRIAL COURT REVENUES
ACTUAL 1982–83
ESTIMATED 1984–85 *

	1982–83 Actual	*1984–85 Estimated*
TO COUNTIES[a]		
Fines, Forfeitures, Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	$104,245,081	$133,100,000[c]
Other Court Fines	75,833,967	96,700,000
Forfeitures and Penalties	16,706,480	21,300,000
Charges for Current Services		
Civil Process Services	13,537,037	17,200,000
Court Fees and Costs	94,519,790	120,600,000
TOTAL	$304,842,355	$388,900,000
TO CITIES[a]		
Fines and Penalties		
Vehicle Code Fines	$111,204,038	$131,900,000[d]
Other Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	43,975,349	52,200,000
TOTAL	$155,179,387	$184,100,000
TO STATE OF CALIFORNIA[b]		
Assessments on Fines	$81,005,000	$111,600,000[e]
Court Fees (Judges' Retirement Fund)	3,405,000	3,422,000
Court Fines (estimates of state share of specified violations of Bus. & Prof. Code and Health & Safety Code)	2,733,000	3,000,000
TOTAL	$87,143,000	$118,022,000
SUMMARY		
To Counties	$304,842,355	$388,900,000
To Cities	155,179,387	184,100,000
To State	87,143,000	118,022,000
TOTAL	$547,164,742	$691,022,000

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* Revenue to *counties* have been adjusted 12.95% per year for 1983–84 and 1984–85 based on the average annual increase of actual trial court revenues to the counties for the 10 preceding years. Revenue to *cities* has been adjusted 8.9% per year for 1983–84 and 1984–85 based on the average annual increase of actual trial court revenues to cities for the 10 preceding years. Revenue to the *state* for 1984–85 is from the 1984–85 *Governor's Budget* except for court fines which have been estimated independently.

[a] Source: State Controller's Reports—Financial Transactions Concerning Counties and Cities. (Adjustment made to reflect San Francisco County under "Counties" instead of "Cities.")

[b] *Governor's Budget* and Judicial Council estimates.

[c] Fifty percent Vehicle Code Fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code § 42201.

[d] All Vehicle Code Fines restricted as to use per Vehicle Code § 42200.

[e] Fine assessments are designated by statute for specific purposes. The 1984-85 distribution and amounts are as follows:

Peace Officers Training Fund	$30,969,000
Driver Training Penalty Assessment Fund	$33,179,000
Fish and Game Training Fund	$424,000
Indemnity (Restitution) Fund	$25,121,000
Corrections and Probation Training Fund	$10,178,000
Local Public Prosecutors and Public Defender Training Fund	$569,000
Victim Witness Assistance Fund	$11,160,000
	$111,600,000

1984–85
COURT FINANCING SUMMARY

Total Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)

State Judicial Operations [a]	$53.0mill.	6.6%
State Assistance to Trial Courts [b]	71.2	8.8
Total State Costs	$124.2mill.	15.4%
County Costs (Trial Courts)	681.7	84.6
Total Court Costs (est.)	$805.9mill.	100.0%

Total Court Costs as Percent of Total Budget Expenditures

State's Share of Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Fund Budget [c]	0.5%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total State General Fund Budget [d]	3.2%
Total Court Costs as Percent of Total Estimated State and Local Budget Expenditures [e]	1.8%

Trial Court Costs by Level of Court

Superior Courts	$402.3mill.	53.4%
Municipal Courts	328.1	43.6
Justice Courts	22.5	3.0
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	$752.9mill.	100.0%

Trial Court Costs by Funding Source (State and Local)

Superior Courts		
County Costs	$338.1mill.	84.0%
State Assistance [f]	64.2	16.0
Total Superior Court Costs (est.)	$402.3mill.	100.0%
Municipal Courts		
County Costs	$321.1mill.	97.9%
State Assistance [g]	7.0	2.1
Total Municipal Court Costs (est.)	$328.1mill.	100.0%
Justice Courts		
County Costs	$22.5mill.	100.0%
State Assistance	–	–
Total Justice Court Costs (est.)	$22.5mill.	100.0%
Total All Trial Courts		
County Costs	$681.7mill.	90.5%
State Assistance	71.2	9.5
Total Trial Court Costs (est.)	$752.9mill.	100.0%

Costs Per Additional Superior Court Judgeship

County Costs	$392,210
State Assistance [h]	142,092
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	$534,302

Costs Per Additional Municipal Court Judgeship

County Costs	$514,034
State Assistance [i]	12,547
Cost Per Judgeship (est.)	$526,581

Trial Court Revenue by Type

Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	$438.2mill.
Assessments on Fines	111.6
Civil Filing Fees and Costs	124.0
Civil Process Services	17.2
Total Revenue (est.)	$691.0mill.

Distribution of Trial Court Revenue

To Counties	$388.9mill.
To Cities	184.1
To State	118.0
Total Revenue (est.)	$691.0mill.

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[a] State judicial operations include the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Judicial Council, and Commission on Judicial Performance.

[b] State assistance to the trial courts includes contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund, a major portion of superior court judges' salaries, a $60,000 annual block grant towards the support cost for all but seven new superior court judgeships created since January 1973, and reimbursements for legislative mandates.

[c] State's share of total court costs is $124.2 mill. State general fund budget is $25.1 bill. Thus, $124.2 mill./$25.1 bill. = 0.5%

[d] Total court expenditures are $805.9 mill. State general fund budget is $25.1 bill. Thus $805.9 mill./$25.1 bill. = 3.2%

[e] The Controller's Office reports the following local government expenditures:

1981–82 county expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	$9.784 billion
1981–82 city expenditures exclusive of enterprise and bond funds	7.406
1981–82 special district expenditures nonenterprise activities only	1.625
1981–82 school district expenditures	13.986
Total local expenditures	$32.801 billion
Application of 5% per year average increase for 1982–83, 1983–84, and 1984–85	$37.971 billion
Add state budget less local assistance	5.925
Total state and local expenditures	$43.896 billion
Thus, $805.9 million/$43.896 billion =	1.8%

[f] State assistance to superior courts includes:

(1) Contribution to judges' salary	$39.1 million
(2) Block grants ($60,000)	9.5
(3) Judges' Retirement Fund (8% of salary plus additional appropriation to meet liabilities)	9.2
(4) Legislative Mandates	6.4
	$64.2 million

[g] State assistance to municipal courts is limited to Judges' Retirement Fund contribution of 8% of salary plus an additional appropriation to meet liabilities. Total contribution is $6.8 million for 1984–85.

[h] The calculation of state assistance for each *new* superior court *judgeship* is as follows:

(1) 8% of salary to Judges' Retirement Fund ($67,063 @ 8% = $5,365) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund ($8,385) plus 3.4% of salary for health and welfare ($2,280) for a total of $16,030.

(2) State pays salary except for fixed county share of $9,500 for counties over 250,000 population, $7,500 for counties between 40,001–249,999 population, and $5,500 for counties 40,000 population or under. The calculation here is based on the larger sized county. Thus, the current annual salary of $67,063 less $9,500 = $57,563 as the state share.

(3) Annual block grant of $60,000 for support costs.

(4) Pro rata share of legislative mandates @ $8,499.

In summary, total assistance per *new* superior court *judgeship* as calculated here includes $16,030 retirement and health, plus $57,563 salary, plus $60,000 annual block grant, plus $8,499 legislative mandates for a total of $142,092 per judgeship.

[i] The calculation of state assistance for each *new* municipal court *judgeship* consists of contributions to the Judges' Retirement Fund of 8% of salary ($61,243 @ 8% = $4,899) plus a pro rata share of the budget act appropriation made each year to meet liabilities of the fund ($7,648) for a total of $12,547 per judgeship.

PART II

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Chapter 1

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

A. Administrative Office of the Courts

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the staff agency serving the Judicial Council, the chief administrative agency of the California court system (Cal. Const., art. 6, § 6). The office carries out the official actions and policies of the Judicial Council under the direction of the Administrative Director of the Courts, also provided for by the state Constitution.

The AOC was organized by a Judicial Council resolution delegating authority to the Administrative Director of the Courts. The resolution was adopted in 1962 in accordance with an amendment to the Constitution, and in 1970 became a part of the California Rules of Court (rules 990–992).

The AOC consists of several units, including a Legal Section, Legislative Office, Statistics Section, Court Consultative Services Unit, Judicial Assignments Section and Public Information Office. Three other units also provide services to the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and the Commission on Judicial Performance, as well as to the AOC. These are the Personnel Office, the Data Processing Unit and the Business and Fiscal Services Office.

In addition, the Center for Judicial Education and Research, jointly sponsored by the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, directs a comprehensive education program for state judges.

Following is a summary of the major functions and activities of the AOC.

LEGAL SECTION

The Legal Section prepares agenda materials for Judicial Council meetings, keeps records of all council action, and monitors necessary implementation activity after each meeting. It also performs staff counsel and legal research functions.

The AOC receives numerous inquiries and suggestions from judges, attorneys, administrators, court clerks, and others regarding court practice, procedure and administration. Most of the proposals involve changes in court rules or forms; some involve suggested legislation. When a suggestion is received the legal staff prepares an "invitation to comment" which is circulated widely to interested persons and organizations. The staff receives the comments, researches any legal questions, and gathers data needed to present the proposal to a committee of the Judicial Council. This usually involves drafting the text of a proposed rule change, which the council may then approve "for publication."

Publication of the text of proposed rule changes in the *A.O.C. Newsletter* and in major legal newspapers provides an opportunity for all attorneys, judges and other interested persons to submit detailed comments on the proposed wording before the amendment is formally adopted by the council.

New rules and forms are normally adopted effective January 1 and July 1 of each year. The text of each new rule, and camera-ready copies of each new form, are distributed to the courts and to commercial legal publishers following each council meeting.

The Legal Section provides staff for a number of programs and advisory committees, including the council's legal forms program, coordination of civil actions having common issues (rules 1501–1550), sentencing practices (Pen. Code, § 1170.3), criminal change of venue (rules 840–844) and special projects and studies. Recent examples of special projects are the "cameras in court" experiment, the judicial arbitration program, the "pleading forms" and "form interrogatories" projects, the development of uniform law and motion rules, measures to improve the accessibility of local court rules, an experiment in the use of court forms produced by word processors, and the adoption of new rules governing caseflow and calendar management in the trial courts. These projects are described in greater detail in other sections of this annual report.

The Legal Section has provided staff to assist the appellate courts in establishing various programs and procedures to improve the quality of representation of indigents in criminal appeals. For example, contracts have been negotiated through local bar associations and others to provide efficient administrative procedures for selecting private counsel to handle criminal appeals for indigent defendants.

In coordination with the Legislative Office of the AOC, the Legal Section monitors and analyzes all legislative bills that may affect court practice, procedure, or administration and all bills affecting felony sentencing.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICE

The Legislative Office in Sacramento serves two primary functions. The first is to present the legislative recommendations of the Judicial Council on the administration of justice; the second is to function as an administrative arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

The Legislative Office represents the Judicial Council before Senate and Assembly committees. It monitors legislative proceedings and reports on the progress of bills affecting the court system. The office also tracks bills of interest for the Administrative Office of the Courts and prepares a legislative summary for the *A.O.C. Newsletter*, distributed to judges and others interested in new laws.

The office coordinates legislative matters with executive branch agencies, and provides information on request to the Legislative Analyst, Department of Finance, and individual legislators and committee staff.

The office assists legislators by providing specific information on proposed or pending legislation, reviewing individual legislator's bills, and responding to constituent inquiries on the judicial system, its structure, and relationship with other government agencies.

The office's legislative function includes distribution of judgeship needs reports and felony sentencing analyses prepared in the San Francisco office, and financial reports prepared in cooperation with the San Francisco staff on the fiscal impact of certain legislative proposals.

The Sacramento office prepares analyses of some bills, and identifies and distributes to the San Francisco office other bills for information and analysis. In the process, the Sacramento office reviews every bill introduced in the Legislature, and each of its amended forms. The office reviewed approximately 3,200 bills and measures last year.

In 1984 the office prepared its third annual court cost and revenue estimate for California trial courts for use in estimating the fiscal impact of court-related legislation, including additional trial court judgeships. The 1984–85 study showed the estimated average annual cost per superior court judicial position was $534,302; the comparable municipal court figure was $526,581.

In addition, judgeship needs studies were forwarded to legislative authors and to appropriate committees upon introduction of a bill or amendment adding judicial positions.

The Sacramento staff also monitors the budget process, including conference committee action, and provides staff services to other court-related officers when working in Sacramento.

As an arm of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Sacramento office receives official court documents. In 1984, approximately 1,700 transactions were filed or lodged. These filings were forwarded to the Supreme Court Clerk's Office in San Francisco on a daily basis.

STATISTICS SECTION

The Statistics Section operates reporting systems that collect information from all courts and assists the Judicial Council in discharging its constitutional duty to survey judicial business. The information is used to compile 130 statistical tables and graphs for the Judicial Council's Annual Report and to prepare judgeship needs studies for superior and municipal courts seeking additional judges.

The section also operates a court reporter's production and income reporting system and a sentencing practices reporting system. The section maintains records of court organization changes and provides statistical support to other units of the Administrative Office of the Courts and to Judicial Council committees.

Operation of Reporting Systems

Almost a third of the Statistic Section's time is spent operating reporting systems. The staff logs in reports and contacts courts about delinquent reports, answers reporting questions and conducts statistical reporting workshops for court personnel.

Much of the data is stored at the state's Teale Data Center in Sacramento and processed on the large computers there. The computer at the AOC's office in San Francisco is linked by phone lines to the Teale Data Center, which allows data stored in Sacramento to be printed out in San Francisco. A six-month computer summary of reports on filings and dispositions is sent to each superior and municipal court to be reviewed for accuracy. If an error is detected, the staff works with court personnel to correct it.

Computer-drawn graphs of filings and dispositions are also sent to superior and municipal courts to help identify abnormal shifts in reporting over time that could be due to a reporting error.

Annual Report

The single largest project of the Statistics Section is work on the Judicial Council Annual Report. There are 50 appendix tables that display data by court and type of proceeding for the two most recent fiscal years. The section also prepares about 80 tables and graphs for the "Judicial Statistics" chapter, in addition to narrative material that discusses trends and the impact of legislation on superior and lower courts. Material is also presented on assistance provided to courts by the assignment of judges by the

Chief Justice and assistance given to the courts by referees, commissioners and attorneys acting as temporary judges.

Judgeship Needs Studies

Upon the request of a presiding judge, the Statistics Section prepares reports on the judgeship needs of superior or municipal courts. These studies use a weighted caseload system to estimate the judicial positions needed. The "weights" in the system are statewide average times used to dispose of different types of cases and are determined from surveys of the courts. Other information shown in the studies is a history of judicial staffing and manpower at work in the court, cases pending and weighted filings and dispositions of other courts of a similar size.

A presiding judge may comment on the study, augment it, or perform an independent analysis of judgeship needs. This becomes a part of the study and if a bill is subsequently introduced to increase the number of judges in the court, a copy of the complete study is sent to the appropriate legislative committees. A total of 37 judgeship needs reports were prepared in 1983; 13 for superior courts and 24 for municipal courts.

Sentencing Practices Report and Court Reporters' Production and Income

In 1983, the Statistics Section was given responsibility for operating a sentencing practices reporting system. Individual case reports for each convicted defendant charged with a felony form the basis of this system. Sentences of the 59,000 convicted defendants a year are analyzed by type of offense.

Rule 860 of the California Rules of Court gives the AOC responsibility for operating a reporting system in 47 counties and making an annual report to their respective boards of supervisors and to the Legislature regarding the income, expenses and production of transcripts of court reporters. The first annual reports were prepared and distributed in 1984. Publication of these reports has been significantly delayed by litigation and by incomplete reporting by court reporters.

Other Activities

The section also maintains records of court organization changes and prepares and updates this information for internal use.

The Statistics Section produces and distributes a Five-Year Trend Report annually to each superior or municipal court. The report is on a calendar-year basis and is used by judges and court administrators in budget preparation and justification and in setting and reviewing management goals and objectives.

The section also responds to numerous inquiries from the courts and other government agencies and provides statistical assistance to other AOC units and committees of the Judicial Council.

COURT CONSULTATIVE SERVICES

The Court Consultative Services unit provides technical assistance to state courts and clerks' offices, at their request, in calendar management, jury system management, clerk's office operations, facilities management, staffing patterns, and other management areas.

Assistance is provided in three major ways: by sending analysts to the courts to provide on-site consultation and study; by designing and conducting studies of, and making recommendations about, court management problems that may have a statewide effect; and by designing and conducting workshops and training programs dealing with court administration matters for judicial and nonjudicial personnel.

The unit is staffed by several management analysts, with court administration or management analysts backgrounds. When a court requests the assistance of the unit, analysts travel to the court, study the problem cited, and prepare a written report of their findings and recommendations.

Reports prepared by the unit are advisory in nature and the decision to implement the unit's recommendations rests solely with the courts. The unit is available to assist in implementing any of its recommendations.

There is no charge to the courts for the unit's services. Services may be obtained by sending a written request to the Administrative Office of the Courts.

During 1984, the unit provided on-site consultant services and formal written reports to 19 courts and clerks' offices. Other accomplishments of the unit during 1984 included these projects:

1. Two workshops, one for the presiding judges and administrators of the superior courts, and one for the presiding judges and administrators of the municipal courts;

2. Completion of a statewide survey of the trial courts' data processing resources;

3. Completion of a statewide survey of service users' needs; and

4. Completion of the 1984 Superior Courts' Judicial Weighted Caseload Study.

During 1985 the unit will continue to provide onsite consultant services. It will also present workshops for presiding judges and court administrators, as well as for jury system managers. The unit also will complete revision of the workload statistics that trial courts report monthly to the Administrative Office of the Courts; conduct a judicial weighted caseload study for municipal courts; and begin development of an information clearinghouse for court management information.

PERSONNEL OFFICE

The Personnel Office provides a full range of personnel services to judicial branch agencies. Although the Administrative Office of the Courts traditionally performed personnel transactions and services, it was not until the latter part of 1980 that a personnel unit was officially established. This unit now provides management and technical staff assistance to the judicial branch in the following areas.

Recruiting

Recruiting assistance is provided to the Administrative Office of the Courts and, upon request, to the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal and Commission on Judicial Performance.

Training

Training needs assessments for employees of the Administrative Office of the Courts have been undertaken, and in 1983 a centralized training request processs was established through the Personnel Office. The centralized training procedure is the first step in the development of a training program.

In 1985, an employee performance program will be developed. The appraisal system will be helpful to supervisors in the employee assessment and training process. The program will also provide direction and guidance to employees in job performance and career development.

An employee handbook was developed for branchwide use and is updated periodically. The document contains an overall description of the judicial branch, its agencies and their respective functions: general personnel policy statements; and an outline of judicial branch benefits.

Position Classification and Salary Administration

The Personnel Office completes salary and classification projects throughout the judicial branch to determine whether positions are established at the appropriate levels. All proposed personnel actions in the Administrative Office of the Courts are developed by the Personnel Office, and personnel actions requested by the Courts of Appeal are reviewed and appropriate action recommended.

A comprehensive review of all positions in the Courts of Appeal was previously completed. Position descriptions for all classifications in the Courts of Appeal were developed and finalized. The class specifications include the overall definition of the position, description of duties and responsibilities, and specific minimum qualifications. The position descriptions are used throughout the judicial branch in recruitment, classification and employee promotion matters.

In 1985 a similar classification project will be undertaken with regard to all positions which exist in the Administrative Office of the Courts.

Policies and Procedures

The Personnel Office develops, recommends and implements personnel policies and procedures used throughout the judicial branch.

Personnel policy and procedure manuals were developed in 1984. The manuals will be used in the administrative structure and will be distributed to other judicial branch agencies. The manuals will serve as organizational guides and will form the basis for sound personnel decisions. The personnel policies and procedures manual also will inform employees of the processes which affect their employment status.

In 1984 an operating manual was developed. The document contains detailed procedures of the internal operations of the Personnel Office and is intended for the use of Personnel Office staff members.

Personnel Transactions

The Personnel Office functions as liaison between the judicial branch and the State Controller's Office for all personnel transactions. The Administrative Office of the Courts' Personnel Office prepares all personnel-related paperwork required by the State Controller for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, Commission on Judicial Performance, and the administrative structure.

Position status reports for the Courts of Appeal are distributed to the courts on a monthly basis. The documents outline the reporting and organizational structure of the courts and are a valuable resource in the position control function.

In 1984 the payroll transaction section was automated. The Personnel Office now has data processing access to the payroll system in Sacramento, and by use of satellite computer terminals, Personnel Office employees are able to make payroll-related changes much more quickly than was possible with the manual system previously in effect.

Personnel Office Automation Project

In 1985, the AOC personnel function will become fully automated. Efforts are underway to computerize many of the tasks which are now manually performed.

The automated personnel program will store employee personnel files, salary and promotion data, education and skill levels, affirmative action and work force analyses, applicant statistics and analyses, salary savings, sick leave and vacation accruals, position control data, and turnover statistics.

DATA PROCESSING UNIT

The Data Processing Unit was organized in July 1982 to provide automated support services to the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, and the Administrative Office of the Courts. The needs of these client groups form the basis for the organization of the Data Processing Unit into three project groups: Supreme Court Automation Project, Courts of Appeal Automation Project, and AOC Automation Project.

Supreme Court Automation Project

This project has developed an automated system to support the case management needs of the Clerk's Office and Secretary's Office of the Supreme Court. PROMIS, developed by the Inslaw Corporation of Washington, D.C., forms the basis for this system which runs on a minicomputer installed in the Clerk's Office.

Following systems analysis and extensive software tailoring in 1983, testing began in early 1984 in the Secretary's Office, the first phase of the project. The system permits that office to monitor cases through the conference and calendaring phases of the court process. In addition, the system will generate all standard forms and notices for these cases.

The Clerk's Office was automated during 1984. Testing began in the fall of 1984, and system use began in December. The system now provides the court with:

1. A centralized index of all case-related data;
2. Elimination of the need for multiple index files in the Clerk's Office;
3. A soundex name search which retrieves cases by names that *sound* alike;
4. Periodic listings of all cases scheduled for activity;
5. Management reports on demand;
6. Generation of all standard notices, such as remittiturs;
7. Automatic production of statistical reports.

In the fall of 1984, the Los Angeles office of the Supreme Court was provided with telecommunications equipment giving it access to the court's data base in San Francisco. Equipment also was provided to permit the Los Angeles office to make direct inquiries of the PROMIS data base of the Court of Appeal for the First Appellate District in San Francisco.

In addition, a study has begun on the possibility of transmitting the Supreme Court's opinions from San Francisco to its offices in Los Angeles and Sacramento. This would enable opinions to be released simultaneously in all three locations.

Courts of Appeal Automation Project

This project, like the Supreme Court Automation Project, has developed an automated system to support the case management needs of the clerk's offices of the Courts of Appeal. It, too, is based on the PROMIS software package and runs on minicomputers located in each district.

Installation of the system has been completed in all but two of the eight clerk's offices in the state. Implementation in the remaining two offices should be completed in 1985.

Work is continuing in conjunction with the Supreme Court Automation Project on the design of a telecommunications network to link the automated systems in each court with one another. With the necessary software, this will permit the courts to transfer cases from one district to another and eventually will allow each district to query the case files of other districts and the Supreme Court.

The Data Processing Unit directly addressed the automation needs of appellate justices and their staffs for the first time in 1984. First, a pilot project was established giving word processing equipment access to justices and their staffs (a secretary, law clerk and writ attorney in each division). In 1985, the equipment will provide access to the PROMIS data base in the clerks' offices and to automated legal research systems, such as Lexis and Westlaw.

Second, an advisory committee was formed with a representative from each division to develop guidelines for future automation projects for the justices.

AOC Automation Project

The AOC in-house automation project provides automated support to the management units of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Projects now underway include:

Accounting system—A new automated AOC accounting system is scheduled for completion in 1985. The automated system replaces an essentially manual accounting system. The completion of the accounting system will permit work to begin on automation of the AOC's budget functions.

Judicial information system—To carry out its constitutional and statutory duties, the AOC maintains a great deal of information about state courts and judicial officers. In 1984, the Data Processing Unit continued a comprehensive analysis of the manual and automated systems used by the agency to collect, maintain, and disseminate this information.

This analysis resulted in development of the Judicial Information System, an automated system for maintaining information about state courts and judicial officers. By centralizing maintenance functions, redundant data is eliminated and the dissemination process is simplified. Use of the system will produce more accurate and timely information for directories and mailing lists used by the agency.

Personnel system—Analysis has begun on functional systems requirements for the AOC's Personnel Office. These requirements will be used to identify those functions that are candidates for automation.

Other in-house automation projects—Other areas that have been identified as potential automation projects include the trial court statistical reporting system, bill status tracking, trial court coordination, and records management.

Records Management Project—Responsibility for records management was transferred to the Data Processing Unit in 1984. Activities during the year included the implementation of internal records center procedures and development of a records management program for the Administrative Office of the Courts. In addition, extensive data was collected, through interviews and site visits to the courts, which will serve as a foundation for developing a records management program for the Courts of Appeal. The addition of a certified records manager to the staff in 1985 ensures that the program will be well underway by the end of the year.

FISCAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES OFFICE

The Fiscal and Business Services Office provides administrative services in accounting, budget and business affairs, and performs related management studies as needed for the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Commission on Judicial Performance.

Accounting Office

The Accounting Department maintains the financial records for state appellate courts and judicial agencies, including authorization of payment on incurred expenses, tracking of expenditures, production of transaction reports and reconciliation of accounts.

Some accounting functions were automated during 1984, such as payments and reports from revolving funds. Remaining accounting processes will be automated during 1985.

The fully automated system will produce more timely and improved accounting information. Following this, select budget and business functions will be added to the automated system to provide more comprehensive financial management information.

Budget Office

The Budget Office prepares the annual operating and capital outlay budgets for state appellate courts and judicial agencies, and administers appropriations once the budget is enacted. Other responsibilities include fiscal planning and expenditure analysis, operational studies, and basic management support to judicial branch operations.

The office completed an operational analysis of the clerk's offices in the appellate courts early in 1984, and revised workload and staffing standards resulted. Three new studies recently were completed on legal and secretarial staffing standards in the Courts of Appeal, and on workload increases in the Supreme Court Clerk's Office, the Secretary's Office, and the office of the Reporter of Decisions. These studies propose revised workload and staffing standards for the above operations for the 1985–86 fiscal year.

During 1985, the Budget Office will concentrate on three major objectives: development of an automated budget information system, completion of a fiscal policies and procedures manual, and development of improved budget preparation and planning guidelines.

Business Services Unit

The Business Services Unit is responsible for procurement, contracting, and facilities planning for state appellate courts and judicial agencies. The unit also inventories assets and prepares annual replacement schedules for equipment.

During 1984, the unit assisted with planning and implementing Sixth Appellate District operations in San Jose. The unit also worked with the state General Services Department to complete a preliminary study of judicial branch telecommunication requirements. The unit will coordinate efforts with the Budget and Data Processing Units during 1985 to finalize the study and implement recommended changes in telecommunications equipment and service standards.

The unit also will be actively involved in the site preparation and planning aspects of a proposed court automation project, which will require the installation of advanced data and word processing equipment in appellate court offices throughout the state.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Information Office of the Administrative Office of the Courts has provided the press and public with information on the state court system and the Judicial Council for almost two decades.

News Releases

News releases are issued regularly by the Public Information Office on actions taken by the Judicial Council, the Commission on Judicial Appointments and cases accepted for review by the Supreme Court. The releases are distributed to major metropolitan newspapers, the legal press, law schools, court personnel and others interested in court administration. One hundred and eighteen news releases were issued during 1984.

These releases generate written and telephone requests for background information on the reported matters. Numerous inquiries also are received on the structure of the California court system, the selection of judges, cases of interest to the news media, and general information on legal issues.

A.O.C. Newsletter

A bi-monthly *A.O.C. Newsletter* is mailed to 2,800 judges, court personnel and legislators statewide. Each issue reports actions taken by the Judicial Council, recent judicial appointments, new court officials, and upcoming events. A summary of new legislation appears once a year.

The content of the newsletter has expanded during the last several years and format changes have been made to improve readability.

Annual Report

The Public Information Office also supervises publication of the *Judicial Council Annual Report*. This report is distributed statewide and nationally to judges and court administrators, and is submitted to the Governor and Legislature as required by article VI, section 6 of the state Constitution.

The annual report features major recommendations of the Judicial Council, summarizes the work of the AOC and includes a detailed statistical overview of the workload of the state courts.

Format changes were made in the annual report in 1983 to improve design and readability. The content also has expanded in the last several years.

Other Services

The Public Information Office prepares a summary of the California court system that is distributed to the news media, private citizens and visitors to the United States seeking general information on California courts.

The office also assists publishers in updating national and state directories on the state court system and the Judicial Council.

In recent years, the office has expanded services for the news media, including notification of court actions on request, and arrangement for reserved seating during public hearings of the appellate courts and the Commission on Judicial Appointments.

JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENTS UNIT

Under the direction of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Assignments Unit is responsible for providing both trial and appellate courts with judicial assistance on a daily basis. Each year, over 5,000 requests for assistance are received from presiding judges and justices for a variety of reasons, including vacancies, illnesses, disqualifications, and calendar congestion. Assignments also may be issued to provide assistance while a new judge attends orientation classes or to permit a judge who has been elevated to complete matters he or she began in another court.

To meet the staffing needs of the courts, both active and retired judges are called on to provide assistance for periods ranging from one day to two months or longer. Many active judges volunteer to assist other courts in their own or neighboring counties when their calendars permit. Retired judges who retain their eligibility for assignment are a valuable source of judicial assistance, as are the many justice court judges who provide help throughout the state.

In addition to its daily operations and functions, the Judicial Assignments Unit is responsible for several annual projects. These include the preparation of blanket and reciprocal assignments and superior court appellate department designations.

Blanket and reciprocal assignments provide the courts with more flexibility at the local level. Under a blanket assignment, the Chief Justice delegates authority to the presiding judges of two or more courts within the same county to assist each other's courts as the need arises. When the courts involved are located in different counties, these delegations of authority are referred to as reciprocal assignments. Approximately 200 blanket assignments and 60 reciprocal assignments are issued on an annual basis and updated as needed during the year to reflect changes in the membership of the bench.

Pursuant to provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Chief Justice is responsible for designating the members of the appellate department in each superior court throughout the state. Each appellate department is composed of at least three judges—a presiding judge and two other members. Pursuant to new legislation sponsored by the Judicial Council, the Chief Justice may, when necessary, designate a fourth judge to serve as a member. At the direction of the Chief Justice, the Judicial Assignments Unit assists in this important function by assuring that telephone contacts are made and designations are prepared, distributed and updated.

The Judicial Assignments Unit is comprised of four staff members: a judicial assignments supervisor, a judicial assignments specialist, and two judicial secretaries.

CENTER FOR JUDICIAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

The Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) provides a comprehensive educational system for California judges. Formed in 1973 as a joint enterprise of the Judicial Council and the California Judges Association, CJER conducts continuing education programs for the judiciary and orientation programs for new judges. It also prepares judges' benchbooks and other educational materials.

As of July 1984, CJER has conducted over 145 educational programs for some 9,245 participants, including: 12 annual two-week Judicial Colleges (1,469 participants), 53 three-day continuing education institutes (6,578 participants), 74 monthly one-week orientation programs for new judges (918 participants) and 6 semi-annual week-long Continuing Judicial Studies Programs for experienced judges (490 participants).

Annual attendance has risen from 435 judges and commissioners in the first year to over 1,000 in fiscal year 1983–84. California now has about 1,350 judges and 200 commissioners.

Orientation Programs for New Judges

CJER's education system for new trial judges is composed of five major programs totaling five to six weeks of orientation and training during the new judge's first year of judicial service.

The Advisor Judge (Mentor) Orientation Program arranges for an experienced judge to assist each new trial judge in making the transition from law practice to the bench. A *Guide for Advisor Judges* outlines the steps the advisor judge should follow to orient the new judge to his or her judicial duties. Since 1974, 702 new judges, or over one-half of the California judiciary, have participated in this program.

The Judicial Clinic Court Program is a one-week, in-residence educational program designed especially for new judges who have had limited courtroom experience. It provides them with actual "hands-on" training in handling their first court proceedings. This program began in late 1982 and is conducted when ever a new judge requests the training.

The New Trial Judges Orientation Program is a one-week, in-residence program that provides new trial judges and commissioners with basic training in judicial roles, tasks, and skills, at the time of or shortly after taking the bench. The program consists of 10 courses (35 hours) that deal with judicial techniques and procedures for handling common court proceedings. This program is conducted six times a year for new superior court judges and commissioners. It also is conducted, with different course content and instructors, six times a year for new municipal and justice court judges and commissioners. Eighty-one new judges and commissioners took part in the September 1983–June 1984 series of programs. A total of 918 have taken part since the program began in 1977.

CJER held its first New Appellate Judges Orientation Program on March 6–11, 1983. Program topics included: California rules on appeal; civil issues and criminal issues frequently raised on appeal, and their disposition; extraordinary writs; impact of Proposition 8; the decisional process; clarity of writing; precendent; office management; and jurisprudence and legal philosophy. Thirty-eight new Court of Appeal judges participated in this program.

The California Judicial College is an annual two-week, in-residence program that provides comprehensive education for all new trial judges and commissioners appointed during the year. Established in 1967, this nationally recognized program provides judges and commissioners with some 65 hours of problem-solving classes and 20 hours of small group seminars. Ninety-three new judges and commissioners attended the 1984 college, and a total of 1,469 have attended since 1967.

The Judicial Visitation Program will begin in 1985 and provide judges with tours of state correctional institutions. The tours are designed to acquaint judges with the various institutions to which they may commit criminal defendants and juveniles, and to assist them in making appropriate sentencing choices.

Continuing Education Programs for All Judges

CJER's continuing education programs consist of seven annual institutes and a semi-annual California Continuing Judicial Studies Program.

To assist the California judiciary in keeping up to date with recent developments in the law and in solving current court problems, the center conducts seven yearly continuing education institutes. The programs are for appellate court judges, civil trial judges, criminal court judges, family court judges, juvenile court judges, municipal and justice court judges, and rural "cow county" superior court judges. A total of 697 judges and commissioners attended seven 1984 institutes, and 6,578 judges and commissioners have attended since 1973.

The Continuing Judicial Studies Program is a semi-annual one-week, in-residence program designed to meet the educational needs of experienced judges, particularly those who are changing their court assignments.

The curriculum consists of numerous courses that range from one to five days in length, each of which covers a particular type of trial court duty. The courses are divided into: (1) four, week-long specialized schools for superior court judges, covering civil proceedings, criminal proceedings, family matters, and court management for presiding judges; (2) two week-long schools for municipal and justice court judges, on civil and criminal proceedings; and (3) two schools on jurisprudence and the humanities for both trial and appellate court judges. Additional general courses deal with courtroom fairness, communication skills, fact finding and decisionmaking, and judicial stress.

This is the first "graduate level" program of its kind in the United States and features modern adult educational techniques and learning aids. A total of 143 judges and commissioners attended the two 1984 programs, and 484 have attended since this program began in 1981.

Judicial Publications

CJER has prepared numerous benchbooks and other educational materials for California judges. It also publishes the quarterly *CJER Journal,* that serves as a forum for the exchange of information, ideas, and successful working techniques among the California judiciary. A complete description of CJER's judicial publications is found in 6 CJER Journal 138 (Cal. CJER Fall Issue 1984). CJER also publishes a *California Judges Directory to Unpublished Judicial Materials,* that gives judges information about virtually everything authored by judges for court or educational use.

Audiotape and Videotape Programs

CJER publishes a series of audiocassette tape and videotape programs that cover selected areas of judicial practice and procedure and are designed for both new and experienced trial judges. A complete list of some 50 taped programs is contained in 6 CJER Journal 141 (Cal. CJER Fall Issue 1984).

B. Summary of 1984 Legislative Action

The Legislature enacted several major court-related proposals during the second year of the 1983–84 Regular Legislative Session.

These included Senate Constitutional Amendment 29, introduced by Senator Diane Watson, which amends article VI, section 12 of the Constitution to authorize the Supreme Court to accept issues in cases presented to it for appellate review, rather than having to decide all issues presented by any case it accepts for hearing. This measure appeared on the November 6, 1984 general election ballot, and was approved by the voters. (See detailed discussion on this page.)

The Legislature also passed to trial court funding proposals. Both were vetoed by Governor Deukmejian on the basis that the problem of state funding should not be solved apart from state specified court reforms.

Assembly Bill 3108, introduced by Assemblyman Richard Robinson, would have enacted the comprehensive Trial Court Funding Act of 1984. The bill provided for a county option block grant system for the operation of the superior, municipal and justice courts. (See detailed discussion at pages 3–8 and 71.)

Senate Bill 1850, introduced by Senator Barry Keene, which was also vetoed, would have statutorily codified the $60,000 annual grant which accompanied newly created superior court judgeships since 1972, except during the state's fiscal crisis of several years ago. The bill would have also placed a true cost-of-living cap on civil filing fees.

Assembly Bill 332 introduced by Assemblyman Patrick Johnston, enacted a Judicial Council proposal to allow judges retiring at age 70 to opt for 3 years of additional full-time service at full pay on an assignment basis. The proposal was jointly sponsored by the California Judges Association in lieu of repeal of the age of 70 retirement financial incentive.

The Judicial Council also assumes a family law mediation statewide coordination function under Assembly Bill 2445, introduced by Assemblyman Sam Farr, and is to adopt statewide child support guidelines under Assembly Bill 1527, introduced by Assemblyman Art Agnos.

Other bills of special note sponsored or supported by the council and enacted were Assembly Bill 2959, introduced by Assemblyman Elihu Harris, providing for a standardized jury questionnaire; Senate Bill 1251, introduced by Senator Milton Marks, requiring local court rules to be filed with the Judicial Council 30 days before they may take effect; Senate Bill 2125, introduced by Senator Gary Hart, authorizing four-judge rather than three-judge superior court appellate departments where needed; Senate Bill 1427, introduced by Senator Nicholas Petris, which brings court staff and Article VI agency members under the Fair Political Practices Act; and Senate Bills 365, 1289, 1567 and Assembly Bill 2464 which added 15 municipal and 30 superior court judgeships.

Senator Barry Keene and Assemblyman Elihu Harris chaired their respective judiciary committees in 1984.

Following is a summary of key legislative enactments in 1984.

MEASURES ENACTED

Supreme Court: Transfer of Causes

Senate Constitutional Amendment 29, introduced by Senator Diane Watson, and approved by the voters on November 6, 1984, permits the Supreme Court to review specific issues in opinions decided by the Courts of Appeal rather than review the entire case, and permits the appellate opinion to remain as the decision of record. The amendment takes effect May 6, 1985. The bill was enacted as resolution chapter 64.

Free from Custody: Precedence, Counsel

Senate Bill 1912, introduced by Senator Watson, provides that upon appeal from a judgment freeing a minor dependent child of the juvenile court from parental custody and control, the appellate court shall appoint counsel for the appellant upon motion and a finding that the appellant is unable to afford counsel. The bill, enacted as chapter 605, also gives such matters precedence on appeal.

Appellate Departments

Senate Bill 2125, introduced by Senator Gary Hart, permits the Chief Justice to appoint an additional superior court judge to superior court appellate departments when necessary. The bill was enacted as chapter 704.

Child Support Guidelines

Assembly Bill 1527, introduced by Assemblyman Art Agnos, provides for mandatory minimum child support levels at AFDC amounts, and for statewide guidelines to govern child support above that level. The chapter specifies that the new law constitutes a change of circumstance for modification of child support orders entered prior to July 1, 1985. The bill was enacted as chapter 1605.

Dissolution: Community Educational Expenses

Assembly Bill 3000, introduced by Assemblyman Elihu Harris, provides for reimbursement of the community for community contributions to the education or training of a party, when such education substantially enhances the earning capacity of the party. Rebuttal presumption is that the community itself has benefited if more than 10 years has passed since the education was acquired. The bill was enacted as chapter 1661.

Coordination of Mediation Services

Assembly Bill 2445, introduced by Assemblyman Sam Farr, provides for the Judicial Council to assist counties in implementing family law mediation procedures.

The bill also establishes a statistical reporting system on family law matters, and promotes research and training on a variety of related subjects. The bill was enacted as chapter 893.

Disqualification of Trial Judges

Senate Bill 1633, introduced by Senator Barry Keene, recasts and revises procedure and law governing disqualification of superior, municipal, and justice court judges, commissioners and referees. The bill also:

Specifies that a judge has a duty to decide any case in which he or she is not disqualified, and retains most grounds for disqualification;

Requires any petition for review within 10 days;

Provides that an appellate court may direct retrial before another judge.

The bill was enacted as chapter 1555.

Trial Juror Compensation

Assembly Bill 3951, introduced by Assemblyman Harris, increases the fee for trial jurors to $25 unless a fee of not less than $10 per day is set by county ordinance. The bill was enacted as chapter 1640.

Issuance of Lis Pendens

Assembly Bill 1047, introduced by Assemblyman Charles W. Bader, requires the clerk, an attorney, or the court to issue any lis pendens or a certificate that the case involves title to real property of a named party, in a manner similar to a subpoena. The bill was enacted as chapter 760.

Judicial Council Civil Pleading Forms Optional

Assembly Bill 2753, introduced by Assemblyman Harris, deletes the mandatory requirement for use of Judicial Council pleading forms. The bill was enacted as chapter 354.

Rules, Procedures and Appointment of Commissioners

Senate Bill 1251, introduced by Senator Milton Marks, changes a form to reflect existing law with respect to the statutory notice of a former tenant's right to reclaim abandoned property. The bill also:

Extends from 20 to 30 days the time to request a trial de novo after judicial arbitration;

Requires local rules of court to be filed with the Judicial Council 30 days, generally, before taking effect;

Recasts and revises the authorization for municipal courts to appoint traffic trial commissioners;

Permits some counties to make upward adjustments in law library fees for 1985–86.

The bill was enacted as chapter 1249.

Discovery Commission

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 146, introduced by Assemblyman Harris, designates the chairpersons of the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees to serve as members of the commission established by the Judicial Council and State Bar to study pretrial discovery processes. The bill was enacted as resolution chapter 145.

Interpreters for the Deaf; Civil Cases

Senate Bill 1521, introduced by Senator Nicholas Petris, requires that sign language interpreters be provided in criminal and civil cases, with expenses paid by the court.

Enacted as chapter 768, the bill also specifies that an interpreter is required for traffic infraction cases.

Expenses for Courts; Budget; County Charges

Senate Bill 666, introduced by Senator Robert Presley, establishes a procedure by which a court can request local officials to provide the facilities, supplies, and personnel to operate the courts, and revises the procedure for courts to order the appropriate county official, rather than just the sheriff, to provide anything necessary to conduct the court's functions. The bill was enacted as chapter 1109.

CJER Program on Vietnam Veterans' Disorders

Assembly Concurrent Resolution 130, introduced by Assemblyman Richard E. Floyd, directs the Judicial Council to request the Center for Judicial Education and Research (CJER) to expand its judicial education program to include post-traumatic stress disorders among Vietnam veterans, and to report by January 1, 1986.

The program is to educate judges regarding Vietnam veterans' related stress syndromes, availability of diagnosis programs and treatment and counseling programs. The bill was enacted as resolution chapter 84.

Salaries of Judges

Senate Bill 2060, introduced by Senator John F. Foran, provides for equalization of certain judges' and justices' salaries in light of *Olson* v. *Cory* litigation. The bill was enacted as chapter 1758.

Court Reporters' Records

Assembly Bill 2533, introduced by Assemblyman Robert C. Frazee, repeals provisions requiring court reporters in specified counties to report financial data annually to the Judicial Council, and authorizes counties to impose similar requirements on the local level. The bill was enacted as chapter 194.

Assigned Judges' Per Diem

Assembly Bill 3411, introduced by Assemblyman Dan Hauser, requires payment of an allowance to a retired judge assigned to his county of residence for necessary travel, parking and board expenses during any period that he waives compensation other than his retirement allowance. The bill was enacted as chapter 1580.

Judges' Retirement; Senior Judges

Assembly Bill 3328, introduced by Assemblyman Patrick Johnston, authorizes a judge who retires at age 70 to elect senior judge status for 3 years and serve full-time as assigned, and deems such a judge retired and the office vacant. A senior judge is to be compensated by the state at a 100 percent rate. The bill was enacted as chapter 1586.

County Auditor; Court Management Reviews

Assembly Bill 2978, introduced by Assemblyman Tom Bane, authorizes a county board of supervisors to arrange for a management review of the county's municipal or justice court while reserving to the courts an objection as to the reviewing agency. If no agreement is reached, the management review shall not take place. The bill was enacted as chapter 979.

Political Reform Act: Judicial Branch

Senate Bill 1427, introduced by Senator Petris, extends the financial disclosure requirements of the Political Reform Act to justice court judges and to court commissioners, and includes judicial branch agencies in the act. The bill also:

Requires clerks, employees, and other staff members of the judicial branch to comply with Political Reform Act Codes;

Requires courts to adopt conflict of interest codes for designated employees.

The bill was enacted as chapter 727.

Death Penalty: Record on Appeal

Assembly Bill 1031, introduced by Assemblyman Terry Goggin, provides that death penalty case records shall be expenditiously certified. Trial court judges are directed to monitor the preparation of the record and to report to the Supreme Court in cases when the record has not been certified after 60 days.

The bill also requires all proceedings in death penalty cases to be on the record with a reporter present. The bill was enacted as chapter 1422.

Disqualification of Trial Judges

Senate Bill 1633, introduced by Senator Keene, recasts and revises procedure and law governing disqualification of superior, municipal, and justice court judges, commissioners and referees. The bill also:

Specifies that a judge has a duty to decide any case in which he or she is not disqualifed, and retains most grounds for disqualification;

Requires any petition for review within 10 days;

Provides that an appeals court may direct retrial before another judge.

The bill was enacted as chapter 1555.

Small Claims: Payment Option; License Suspensions

Assembly Bill 862, introduced by Assemblyman Ernest Konnyu, permits judgment debtor to pay the judgment through the sheriff, constable or marshal.

The bill also permits small claims judgement creditors to seek DMV license suspension for 90 days when motor accident claims are unpaid. The bill was enacted as chapter 1225.

Failure to Appear; Suspend Driver's License

Assembly Bill 2539, introduced by Assemblyman Dominic L. Cortese, permits a court to direct DMV to suspend a driver's license, rather than issuing a warrant for the driver's arrest, after a failure to appear on a traffic offense. Under existing law the court may suspend the license only if the driver's record contains one or more prior failures to appear. The bill, effective July 1, 1985, was enacted as chapter 858.

Arbitration Delay Tactics

Assembly Bill 2752, introduced by Assemblyman Harris, authorizes a trial court to require payment of reasonable expenses incurred as a result of tactics not based on good faith which are frivolous or cause unnecessary delay in judicial arbitration. The bill was enacted as chapter 355.

Jury Questionnaire Form

Assembly Bill 2959, introduced by Assemblyman Harris, provides that a jury commissioner may require trial jurors to answer by questionnaire. The bill also:

Prescribes and limits questionnaire content;

Requires the Judicial Council to study effects of the jury selection process on juror privacy.

The bill was enacted as chapter 589.

MEASURES NOT ENACTED

Trial Court Funding Act of 1984

Assemblyman Richard Robinson introduced Assembly Bill 3108, which would have enacted a comprehensive block grant, county option scheme for funding trial court operations in the Trial Court Funding Act of 1984. The bill embodies the principles of trial court state funding and the avoidance of a user fee supported court system as outlined by Chief Justice Bird in her 1983 State of the Judiciary address to the State Bar. The bill was vetoed by the Governor.

State Support of Trial Courts and Limit on Civil Filing Fees

Senate Bill 1850, also vetoed by the Governor, would have statutorily codified $60,000 annual grants for newly created superior court judgeships and imposed a true cost-of-living cap on civil filing fees. The bill was a companion bill to the Trial Court Funding Act of 1984, which was principally co-authored by Senator Barry Keene.

Teaching Positions for Judges

Senate Constitutional Amendment 57, authored by Senator Keene, proposed a constitutional amendment which would have allowed sitting judges to hold teaching positions at public educational institutions while performing full-time judicial duties. The amendment was opposed by the Judicial Council.

Gubernatorial Court Study Commission

Assemblyman Nolan Frizzelle authored Assembly Bill 2651, which would have created a gubernatorial commission to study and report on judicial performance. This bill was opposed by the council on separation of powers grounds.

City Parking Processing

Assemblyman Frazee introduced Assembly Bill 2451, which would have empowered cities to process bail forfeitures in parking violation cases without the necessity, as at present, of a prior agreement with the municipal court having jurisdiction over such violations. The bill was opposed by the council.

C. Changes in the California Rules of Court

The Judicial Council adopted a number of amendments to the appellate and trial court rules during 1984 designed to improve court administration and expedite court proceedings. Several changes were also made to the Judicial Council's recommended Standards of Judicial Administration.

APPELLATE RULES

Record on Appeal (Rule 9)

Rule 9 was amended to require block numbering of transcripts when two or more reporters are involved.

Motion for Calendar Preference (Rule 19.3)

New rule 19.3 was adopted to establish a procedure for claiming calendar preference in a civil appeal. Failure to file a timely motion for calendar preference may be deemed a waiver of the claim of preference.

Transfer of Causes (Rule 20)

Rule 20 was amended to require the clerk of the Court of Appeal that receives a transferred cause to give notice of the transfer.

Finality of Decisions (Rules 24, 27, 28, and 62)

Rules 24, 27, 28, and 62 were amended to make it clear that the rules governing finality of a decision not to transfer a published appellate department case to the Court of Appeal are the same as those for a case certified to the Court of Appeal.

Remittitur (Rule 25)

Rule 25 was amended to require issuance of a remittitur upon finality of decision in a writ matter decided on the merits. Remittiturs are not required when an original petition is summarily denied.

Reporter's Transcript (Rule 35; Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 11.7)

Rule 35(b) was amended to require reuse in the transcript on appeal of any daily transcript that was prepared. Rule 35(d) was amended to require that a reporter's request for an extension in a criminal appeal be first certified as necessary by the presiding judge or the court administrator, if delegated. New section 11.7 of the Standards of Judicial Administration was adopted to encourage the assignment of court reporters using computer-aided transcription equipment to cases in which the death penalty is sought if such a reporter can reasonably be secured and the assignment would not violate a labor agreement.

Review of Public Employment Relations Board Orders (Rule 59)

Application of rule 59 was extended to petitions for review of Public Employment Relations Board orders. Previously the rule applied only to review of orders of the Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

Habeas Corpus Proceedings (Rule 60; Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 6.5)

Rule 60 was amended to establish a procedure for securing informal factual responses to habeas corpus petitions, with specific provision for notice to the petitioner and an opportunity to reply to any informal response received. New section 6.5 of the Standards of Judicial Administration was adopted to encourage a Court of Appeal receiving a petition for writ of habeas corpus that has no factual connection with the appellate district to deny the petition without prejudice and notify the petitioner of the appropriate court in which to file the petition.

Appointment of Counsel (Rule 76.5; Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 20)

New rule 76.5 prescribes administrative procedures for the appointment of counsel in criminal appeals. New section 20 of the Standards of Judicial Administration contains recommended guidelines for appointment of counsel in criminal appeals.

TRIAL COURT RULES

Procedure on Cross-Complaints (Rules 202 and 502)

Responding to a suggestion from the State Bar Committee on Administration of Justice, the council adopted new rules 202 and 502 which require that a cross-complainant serve on each new cross-defendant a copy of the most recently amended complaint and any answers.

Civil Trial Court Management Rules (Rules 204–214, 216–227, 374, and 375; Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 11)

On the recommendation of the Judicial Council's Advisory Committee on Calendar and Caseflow Management, the council repealed rules 206–227, 244.5, 245, and 246–248, and sections 1, 3, 4, and 11 of the Standards of Judicial Administration. In their place, the council added rules 204–214, 216–227, and 374, affecting the role and duty of court managers, and the management of civil caseflow and trial calendars in the superior court. The council also amended rule 375, concerning motions for trial continuances, and adopted new section 11 of the Standards of Judicial Administration, establishing criteria for calendar management review of courts.

Criminal Trial Court Management Rules (Rules 227.1–227.10; Standards of Judicial Administration, Sections 10 and 10.2)

The Judicial Council on the recommendation of its Advisory Committee on Calendar and Caseflow Management adopted new rules 227.1–227.10 and new standards 10 and 10.1 governing criminal trial court management in the superior courts. The rules and standards centralize control of calendars and emphasize early and firm setting of all procedural events to ensure prompt trial or the earliest possible disposition without trial.

Duties of Presiding Judges (Rule 205)

Rule 205 (formerly rule 244.5) was amended to impose on the presiding judge or court administrator the duty of supervising transcript preparation and taking necessary administrative action to balance court reporters' workloads.

Four-Day Trailing Rule in Civil Cases (Rule 215; Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 11.5)

On recommendation of the Judicial Council's Advisory Committee on Calendar and Caseflow Management, the council added rule 215, requiring cases in counties with fewer than 5,000,000 residents to proceed to trial on the date set or, if necessary, within the next four days. The council also added section 11.5 to the Standards of Judicial Administration, recommending that every case in any court should proceed to trial on the date set or, if necessary, within the next four days.

Statement of Decision in Bifurcated Trials (Rule 232.5)

The council adopted an amendment to rule 232.5 clarifying the statement of decision process following the first part of a bifurcated trial. The amended rule provides that the court in its discretion may proceed with the second portion of a bifurcated trial even though the statement of decision process has not been completed on the first part.

Civil Law and Motion Rules (Rules 301, 303, 313, 325, 326, 333, 376, and 387)

Several amendments were made to the civil law and motion rules. Application of the law and motion rules was extended to family law and probate matters (rule 301) and to demurrers (rule 303). A table of authorities and table of contents is required if a memorandum of points and authorities exceeds 10 pages and an opening summary of argument is required if the memorandum exceeds 15 pages (rule 313).

The council amended rule 325 to provide that a demurrer to one cause of action suspends the need to respond to other causes of action. The council also amended rule 326 to provide that 30 days leave to respond to a complaint following its receipt by the new court is deemed granted when the court grants a motion to change venue. The former restriction on conducting discovery within 30 days of trial was reinstated by an amendment to rule 333 which also sets the time of completion of discovery as the day responses to discovery are due or the day a deposition begins.

New law and motion rules include a procedure for a motion to be relieved as counsel (rule 376) and a requirement that the plaintiff in a multi-party case maintain a list of the parties and their counsel (rule 387).

Juror Excuse Guidelines (Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 4.5)

Section 4.5 of the Standards of Judicial Administration, which contains guidelines for granting excuses from jury service, was extensively rewritten to give courts more specific and uniform guidelines than were previously available. The revised standard is based on a policy declaration that jury service is a responsibility of citizenship.

OTHER RULES

Sentencing Rules (Rule 450 Repealed)

Rule 450, concerning technical aspects of felony sentencing, was repealed because of unforeseen difficulties encountered by the courts and other agencies.

Uniform Bail Schedules (Rule 850)

Rule 850 was amended to remove the text of the Judicial Council's recommended bail schedules from the published rules. A new Uniform Forestry Bail Schedule was adopted.

Reporting Court Reporters' Income (Rule 860 Repealed)

Rule 860 was repealed because legislation (Stats. 1984, ch. 194) sought by the council repealed the statutes requiring court reporters to report income and production to the Judicial Council (Gov. Code, §§ 68513, 68513.2, ff.).

Commission on Judicial Performance (Rules 907, 909, 912, 918, and 920)

The Judicial Council adopted a joint proposal of the Commission on Judicial Performance and the California Judges Association to make several technical amendments to the rules governing proceedings before the commission.

Cameras in Court (Rule 980)

The Judicial Council made permanent its previously experimental rule permitting radio, television, and photographic coverage of court proceedings. The action replaced rules 980, 980.1, 980.2, and 980.3 with new rule 980 permitting courtroom photography and recording subject to the consent of the judge and any restrictions the court may impose to protect the rights of the litigants, preserve the dignity of the court, and prevent disruption of the proceedings. Certain restrictions on coverage were added to protect confidential communications and jurors. Requests for coverage must be made a reasonable time before the proceeding on a new Judicial Council form which also contains a proposed order.

Local Rules Format (Rule 981)

Under rule 981, local court rules must be filed with the Judicial Council, which distributes the rules to local law libraries. Rule 981 was amended to require changes to local rules to be prepared using a uniform format. Each court must reissue any existing local rules in the new format not later than June 30, 1985.

Use of Existing Wage Garnishment Forms (Rule 982.6)

Rule 982.6 was amended to permit levying officers to use existing supplies of the following wage garnishment forms until December 31, 1985: Application for Earnings Withholding Order, Earnings Withholding Order, and Earnings Withholding Order for Support.

Small Claims Forms (Rule 982.7)

The council added rule 982.7 which lists the new and revised small claims forms effective for optional use on January 1, 1985. The rule makes the forms mandatory beginning January 1, 1986.

Family Law Rules (Rule 1245)

Rule 1245 was amended in response to legislation that eliminated the interlocutory judgment in dissolutions of marriage (Stats. 1983, ch. 1159). The rule amendment enables a party who had an interlocutory decree issued before the effective date of the legislation to file a request for final judgment and to receive a judgment on the new Judicial Council form.

Word-Processor Forms Experiment (Rule 1280)

Rule 1280 was added to authorize a one-year experiment in five counties permitting use of family law forms created entirely by word-processing equipment instead of printed Judicial Council forms. The rule specifies the format of the forms and requires that the attorney or party who submits the form certify that it is a true copy of the Judicial Council form to the extent required by the rule.

Juvenile Court Rules (Rules 1301, 1309, 1332, 1336, 1337, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1377, and 1379)

All 1984 amendments to the juvenile court rules (except rule 1301) were made to incorporate the provisions of legislation regarding dependency (Stats. 1984, ch. 1608). Rule 1301 was amended to extend coverage of the juvenile rules to San Mateo County and Shasta County, which were previously exempted because of their status as demonstration counties for dependency proceedings.

Technical Amendments to the Rules and Standards (Rules 375, 820, 1601, 1615, and 1616; Standards of Judicial Administration, Section 9)

Rule 820 was amended to correct a cross-reference to a renumbered rule. Technical amendments were made to rules 1601, 1615, and 1616 to conform them to recent legislation (Stats. 1983, ch. 123; Stats. 1984, ch. 1249). Section 9 of the Standards of Judicial Administration was amended to delete subdivisions (a), (c), (d), and (e), the substance of which has been adopted in the civil trial court management rules. Rule 375 was amended to eliminate a reference to a repealed subdivision heading in section 9.

D. Judicial Council Legal Forms

The Judicial Council approved 66 new and revised forms for statewide use in the courts during 1984. The forms were prepared and recommended for Judicial Council approval by the Judicial Council Advisory Committee on Legal Forms, a statewide committee with representation from the State Bar, the judiciary, and the court clerks' offices.

Camera-ready copies of the new and revised forms were sent to the trial courts so that each court could reproduce the forms for local use. Several legal publishers reproduce and supply the forms.

An explanation of the new forms and background on the changes in existing forms follows.

IN FORMA PAUPERIS FORMS

The Application for Waiver of Court Fees and Costs (rule 982(a)(17)) was amended in response to legislation (Stats. 1984, ch. 652). The amended form no longer requires disclosure of the applicant's address, the date of birth of each adverse party, the name of any person retained to prepare the form, or the amount paid for its preparation. The Information Sheet on Waiver of Court Fees and Costs (rule 982(a)(A)) was revised to reflect the new poverty income guideline figures for 1984 published by the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services.

WAGE GARNISHMENT FORMS

New Code of Civil Procedure section 706.108 (Stats. 1984, ch. 538) permits registered process servers as well as levying officers to issue earnings withholding orders. Three wage garnishment forms were revised to incorporate this legislative change: Application for Earnings Withholding Order, Earnings Withholding Order, and Earnings Withholding Order for Support. Levying officers were authorized to use existing supplies of these forms until December 31, 1985 (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 982.6).

FAMILY LAW FORMS

The Temporary Restraining Orders (rule 1285.05) attachment to the Order to Show Cause was revised to reflect recent amendments to section 19 of the Penal Code and section 4359 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Stats. 1984, ch. 402).

Legislation adding section 4700.1 to the Civil Code created a simplified procedure to change child support without attorneys (Stats. 1983, ch. 1036). To implement the new procedure the Judicial Council adopted the following new forms and instructions:

Notice of Request to Change Child Support Order (rule 1285.30)

Information Sheet—New and Simplified Way to Change Child Support (rule 1285.30(A))

Notice of Hearing and Notice of Opposition to Request to Change Child Support Order (and Proof of Service) (rule 1285.32)

Information Sheet—How to Oppose a Request to Change Child Support (rule 1285.32(A))

Order Changing Child Support (Uncontested) (rule 1285.34)

Order Changing Child Support (Contested—No Attorneys) (rule 1285.36)

Proof of Service by Moving Party (rule 1285.38)

Certificate of Filing with District Attorney (rule 1285.39)

A substantially revised Order Assigning Salary or Wages (rule 1285.70) was also adopted. The revisions permit an existing order to be modified in conjunction with the simplified child support modification procedure and permit payment of attorney fees directly to the attorney. Extensive instructions were added to assist the employer in computing the amount to be withheld.

Legislation eliminating the interlocutory decree (Civ. Code, § 4514, as amended by Stats. 1983, ch. 1159) required adoption of a new form Judgment (rule 1287) to replace the former Interlocutory Judgment form and Final Judgment form, which were revoked. Conforming changes were made to the Declaration for Default or Uncontested Dissolution (rule 1286.5) and the Notice of Entry of Judgment (rule 1290). Rule 1245 was amended to provide transition to the new forms for pending cases (see chapter C).

The Joint Petition for Summary Dissolution (rule 1295.10) was revised to reflect changes in section 4550 of the Civil Code (Stats. 1981, ch. 123; Stats. 1983, ch. 302). The revision increases the summary dissolution limit on community and separate property to $13,000, adds language that permits a lease on real property, and deletes language removed from the statute.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION FORMS

The domestic violence prevention forms and instruction booklet (rules 1296–1296.40) were revised to be used easily by unrepresented litigants and to accommodate recent changes in the law. The revisions were primarily in format and wording and responded to comments from courts and users of the forms. The following forms were revised:

Application and Declaration
Instructions for Orders Prohibiting Domestic Violence
Order to Show Cause and Temporary Restraining Order
Application and Order for Reissuance of Order to Show Cause
Responsive Declaration to Order to Show Cause
Order After Hearing
Proof of Service

PARENTAGE FORMS

The Judicial Council adopted a new optional form Complaint to Establish Parental Relationship (rule 1296.60) under the Uniform Parentage Act (Civ. Code, § 7000 et seq.). The form is intended to help unrepresented parties file a parentage action.

ATTACHMENT AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENT FORMS

The form Application and Order for Appearance and Examination was approved in response to numerous requests from courts and attorneys for this form. It may be used for enforcement of judgment examinations and attachment examinations.

The Notice of Attachment and the Notice of Levy were altered to notify defendants and judgment debtors of the time they may file claims of exemption. These revisions respond to a recent amendment to Code of Civil Procedure section 485.610(a) (Stats. 1984, ch. 538).

In response to attorneys' requests, the Notice of Lien was amended so it could be used in enforcing judgments. Formerly, it could only be used in attachments. The form was also modified to conform to technical changes in Code of Civil Procedure section 491.410 (Stats. 1984, ch. 538).

The Legislature recently repealed Code of Civil Procedure sections 693.001 through 693.060 (Stats. 1984, ch. 538), which included the text of the two notice forms required in the sale of a dwelling: Notice of Hearing on Right to Homestead Exemption, and Declaration for Rehearing on Homestead Exemption. The Judicial Council adopted new notice forms to replace the repealed statutory versions. The new forms are written in simplified English and Spanish. All forms from the repealed sections have been made Judicial Council forms.

The list, Exemptions from the Enforcement of Judgments, required by sections 681.030(c) and 700.010 of the Code of Civil Procedure was revised to reflect changes in state and federal statutory exemptions.

FORM INTERROGATORIES—ECONOMIC LITIGATION

Responding to the mandate of Code of Civil Procedure Section 2036.5, the Judicial Council approved a set of standard form interrogatories for optional use in civil cases in municipal and justice courts under the economic litigation provisions (Code Civ. Proc., §§ 90–100). The Form Interrogatories Text—Economic Litigation is printed in division IVc of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court. Court clerks are required by statute to make copies of the interrogatories available. The council also approved a form for designating which interrogatories should be answered, the Form Interrogatories Request—Economic Litigation.

PROBATE FORMS

Responding to the Legislature's continuing revision of the Probate Code as proposed by the California Law Revision Commission, the Judicial Council approved four new forms and seven revised forms for use in administration of decedents' estates.

The new forms are Petition for Probate, Proof of Subscribing Witness, Spousal Property Petition, and Spousal Property Order. These forms are for use in the administration of estates of decedents who die after December 31, 1984. Since current law will apply to the administration of the estates of decedents dying before January 1, 1985, two versions of these forms are required. The present versions will remain in effect for the estates of decedents dying before January 1, 1985.

The revised forms are Proof of Holographic Instrument, Notice of Hearing, Order for Probate, Inventory and Appraisement, Creditor's Claim, Petition for Confirmation of Sale of Real Property, and Order Confirming Sale of Real Property. Most of the revisions are needed corrections and improvements to the forms. The Judicial Council authorized the courts and parties to use existing supplies of the revised forms (except the Proof of Holographic Instrument) until December 31, 1985.

SMALL CLAIMS FORMS

After a one-year study by an advisory committee of attorneys, judges, and court clerks, the Judicial Council approved comprehensive revisions to all existing small claims forms and added two new forms. The forms were updated to comply with legislation. They were rewritten in simpler English and redesigned to improve clarity. The forms are optional for one year and become mandatory January 1, 1986 (Cal. Rules of Court, rule 982.7).

The following new and revised small claims forms were approved:

Plaintiff's Claim and Order to Defendant
Plaintiff's Claim and Order to Defendant (Unlawful Detainer)
Defendant's Claim and Order to Plaintiff
Notice of Entry of Judgment
Information After Judgment
Judgment Debtor's Statement of Assets
Notice of Motion to Vacate Judgment and Declaration
Notice of Appeal
Information for the Plaintiff
Additional Plaintiffs and Defendants

MISCELLANEOUS FORMS

1. Age Increase Factor Table

Responding to a legislative requirement, the Judicial Council adopted an age increase factor table to assist courts in fixing the amount of child support (Civ. Code, § 246(g), as amended by Stats. 1983, ch. 1304). The table takes into account the changing costs of rearing a child. The table and instructions are printed in division V of the Appendix to the California Rules of Court.

2. Proof of Enrollment and completion—Alcohol or Drug Program

A new form, Proof of Enrollment or Completion—Alcohol or Drug Program, was adopted in response to legislation amending Vehicle Code section 23205 (Stats. 1984, ch. 1319). The legislation required the Judicial Council to adopt a standard form for use by all courts, defendants, and alcohol or drug programs to certify enrollment and completion of a rehabilitation program ordered as a condition of probation under Vehicle Code sections 23160 and 23180 (first offense). The form may be used as set forth or it may be incorporated into local forms.

3. Request to Conduct Film and Electronic Media Coverage and Order

As a part of adopting a permanent rule permitting television, radio, and photographic coverage of court proceedings (rule 980), the Judicial Council revised the form Request to Conduct Film and Electronic Media Coverage and Order. The form must be used to request a court order permitting film or electronic media coverage.

E. Coordination of Multicourt Civil Actions

As of December 31, 1984, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council had received a total of 1,857 petitions for the coordination of civil actions since the inception of the coordination statute in 1974. Eighty-nine petitions were received by the Chairperson during 1984.

Coordination of civil actions is a procedural device used to join separate actions for all purposes. The actions must be pending in different courts and must share common questions of fact or law. The purpose of coordination is to avoid multiple trials and inconsistent results and to promote the efficient use of judicial resources. The coordination statute is contained in Code of Civil Procedure sections 404 through 404.8 and is accompanied by California Rules of Court, rules 1501 through 1550.

When a petition for coordination is received, the Chairperson of the Judicial Council assigns a judge to determine whether the included actions should be joined according to standards specified in Code of Civil Procedure section 404.1. If coordination is granted, the Chairperson assigns a judge to hear and determine the actions as required by Code of Civil Procedure section 404.3(a) and rule 1540. In selecting a site for the coordination motion and trial assignments, the convenience of parties, witnesses, and counsel is balanced and the administrative needs of the courts are considered.

The coordination statute has been in operation for 11 years. The number of petitions filed in each calendar year since the statute's January 1, 1974, effective date, are as follows:

Year	*No. of Petitions*	*Year*	*No. of Petitions*
1974	67	1980	290
1975	95	1981	285
1976	118	1982	270
1977	131	1983	100
1978	183	1984	89
1979	229		

The sharp decline in petitions which occurred in 1983 was due to implementation of a simpler superior court procedure in actions pending in different courts of the same county. Effective January 1, 1983, Code of Civil Procedure section 404 and rule 1520 were amended to permit any party to request transfer and consolidation of intracounty actions pending in different courts and sharing common questions of fact or law. Transfer and consolidation is accomplished by noticed motion in the superior court. Accordingly, submission of a petition to the Chairperson is no longer necessary in these actions.

The 89 petitions received during 1984 may be characterized as follows:

1. Included actions

The 89 petitions included 321 individual actions. Of the 321 actions, 295 were pending in the superior court and 26 were municipal court actions. Fifty-four petitions involved only two pending actions. Thirteen petitions included three actions, and twenty-two petitions included more than three actions.

2. Subject matter

The 89 petitions involved the following subject areas:

Personal injury (auto 12; other 6)	18
Commercial	22
Real property (unlawful detainer 0; other 16)	16
Construction	10
Public law	3
Fire	1
Other	19
TOTAL	89

3. Dispositions

Of the 89 petitions, 47 were granted, 12 were denied, and 5 were withdrawn. Twenty-five petitions were still pending as of December 31, 1984.

As required by rule 1550, all necessary administrative functions in coordination proceedings are performed at the direction of the Chairperson of the Judicial Council by a coordination attorney in the Administrative Office of the Courts. An official file for each coordination proceeding is maintained in the Administrative Office of the Courts. The file contains all documents required to be submitted to the Chairperson of the Judicial Council under rule 1511.

F. Change of Venue in Criminal Cases

In 1984, the Administrative Office of the Courts provided administrative assistance to the trial courts in 27 criminal cases in which a change of venue motion was granted. Of the 27 cases, 26 were felonies and one was a misdemeanor.

The duty of the Administrative Office of the Courts to provide assistance in change of venue motions is set forth in California Rules of Court 840–844. The Judicial Council adopted the rules in 1972 in compliance with Penal Code section 1038.

Rule 842 provides:

> When the court in which the action is pending determines that it should be transferred pursuant to section 1033 or 1034 of the Penal Code, it shall advise the Administrative Director of the Courts of the pending transfer. Upon being advised the Director shall, in order to expedite judicial business and equalize the work of the judges, suggest a court or courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case. . . .

Selection of the court to which venue is changed ordinarily involves the following steps:

1. The motion to change venue is granted.

2. The judge who grants the motion advises the Administrative Office of the Courts of the pending transfer. The judge also relates the circumstances of the case, explains the basis for the transfer, and suggests possible appropriate sites for the trial of the case.

3. The Administrative Office of the Courts contacts presiding judges of suitable courts, including any suggested by the judge who granted the motion, in order to determine a court or courts which would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case. A discussion is conducted regarding the circumstances of the case, the trial's probable length, any special security problems, and any other factors which might appropriately be considered. The relative workload of the courts and the opinion of the presiding judge regarding the ability of the court to conduct the trial are also considered.

4. The judge who granted the motion is advised of one or more courts that would not be unduly burdened by the trial of the case.

5. The judge who granted the motion conducts a hearing as required by *McGowan* v. *Superior Court* (1977) 75 Cal. App.3d 648, and determines the proper court for the trial of the case.

6. The Administrative Office of the Courts is notified of the choice and advises each of the courts previously contacted.

Although no statute or rule requires the Administrative Office of the Courts to assist the trial courts in civil cases when a change of venue motion is granted, assistance will be provided upon the request of the judge granting the motion or the presiding judge.

G. Judicial Redistricting

Since 1975 there have been major changes in the composition of municipal and justice court districts in California. Consolidations have eliminated 110 judicial districts and reduced the total number of judicial districts to 169. One hundred and fifteen justice court districts were eliminated, while the number of municipal court districts rose by 10 to 90 and then was reduced to 85 when a number of districts were consolidated.

In fiscal year 1983–84, the total number of judicial districts decreased by five as the number of justice court districts declined by five. In Humboldt County, Arcata Justice Court and Klamath-Trinity Justice Courts consolidated to become the North Humboldt Justice Court. In Monterey County, the Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District. In Plumas County, the Almanor Justice Court District and Plumas Justice Court District consolidated to become the Plumas Justice Court District. In Sacramento County, the South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento Municipal Court District. In San Mateo County, the Northern and Southern Municipal Court Districts consolidated to become the San Mateo County Municipal Court District.

The number of districts served by justice courts has steadily decreased since the lower court reorganization of 1953 due to (1) redistricting by local boards of supervisors resulting in the consolidation of justice court districts into municipal courts or to form larger justice court districts, and (2) the creation of municipal courts as district populations increased to levels in excess of the 40,000 constitutional limit for justice courts.

Table A and the graph below show the number of judicial districts as of June 30, 1984 and for each year since lower court reorganization took effect.

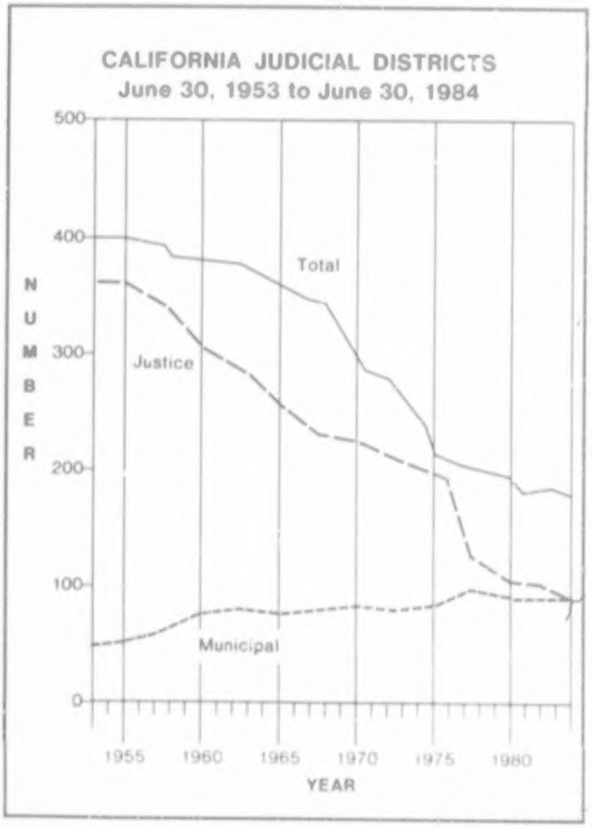

Table A—CALIFORNIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
As of June 30, 1953 to June 30, 1984

Year	*Total judicial districts*	*No. of justice courts*	*No. of municipal courts*
1953	400	349	51
1954	400	348	52
1955	395	342	53
1956	395	341	54
1957	393	335	58
1958	390	329	61
1959	374	312	62
1960	374	307	67
1961	371	302	69
1962	370	298	72
1963	365	293	72
1964	361	288	73
1965	349	276	73
1966	339	268	71
1967	336	263	73
1968	326	253	73
1969	319	245	74
1970	319	244	75
1971	309	232	77
1972	303	226	77
1973	297	221	76
1974	291	214	77
1975	279	199	80
1976	259	175	84
1977	200	111	89
1978	197	107	90
1979	191	102	89
1980	183	100	83
1981	178	94	84
1982	179	95	84
1983	174	89	85
1984	169	84	85

H. Justice Court Oral Examinations

Judicial vacancies in justice courts may be filled by appointment of the board of supervisors or by special election, at the option of the board of supervisors of the county in which the court is situated.[1] Only attorneys are eligible to be justice court judges.[2] Oral examinations are required when there are more than three qualified candidates for appointment to a justice court judgeship. The Chairperson of the Judicial Council designates a superior court judge as chairperson of the oral examining board. The chairperson of the board appoints two residents of the county to serve as the additional members of the board. The board ranks the candidates and submits the three highest ranked to the board of supervisors.[3]

During 1984, oral examining boards were appointed to interview candidates for the office of judge in the Coalinga Justice Court, Fresno County and the Hanford Justice Court, Kings County.

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[1] Gov. Code, §71180.3

[2] Gov. Code, §71601.

[3] Gov. Code, §71601.3; Cal. Rules of Court, rules 765–770.

Chapter 2

JUDICIAL STATISTICS

A. Supreme Court

1. SUMMARY OF FILINGS AND BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Supreme Court filings during fiscal year 1983–84 totalled 4,025, almost equal to the record high of 4,056 set in 1981–82.

The court's civil filings (1,932 or 48%) were somewhat smaller in number than those arising out of criminal or quasi-criminal matters (2,093 or 52%). There were 34 death penalty cases automatically appealed directly to the Supreme Court,[1] the same number as in the prior fiscal year.

The largest numerical component of the court's filings is petitions for hearing—requests that the Supreme Court review matters already decided by the Courts of Appeal. These totalled 3,244 in 1983–84, an increase of 39 (+1%) over 1982–83. In addition to the filings shown in Table T-1, the Supreme Court also received and acted on 70 executive clemency applications,[2] as well as numerous motions and petitions for rehearing.

In disposing of its workload, the court decided 126 cases on the merits by written opinion, of which 93 were appeals and 33 were original proceedings. In 1983–84, the court established another new record for total business transacted with a total of 10,420 matters, exceeding by 10 percent the previous high of 9,464 set last fiscal year.

Transfer orders increased by 12.5 percent (1,933 in 1983–84 compared to 1,719 in 1982–83). Approximately two-thirds of these orders arose from the necessity of transferring all cases filed in the dormant Sixth Appellate District [3] to the First Appellate District, and the transfer of cases from existing divisions of the First, Second and Fourth Appellate Districts to newly created divisions of those courts that were activated in December of 1982.[4]

"Routine and miscellaneous" orders increased by 533 to another record high. These orders, which are part of the administrative workload of the court, involve such diverse matters as time extensions and appointment of counsel. Many of these orders are necessitated by the court's administrative duties relating to death penalty appeals.

The Supreme Court's workload included a number of disciplinary proceedings against attorneys. A large percentage of the attorneys subject to disciplinary proceedings did not seek review[5] of the State Bar's recommendations, and, as noted in Table T-3, a number resigned while proceedings were pending. Even if the attorney involved does not challenge the Bar's recommendation, however, the Supreme Court always reviews the record and makes an independent determination of the appropriate disciplinary sanction. Should the court's preliminary review indicate a possible sanction more severe than that recommended by the State Bar, the attorney is invited to file a response if one was not previously submitted.

2. PETITIONS FOR HEARING

There were 3,244 petitions for hearing filed seeking review of matters previously decided by the Courts of Appeal, an increase of 39 (+1%) over the previous year. Petitions for hearing in appeals (2,171) accounted for 67 percent of all petitions for hearing.

As Table T-3A indicates, petitions for hearing in appeals remained below 30 percent of the total number of appeals decided by the Courts of Appeal for the third consecutive year (27% in 1983–84, and 28% in both 1982–83 and 1981–82).

The Supreme Court agreed to review 318 cases which had previously been before the Courts of Appeal, the largest number in the Supreme Court's history. This figure constitutes 10 percent of the total number of petitions for hearing brought before the court.

It should be noted, however, that some of the cases that the Supreme Court accepts for review do not result in written opinions by the court. Each year, for example, there are a number of matters in which hearings are granted and the cases are held until an opinion is issued in a "lead" case involving the same issue. At that time, the court typically will transfer the "grant and hold" matters to the Courts of Appeal for decision in light of the Supreme Court's opinion in the "lead" case. A large proportion of these cases are in the criminal field.

TABLE T-1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

		Petitions for hearing in cases previously decided by Courts of Appeal							
Fiscal year	*Total filings*	*Total*[a]	*Appeals*		*Original proceedings*		*Direct appeals*	*Original proceedings*	
			Civil	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*		*Civil*	*Criminal*
				NUMBER					
1974–75	3,668	2,566	872	1,029	598	67	18	207	877
1975–76	3,704	2,894	1,233	1,077	314	270	21	197	592
1976–77	3,665	2,927	1,230	1,033	341	323	27	235	476
1977–78	3,881	3,140	1,186	1,170	382	402	3	272	466
1978–79	3,612	3,006	812	1,100	615	479	15	213	378
1979–80	3,858	3,183[b]	944	1,100	700[c]	439	22	215	438
1980–81	3,864	3,179	925	1,132	657	465	27	195	463
1981–82	4,056	3,338[c]	921	1,148	678	591	43	204	471
1982–83	3,856	3,205	942	1,050	633	580	34	206	411
1983–84	4,025	3,244	1,100	1,071	623	450	34	209	538
				PERCENT					
1974–75	100	70	24	28	16	2	<1	6	24
1975–76	100	78	33	29	8	7	<1	5	16
1976–77	100	80	34	28	9	9	1	6	13
1977–78	100	81	31	30	10	10	<1	7	12
1978–79	100	83	22	30	17	13	<1	6	10
1979–80	100	83	24	29	18	11	1	6	11
1980–81	100	82	24	29	17	12	1	5	12
1981–82	100	82	23	28	17	15	1	5	12
1982–83	100	83	24	27	16	15	1	5	11
1983–84	100	81	27	27	15	11	1	5	13
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1974–75	4	−<1	13	12	−16	−16	-	12	16
1975–76	1	13	41	5	−48	303	17	−5	−32
1976–77	−1	1	−<1	−4	9	20	29	19	−20
1977–78	6	7	−4	13	12	24	−89	16	−2
1978–79	−7	~~−4~~	−32	−6	61	19	400	−22	−19
1979–80	7	6	16	0	14	−8	47	1	16
1980–81	<1	−<1	−2	3	−6	6	23	−9	6
1981–82	5	5	−<1	1	3	27	37	5	2
1982–85	−5	−4	2	−9	−7	−2	−21	1	−13
1983–84	4	1	17	2	−2	−22	-	1	31

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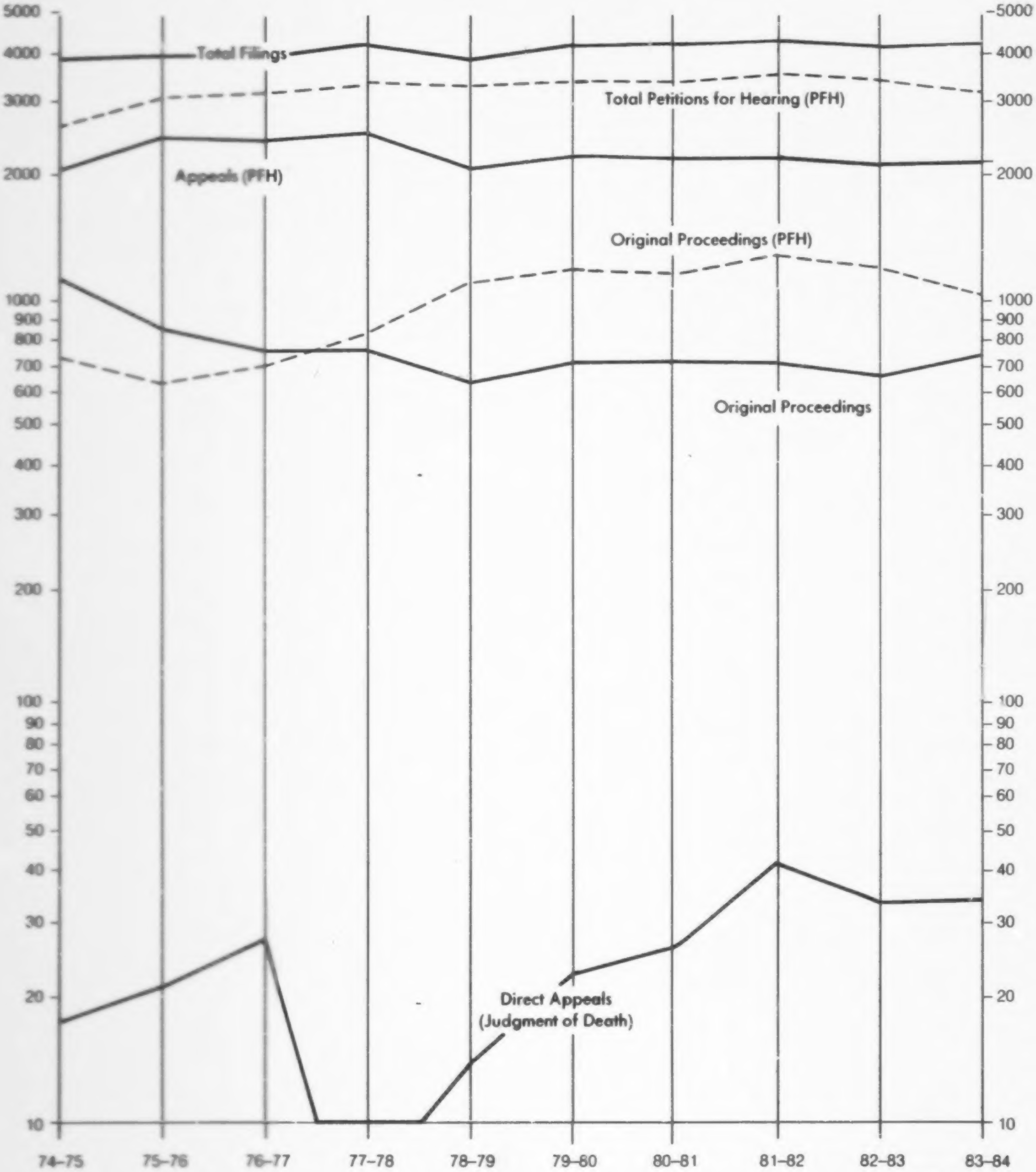
[a] It appears likely that beginning ~~in 1974–75~~ a change in the method of counting petitions for hearing inadvertently introduced a change in definition. Petitions for hearing in 1978–79 and subsequent years are correct. Data reported for prior years may not, therefore, be fully comparable to the data for 1978–79 and subsequent years.

[b] Three petitions were withdrawn after filing.

[c] Since 1981–82, based on a count of petitions filed. Count in prior years was based on the record of those disposed of during the fiscal year because of the short time between filing and action upon a petition (see Cal. Rules of Court, rule 28(a) and (e)).

FIGURE 1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



SOURCE TABLE T–1

TABLE T-2—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84 [a]

Year	Total business transacted	Total written opinion	Appeals		Original proceedings[c]		Petitions for hearing		Motions[d] denied or granted	Rehearings		Orders[e]			Executive clemency applications[g]
			Written opinion	Without opinion[b]	Written opinion	Without opinion	Granted	Denied		Granted	Denied	Transfers and retransfers[f]	Alternative writs or orders to show cause	Routine and miscellaneous	
NUMBER															
1974–75	5,646	189	105	1	84	840	172	2,394	89	3	72	221	60	1,567	38
1975–76	6,035	191	112	6	79	735	229	2,665	124	1	83	252	61	1,650	38
1976–77	6,065	144	85	6	59	550	231	2,696	113	0	69	258	59	1,885	54
1977–78	6,168	130	88	2	42	595	273	2,867	118	1	61	213	87	1,770	51
1978–79	6,423	187	123	1	64	525	216	2,790	148	3	82	185	59	2,109	118
1979–80	6,637	140	100	32	40	503	217	2,963	179	0	72	220	44	2,250	17
1980–81	7,208	114	86	14	28	523	267	2,912	264	0	62	171	40	2,821	20
1981–82	7,735	123	77	6	46	514	280	3,086	40	0	57	426	53	3,132	18
1982–83	9,464	133	97	1	36	427	286	2,980	47	2	55	1,719	61	3,688	65
1983–84	10,420	126	93	9	33	585	318	3,003	51	1	43	1,933	60	4,221	70
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR															
1974–75	7	22	33	–[h]	11	–2	–13	1	39	–[h]	44	17	15	18	–[h]
1975–76	7	1	7	–[h]	–6	–12	33	11	39	–[h]	15	14	2	5	0
1976–77	<1	–25	–24	–[h]	–25	–25	1	1	–9	–[h]	–17	2	–3	14	42
1977–78	2	–10	4	–[h]	–29	8	18	6	4	–[h]	–12	–17	47	–6	–6
1978–79	4	44	40	–[h]	52	–12	–21	–3	25	–[h]	34	–13	–32	19	131
1979–80	3	–25	–19	–[h]	–38	–4	<1	6	21	–[h]	–12	19	–25	7	–86
1980–81	9	–19	–14	–56	–30	4	23	–2	47	–[h]	–14	–22	–9	25	–[h]
1981–82	7	8	–10	–[h]	64	–2	5	6	–85	–[h]	–8	149	32	11	–[h]
1982–83	22	8	26	–[h]	–22	–17	2	–3	18	–[h]	–4	304	15	18	–[h]
1983–84	10	–5	–4	–[h]	–8	37	11	1	9	–[h]	–22	12	–2	14	8

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[a] See note a, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

[b] E.g., by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, "transfer after hold." "Transfer after hold" cases involve an issue the Supreme Court decided in another "lead" case. After the "lead" case is decided, cases involving the same issue are frequently transferred to the Courts of Appeal for decision in light of the "lead" case. The number of such cases was unusually large in 1979–80 because of the large number of cases involving the same issue as that in *People* v. *Sage* (1980) 26 Cal.3d 498, modified 27 Cal.3d 144a.

[c] Includes those filed initially in the Supreme Court, and those previously decided by the Courts of Appeal but transferred to the Supreme Court on petition for hearing or on its own motion.

[d] Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[e] Not reported elsewhere.

[f] "Transfers and retransfers" include: *transfers*, which are orders transferring pending causes from one Court of Appeal district to another or between two divisions of the same district (usually issued to balance workload), and orders transferring original proceedings filed in the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal; and *retransfers*, which are orders issued at the time hearing is granted returning the cause to the Court of Appeal for a new decision by that court.

[g] Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

[h] Percentage was not computed where base figure was less than 25.

3. ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS

Filings of original proceedings concerning criminal cases increased by 127 (+31%) in 1983–84, while those concerning civil matters increased by 3.

Original writs impose a substantial workload on the court, since each matter filed must be evaluated to determine if it presents a question of substantial merit. A significant number are found to be sufficiently meritorious to require a full hearing, which the Supreme Court may direct to be held in a lower court.[6]

Unlike the Courts of Appeal, the Supreme Court classifies original proceedings according to the nature of the underlying controversy. Thus, a proceeding dealing with a criminal case is a "criminal original proceeding" even though the issue is raised by mandamus or prohibition, historically considered civil writs. Similarly, a proceeding in which criminal law principles are applicable to a juvenile case also would be counted as "criminal."

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[1] Direct appeals to the Supreme Court are permitted only in criminal cases where judgment of death has been pronounced. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 11.) In all such cases, the appeal automatically comes to the court. (Pen. Code, § 1239, subd. (b).)

[2] These applications originate with the Board of Prison Terms or the Governor when clemency is recommended for a person with two or more felony convictions. (Cal. Const., art. V, § 8; Pen. Code, § 4851.)

[3] The Sixth Appellate District was created by Chapter 959, Statutes of 1981, but did not begin operation until after fiscal year 1983–84, when justices were appointed and confirmed.

[4] Transfers between Courts of Appeal and between divisions may be made only by the Supreme Court. (Cal. Const., art. VI, § 12.)

[5] When an attorney files a petition for a writ of review in the Supreme Court, the disciplinary matter is docketed as a civil original proceeding, and the case is reflected both in the summary of filings table and, when decided, in the business transacted table.

[6] See Table T-2, "Transfers and retransfers" and "Alternative writs or orders to show cause."

TABLE T-3—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS FILED

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	1982–83	*1983–84*
Record of conviction of crime filed		
—Suspension ordered because offense involved moral turpitude	32	28
—Referred to State Bar for determination whether offenses involved moral turpitude	12	14
State Bar recommendations of suspension or probation	38	52
State Bar recommendations of disbarment	8	6
State Bar filing without specific recommendation [a]	11	8
Resignation while disciplinary proceedings pending	12	8
Petitions for reinstatement	0	2
Accusation filings [b]	0	0
Total filings	113	118

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[a] Or recommendation not noted on docket.

[b] Accusations seeking independent review by the Supreme Court without a prior recommendation now filed as disciplinary proceedings.

TABLE T-3A—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PETITIONS FOR HEARING IN APPEALS AND APPEALS DECIDED BY OPINION IN COURTS OF APPEAL

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

	Appeals decided by opinion in Courts of Appeal	*Petitions for hearing in appeals* [a]	*Percent*
1974–75	5,240	1,901	36
1975–76	5,592	2,310	41
1976–77	5,626	2,263	40
1977–78	5,686	2,356	41
1978–79	5,750	1,912	33
1979–80	6,175	2,044	33
1980–81	6,633	2,057	31
1981–82	7,280	2,069	28
1982–83	7,232	1,992	28
1983–84	7,954	2,171	27

---

[a] See notes a and c, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data and the source of "Petitions for Hearing in Appeals."

TABLE T-4—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT PETITIONS FOR HEARING IN SUPREME COURT—NUMBER DECIDED, GRANTED AND PERCENT GRANTED

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84 [a]

	1974–75	*1975–76*	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*
Total Decided	2,566	2,894	2,927	3,140	3,006	3,183 [b]	3,179	3,366	3,266	3321
Granted	172	229	231	273	216	217	267	280	286	318
Percent granted	7	8	8	9	7	7	8	8	9	10

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[a] See note a, Table T-1, concerning a possible discontinuity in the data.

[b] Three petitions were withdrawn.

TABLE T-5—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT PETITIONS FOR HEARING GRANTED AND DENIED BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	1982–83				*1983–84*			
		Granted				*Granted*		
Type of proceeding	*Total Decided*	*No.*	*%*	*Denied*	*Total Decided*	*No.*	*%*	*Denied*
Total	3,266	286	9	2,980	3,321	318	10	3,003
Civil appeals	896	86	10	810	1,021	99	10	922
Criminal appeals	1,072	73	7	999	993	88	9	905
Civil original proceedings	717	75	10	642	832	87	10	745
Criminal original proceedings	581	52	9	529	475	44	9	431

B. Courts of Appeal

1. FILINGS

Summary

Filings of contested matters[1] in the Courts of Appeal set another new record in fiscal year 1983–84, increasing 221 (+1 percent) over the prior year.

Civil appeals declined, and criminal appeals increased by similar number, so that the total number of appeals in 1983–84 was almost equal to that in 1982–83. Criminal original proceedings increased by 493 (+38 percent); civil original proceedings decreased by 250 (−6 percent).

TABLE T-6—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL SUMMARY OF FILINGS (INCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM SUPREME COURT)

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

Year	Total filings	Contested matters							Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate	
		Total contested matters	Appeals			Original proceedings				
			Total	Civil	Criminal	Total	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
NUMBER										
1974–75	10,349	9,936	5,915	2,686	3,229	4,021	2,730	1,291	411	2
1975–76	10,797	10,312	6,462	3,183	3,279	3,850	2,842	1,008	484	1
1976–77	11,939	11,460	7,323	3,283	4,040	4,137	3,211	926	476	3
1977–78	13,018	12,337	7,465	3,518	3,947	4,872	3,830	1,042	680	1
1978–79	13,278	12,853	7,941	3,662	4,279	4,912	3,831	1,081	420	5
1979–80	14,757	14,374	8,835	4,249	4,586	5,539	4,260	1,279	383	–
1980–81	15,446	14,972	9,196	4,466	4,730	5,776	4,520	1,256	471	3
1981–82	15,050	14,699	8,960	4,152	4,808	5,739	4,492	1,247	351	–
1982–83	16,353	15,735	10,140	5,003	5,137	5,595	4,300	1,295	618	–
1983–84	16,461	15,956	10,118	4,720	5,398	5,838	4,050	1,788	497	8
PERCENT [a]										
1974–75		100	60	27	32	40	27	13		
1975–76		100	63	31	32	37	28	10		
1976–77		100	64	29	35	36	28	8		
1977–78		100	60	29	32	39	31	8		
1978–79		100	62	28	33	38	30	8		
1979–80		100	61	30	32	39	30	9		
1980–81		100	61	30	32	39	30	8		
1981–82		100	61	28	33	39	31	8		
1982–83		100	64	32	33	36	27	8		
1983–84		100	63	30	34	37	25	11		
PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR										
1974–75	6	6	4	13	−2	8	5	13	7	[b]
1975–76	4	4	9	19	2	−4	4	−22	18	[b]
1976–77	11	11	13	3	23	7	13	8	−2	[b]
1977–78	9	8	2	7	−2	18	19	13	43	[b]
1978–79	2	4	6	4	8	1	< 1	4	−38	[b]
1979–80	11	12	11	16	7	13	11	18	−9	[b]
1980–81	5	4	4	5	3	4	6	−2	23	[b]
1981–82	−2	−2	−3	−7	2	−1	−1	−1	−25	[b]
1982–83	9	7	13	20	7	−3	−4	4	76	[b]
1983–84	1	1	− <1	−6	5	4	−6	38	−20	[b]

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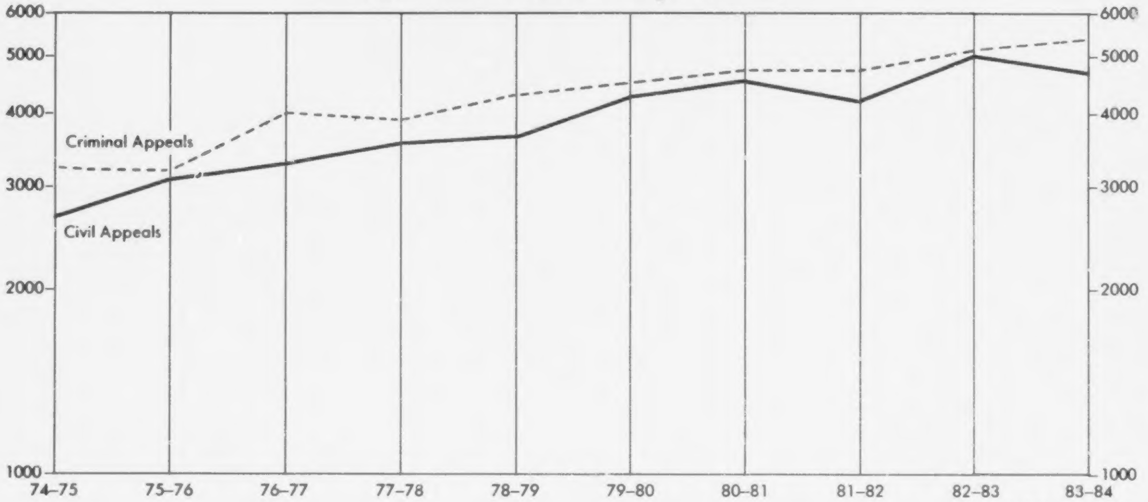
[a] Because of rounding, parts may not add to total.

[b] Percentage change is not calculated when base number is less than 25.

FIGURE 1A—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN ALL DISTRICTS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



SOURCE TABLE T-6

TABLE T-7—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONTESTED SUPERIOR COURT DISPOSITIONS AND APPEALS FILED

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

	CIVIL			*CRIMINAL*				
Year	*Superior court contested dispositions*	*Courts of Appeal appeals filed*	*Appeals per 100 contested dispositions*	*Superior court contested dispositions*[a]	*Courts of Appeal appeals filed*	*court Appeals per 100 contested dispositions*[b]	*Superior per 100 convictions after contested trial*[c]	*Appeals convictions after contested trial*
				NUMBER				
1974–75	20,008	2,686	13.4	6,373	3,229	50.7	N/A	–
1975–76	23,185	3,183	13.7	5,089	3,279	64.4	4,242	77.3
1976–77	23,657	3,283	13.9	6,133	4,040	65.9	5,025	80.4
1977–78	24,776	3,518	14.2	5,823	3,947	67.8	4,681	84.3
1978–79	25,977	3,662	14.1	5,200	4,279	82.3	4,258	100.5
1979–80	25,342	4,249	16.8	5,094	4,586	90.0	4,156	110.4
1980–81	26,698	4,464	16.7	5,241	4,730	90.2	4,290	110.3
1981–82	26,798	4,152	15.5	5,609	4,808	85.7	4,660	103.2
1982–83	24,573	5,003	20.4	5,896	5,137	87.1	4,796	107.1
1983–84	26,098	4,720	18.1	5,196	5,398	103.9	4,271	126.4
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR				
1974–75	–5	13		–2	–2		–	
1975–76	16	19		–20	2		–	
1976–77	2	3		21	23		18	
1977–78	5	7		–5	–2		–7	
1978–79	5	4		–11	8		–9	
1979–80	–2	16		–2	7		–2	
1980–81	5	5		3	3		3	
1981–82	<1	–7		7	2		9	
1982–83	–8	20		5	7		3	
1983–84	6	–6		–12	5		–11	

---

[a] Includes change of plea or dismissal following start of trial for 1974–75. The figures for subsequent years exclude changes of plea.

[b] Note that this does not necessarily reflect the precise percentage of appealable dispositions actually appealed, as the statistical system cannot track individual cases. "Superior court contested dispositions" includes nonappealable acquittals and excludes convictions on pleas of guilty, a few of which are appealable. The table is, therefore, presented only to show the general relationship between Court of Appeal workload and contested superior court dispositio

Appeals—Civil

While the 4,720 civil appeals filed in 1983–84 represented a decrease of 6 percent from the previous year, these filings were still at the second highest level in history.

In 1982–83, civil appeal filings jumped to 20.4 percent of contested superior court civil dispositions. This ratio fell to a more typical 18.1 percent in 1983–84.

Appeals—Criminal

The 5,398 criminal appeals filed in 1983–84 were an increase of 261 (+5 percent) over the number filed in 1982–83. This is close to the long-term trend of a 7 percent annual increase mentioned in previous reports and depicted in Figure 1A.

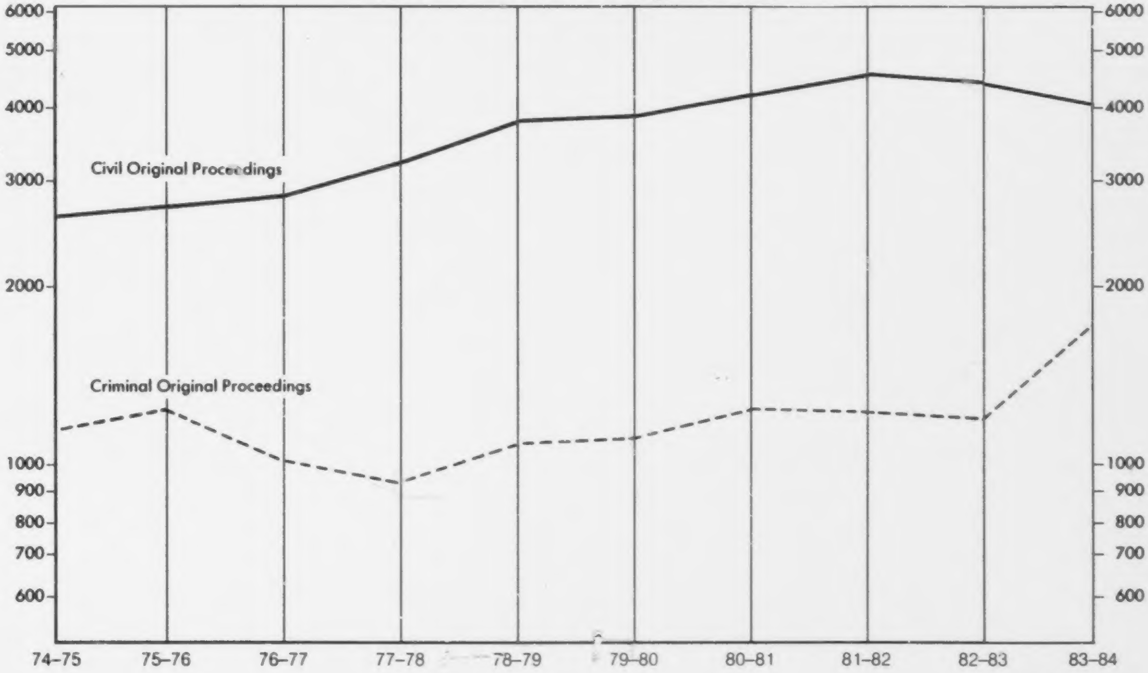
Criminal appeals equalled 126.4 percent of the number of convictions following contested superior court trials (see Table T-7). This comparison, which has been made for the past several years, now appears to place excessive emphasis on contested trials, as those trials are only one of the possible sources of appeals. Appeals may also be taken from convictions following uncontested trials and, as to sentencing and certain other issues, from the judgment following a guilty plea. (The prosecution also has a limited right to appeal in some cases.) Criminal appeals can, therefore, be compared with the total number of superior court convictions, as shown in Table T-7A.

Analyzed in this way, it appears that appeals are a function of total convictions, rather than being directly related to trials. As previous reports have suggested, an increasing number of criminal appeals raise sentencing questions after conviction on guilty pleas. The increasing percentage of appeals to contested trial shown in Table T-7 reflects the trend to have more dispositions by guilty plea, and fewer dispositions by trial, discussed in the "Sentencing Practices" section of this report.

Original Proceedings

Civil original proceedings consist primarily of petitions for the writs of mandamus and prohibition. These writs are used to seek appellate review of trial court decisions in both civil and criminal cases, when an appeal is not permitted or would be an inadequate remedy, as is often true of interlocutory rulings.

FIGURE 2—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL ORIGINAL PROCEEDINGS FILED IN ALL DISTRICTS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

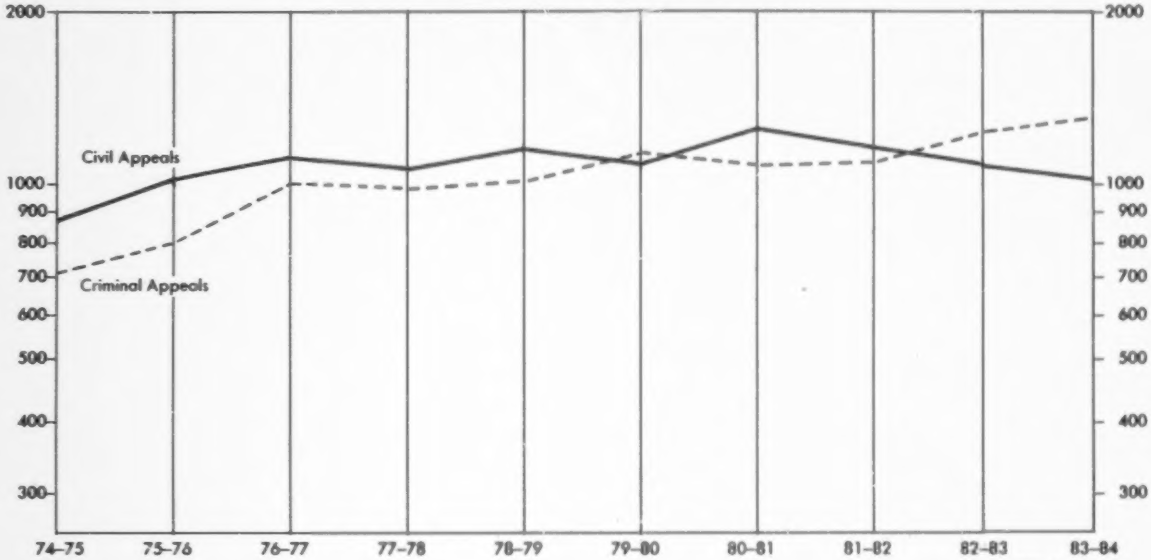


SOURCE TABLE T-6

Filings—Highlights by District

District 1. Civil appeal filings decreased by 24 (−2 percent). Criminal appeals, however, increased by 94 (+7 percent), making 1983–84 the second year since 1972–73 that criminal appeals exceeded civil appeals by a substantial number in this district.

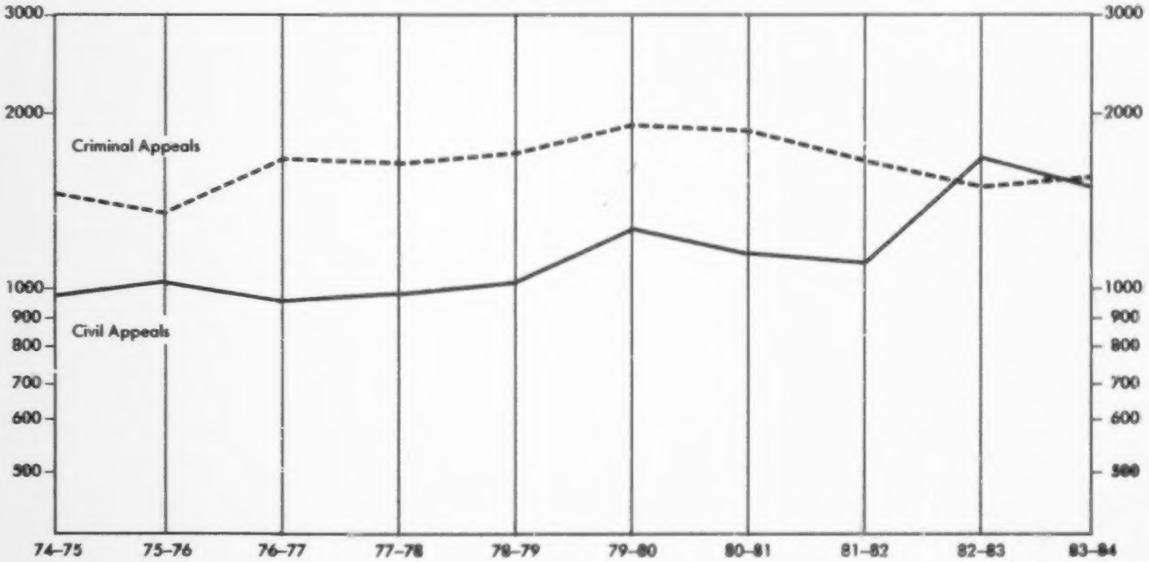
FIGURE 3—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FIRST DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 2. In this district, civil appeals decreased by 185 (−10 percent), offsetting last year's greater than usual increase. Criminal appeals increased 104 (+7 percent), reversing 3 consecutive years of decreased criminal filings.

FIGURE 4—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN SECOND DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 3. Civil appeals decreased by 104 (−16 percent). Criminal appeals decreased by 58 (−9 percent). It is not clear what factors have caused a reversal in this district's long-term trends, which had shown consistent annual increases in both categories of appeals.

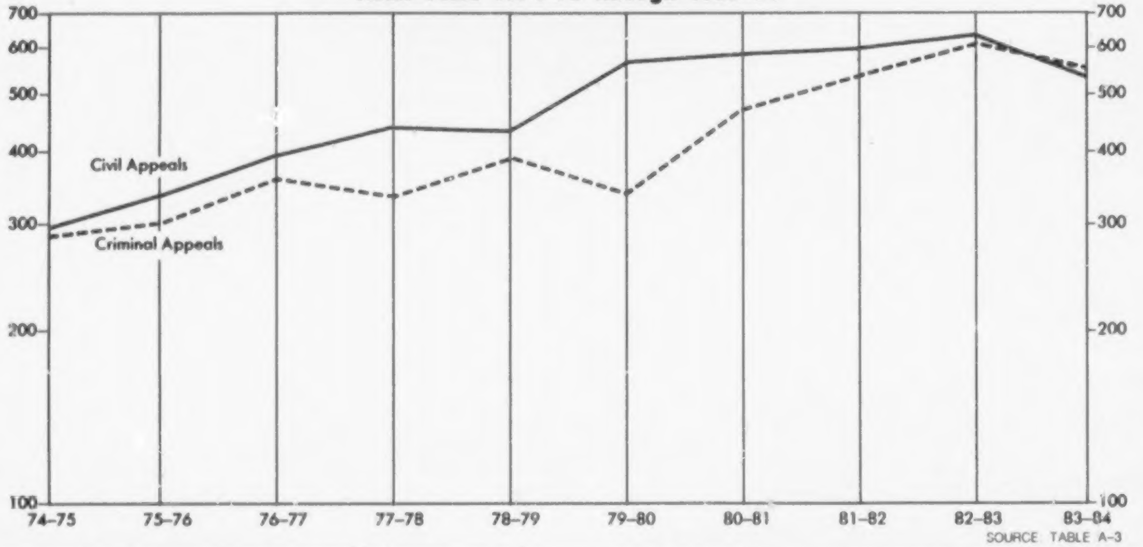


FIGURE 5—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN THIRD DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 4. Civil appeals decreased by 11 (−1 percent). This may represent a return to the district's usual trend after two unrepresentative years: 1982–83 showed an unusual increase (and 1981–82 a decrease) in civil filings because of abnormal delays in processing civil appeals in a large county. Extra personnel were hired to clear the backlog, producing the high number of appeal filings in 1982–83. Criminal appeals increased by 47 (+5 percent), a rate consistent with the trend showing a 6 to 6½ percent average annual increase.

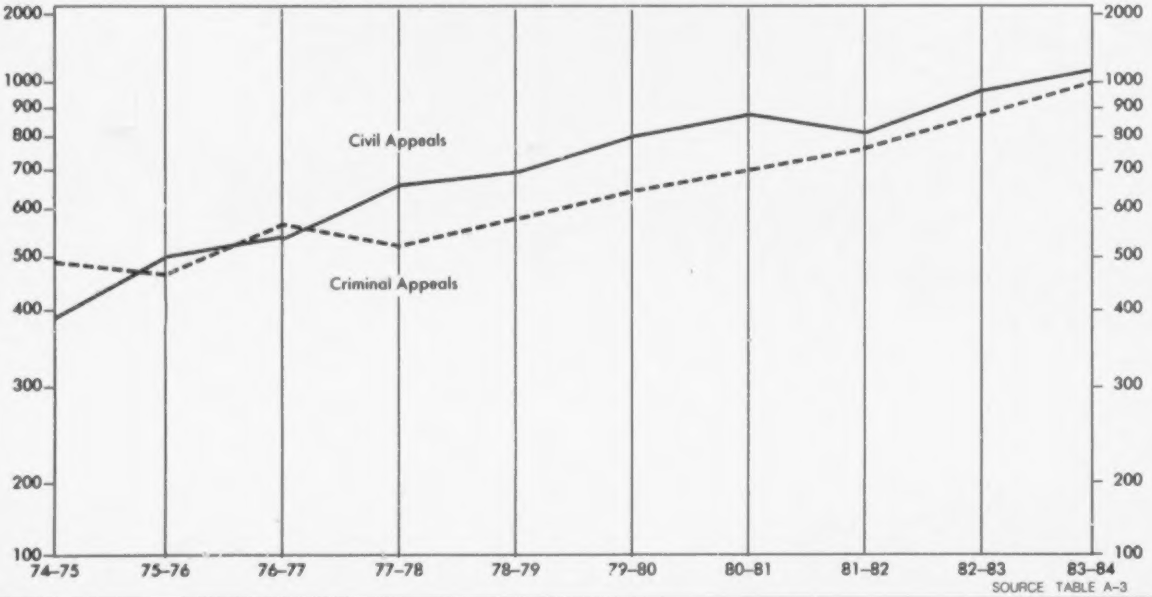
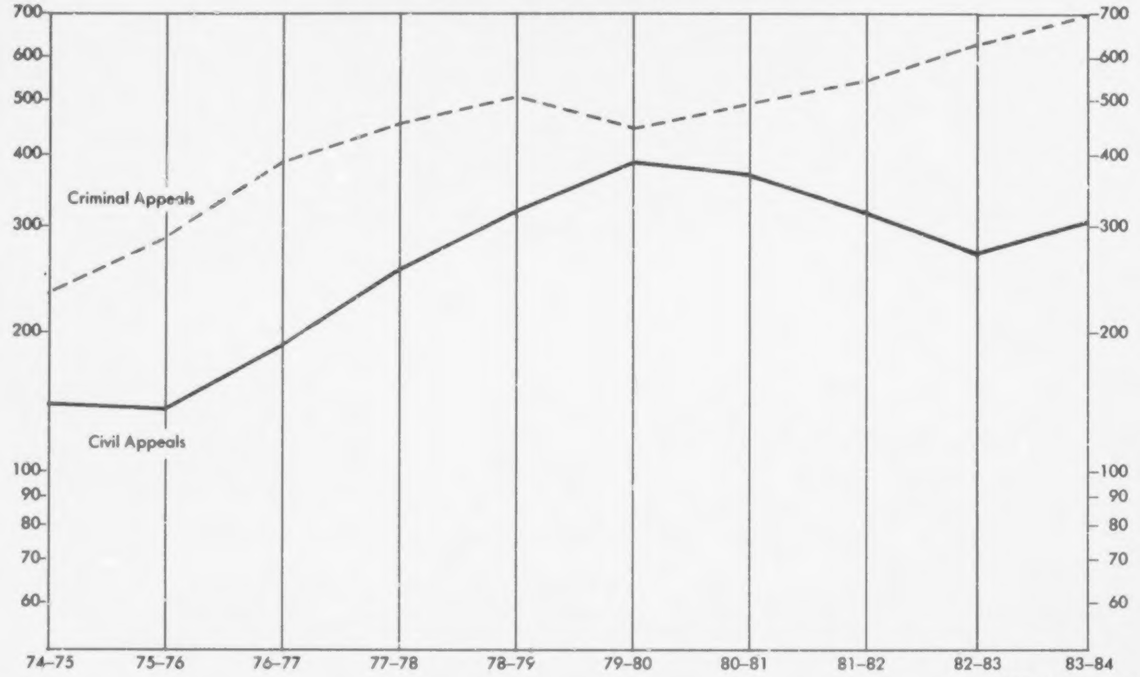


FIGURE 6—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FOURTH DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

SOURCE: TABLE A-3

District 5. Civil appeals increased by 41 (+15 percent). Criminal appeals increased by 74 (+12 percent), consistent with a trend averaging about 14 percent annual increases.

FIGURE 7—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL APPEALS FILED IN FIFTH DISTRICT
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



SOURCE: TABLE A-3

2. BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Summary

In 1983–84 the Courts of Appeal disposed of 8,509 contested matters[2] on the merits by written opinion (+804, or +10 percent over 1982–83), a new high.

Dispositions by written opinion included 3,812 civil appeals (+17 percent), 4,142 criminal appeals (+4 percent) (7,954 total appeals), and 555 original proceedings (+17 percent).

A total of 2,293 civil appeals and 751 criminal appeals were disposed of without opinion.[3] In most cases, appeals disposed without written opinion constitute little burden on the court because they are settled or abandoned before there is any judicial action. In a court with an active preargument settlement conference program, however, many of these settlements may be the result of judicial efforts which require substantial judicial resources.

All original proceedings, whether or not resulting in written opinions, require judicial review to determine whether they have merit. Written opinions in original proceedings increased by 82 (+17 percent) and those disposed of without opinions increased by 69 (+1 percent), indicating increased judicial workload attributable to these matters.

In 1975, the Judicial Council concluded that "in evaluating the need for Court of Appeal justices . . . current experience indicates generally that 1 judge is required for each 95 written opinions. . . .[4] Even allowing for the assistance of retired judges and trial court judges sitting on assignment, the Courts of Appeal are exceeding this standard to maintain reasonable currency. The state total was 102 cases disposed of by written opinion per judge-equivalent.

The Third and Fifth Appellate Districts, that disposed of 120 and 121 cases per judge-equivalent by written opinion, respectively, are especially noted. Their output continues to exceed both the Judicial Council standard and the most widely accepted national standard for intermediate appellate courts.[5] Such high levels of output are not sustainable without undue strain on court resources, as shown by decreases from higher levels in 1982–83.

Current filings continue to indicate a need for additional judgeships for the Third Appellate District.

An experimental program of holding preargument settlement conferences in civil appeals, begun in January 1975, has been formalized in a statewide rule facilitating courts' scheduling of these conferences.[6]

TABLE T-8—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

			Appeals		Original proceedings			Rehearing		
Year	*Total business transacted*	*Total by written opinion*	*By written opinion*	*Without opinion*[a]	*By written opinion*	*Without opinion*	*Motions denied or granted*[b]	*Granted*	*Denied*	*Orders*[c] *(miscellaneous)*
					NUMBER					
1974–75	18,946	5,571	5,240	1,575	331	3,647	670	96	1,138	6,249
1975–76	18,912	5,943	5,592	1,966	351	3,448	736	89	1,274	5,456
1976–77	22,223	6,003	5,626	2,368	377	3,763	929	127	1,250	7,783
1977–78	24,683	6,093	5,686	2,897	407	4,221	1,077	139	1,289	8,967
1978–79	25,565	6,164	5,750	2,917	414	4,358	1,262	184	1,265	9,415
1979–80	28,011	6,659	6,175	3,505	484	4,841	1,322	136	1,363	10,185
1980–81	29,390	7,166	6,633	3,364	533	5,202	1,400	151	1,336	10,771
1981–82	31,045	7,786	7,280	3,309	506	4,716	1,539	142	1,404	12,199
1982–83	35,707	7,705	7,232	3,364	473	5,294	1,038	125	1,319	16,862
1983–84	39,458	8,509	7,954	3,044	555	5,363	743	95	1,384	20,320
					PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1974–75	2	19	19	−5	12	6	28	55	10	−14
1975–76	− < 1	7	7	25	6	−5	10	−7	12	−13
1976–77	18	1	1	20	7	9	26	43	−2	43
1977–78	11	2	1	22	8	12	16	9	3	15
1978–79	4	1	1	1	2	3	17	32	−2	5
1979–80	10	8	7	20	17	11	5	−26	8	8
1980–81	5	8	7	−4	10	7	6	11	−2	6
1981–82	6	9	10	−2	−5	−9	10	−6	5	13
1982–83	15	−1	−1	2	−7	12	−33	−12	−6	38
1983–84	11	10	10	−10	17	1	−28	−24	5	21

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[a] Includes cases disposed of where record was not filed.

[b] Excluding granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[c] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE T-9—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL DISPOSITIONS BY WRITTEN OPINION PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Full-time judge-equivalents[a]		*Appeals disp. by written opinion*		*Orig. proceedings disp. by written opinion*		*Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion*[b]		*Per judge-equivalent*	
District	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*
I	[c] 18.2	20.1	1,701	1,947	121	195	1,822	2,142	100	107
II	[c] 27.1	30.8	2,383	2,550	89	99	2,472	2,649	91	86
III	7.2	8.0	844	907	75	53	919	960	128	120
IV	[c] 13.2	16.2	1,525	1,662	124	128	1,649	1,790	125	110
V	[c] 7.6	8.0	779	888	64	80	843	968	111	121
State Total[d]	73.3	83.1	7,232	7,954	473	555	7,705	8,509	105	102

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[a] "Full-time judge-equivalents" includes a court's regular justices plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

[b] Note that "cases disposed of by written opinion" is a somewhat higher number than "majority written opinions" (see Table T-10) because some opinions dispose of two or more consolidated cases.

[c] Annual figure may understate present staffing because new divisions (or positions) were operative only part of the fiscal year.

[d] May not agree with total of districts because of rounding. The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed as of June 30, 1984.

While there is little question that these conferences result in a significant number of settlements, saving the parties expense and uncertainty, it is difficult to measure the results of the program statistically, because it has always been true that a large number of civil cases are settled or are abandoned pending appeal. During fiscal year 1983–84, the Courts of Appeal reported the following number of cases settled as a result of settlement conferences:

District	*Cases settled through conferences*
I	21*
II	20
III	108
IV	0
V	8

* (program ended in August 1983)

Two statistical measures include the results of settlement conferences in a way that is not dependent on possible subjective evaluations of their successes. Table T-9A shows, per judge-equivalent, the number of cases disposed of, *including civil appeals disposed of without opinion* (i.e., settled or otherwise dismissed), so as to give equal weight to dispositions achieved by settlement and dispositions by written opinion. Table T-9B shows civil appeals dismissed as a percentage of civil appeals filed.

Once again, the active settlement program in the Third District has resulted in a high number of cases settled during the fiscal year (108). Table T-9A shows the Third District disposing of 136 cases per judge compared to a statewide average of 117 per judge. This district pioneered the use of appellate settlement procedures in California.

TABLE T-9A—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL DISPOSITIONS PER JUDGE-EQUIVALENT INCLUDING CIVIL APPEALS DISMISSED

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Full-time judge-equivalents [a]		*Total appeals & orig. proc. by written opinion* [b]		*Civil appeals without opinion* [c] *(settled, abandoned, dismissed)*		*Total dispositions by written opinion plus civil appeals without opinion*		*Per judge-equivalent*	
District	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*
I	[d] 18.2	20.1	1,822	2,142	365	272	2,187	2,414	120	120
II	[d] 27.1	30.8	2,472	2,649	414	510	2,886	3,159	106	103
III	7.2	8.0	919	960	273	132	1,192	1,092	166	136
IV	[d] 13.2	16.2	1,649	1,790	270	245	1,919	2,035	145	126
V	[d] 7.6	8.0	843	968	103	68	946	1,036	124	130
State Total [e]	73.3	83.1	7,705	8,509	1,425	1,227	9,130	9,736	125	117

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[a] "Full-time judge-equivalents" includes a court's regular judges plus the time reported for judges assigned to the court, minus the time reported for assignments of the court's regular members to another court and for extended absence.

[b] Note that "cases disposed of by written opinion" is a somewhat higher number than "majority written opinions" (see Table T-10) because some opinions dispose of two or more consolidated cases.

[c] Does not include dispositions where record on appeal was never filed. An appeal is not deemed "filed" for statistical purposes until the record is filed.

[d] Annual figure may understate present staffing because new divisions (or positions) were operative only part of the fiscal year.

[e] May not agree with total of districts because of rounding. The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed as of June 30, 1984.

Outcome of Criminal Appeals

A tabulation of the outcome of criminal appeals (Table T-10A) shows that relatively few defendants are successful: 91 percent of their appeals were affirmed in full or with modifications by Courts of Appeal, and 41 percent of the 34 defendants' appeals reviewed by the Supreme Court were affirmed in full or with modifications. In almost all of the defendants' appeals resulting in reversals, a new trial was the expected outcome.

The prosecution has a limited right to appeal from adverse trial court rulings, such as an order dismissing the prosecution, an order granting a new trial after conviction, and an order reducing the sentence originally imposed.[7] Although there are a few appeals by the prosecution each year, they enjoy a high rate of success: in 1983–84 trial court rulings against the prosecution were reversed in 62 percent of the 26 prosecution appeals reviewed by the Courts of Appeal; only 4 prosecution appeals reached the Supreme Court.

The low percentage of reversals in appeals by defendants does not necessarily indicate that the appeals were generally unmeritorious. Affirmances include cases in which there was error deemed to be harmless under all of the circumstances, and those in which significant legal questions were decided adversely to the appellant.

TABLE T-9B—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL CIVIL APPEALS DISMISSED AFTER RECORD FILED

Fiscal Years 1976–77 through 1983–84

District [a]	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*
			NUMBER					
I	275	319	313	314	358	371	365	272
II	323	248	263	376	346	372	414	510
III	138	211	176	247	262	226	273	132
IV	203	174	197	249	251	234	270	245
V	44	44	94	129	129	145	103	68
State	983	996	1,043	1,315	1,346	1,348	1,425	1,227
		PERCENTAGE OF CIVIL APPEALS FILED						
I	25	29	28	28	26	31	33	25
II	34	25	26	30	30	33	23	32
III	34	46	40	43	45	37	42	24
IV	32	23	26	28	26	25	22	20
V	24	18	30	33	34	47	37	21
State	30	28	28	31	30	32	28	26

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed as of June 30, 1984.

TABLE T-10—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL MAJORITY OPINIONS WRITTEN [a]

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

Majority opinions written	*1974–75*	*1975–76*	*1976–77*	*1977–78*	*1978–79*	*1979–80*	*1980–81*	*1981–82*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*
Total opinions	5,449	5,815	5,905	5,959	6,031	6,510	7,023	7,772	7,615	8,515
"By the Court" opinions	1,369	1,708	1,792	1,707	1,130	1,390	1,317	1,328	1,143	630
Authored opinions	4,080	4,107	4,113	4,252	4,901	5,120	5,706	6,444	6,472	7,885
By Court of Appeal justices	3,575	3,613	3,675	3,716	4,558	4,476	5,048	5,492	5,939	7,315
By assigned judges	505	494	438	536	343	644	658	952	533	570

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[a] Lower than "dispositions by written opinion" (Table T-9) because consolidated cases produce only one opinion.

TABLE T-10A—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF APPEAL OUTCOME OF CRIMINAL APPEALS TERMINATED [a] BY WRITTEN OPINION

Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Appeals by defendants				*Appeals by prosecution* [b]			
	Supreme Court		*Courts of Appeal*		*Supreme Court*		*Courts of Appeal*	
	Number	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*	*Number*	*%*
Total cases	34	100	4,032	100	4	100	26	100
Affirmed in full	6	18	3,070	76	2	50	7	27
Affirmed with modifications	8	23	605	15	1	25	3	11
Total Affirmed	14	41	3,675	91	3	75	10	38
Reversed for expected retrial [c]	20	59	280	7	1	25	16	62
Reversed no retrial possible	–	–	70	2	–	–	–	–
Dismissed	–	–	7	< 1	–	–	–	–

---

[a] Percentages may not add to total because of rounding.

[b] Pen. Code, § 1238.

[c] In a case appealed by prosecution, there may not yet have been a trial (if the order appealed from was a dismissal), or a retrial may be unnecessary (e.g., if the order appealed from was a sentence reduction).

3. PENDING MATTERS

Total Appeals Pending

There were 10,015 appeals pending in the Courts of Appeal on June 30, 1984, an increase of 142 (+1 percent) over the number pending a year earlier. An appeal is treated as "filed" for statistical purposes when the record on appeal is transmitted to the Court of Appeal. It is not ready for action by the court, however, until briefing has been completed, which is generally several months after the appeal is filed. During the intervening period, a significant number of appeals are dismissed as a result of settlement or abandonment.

Accordingly, while total appeals pending indicate the courts' potential workload, only those in the category "argued, calendared or ready for calendar" represent appeals ready for judicial action.

TABLE T-11—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL APPEALS PENDING

June 30, 1983 and June 30, 1984

	June 30, 1983			*June 30, 1984*		
Courts of Appeal [a]	*Total pending*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total pending*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	9,873	5,109	4,764	10,015	4,962	5,053
District I—Total	3,764	2,126	1,638	3,706	1,939	1,767
Division 1 [b]	900	498	402	692	352	340
Division 2 [b]	901	486	415	720	355	365
Division 3 [b]	726	408	318	553	282	271
Division 4 [b]	1,010	584	426	782	415	367
Division 5 [c]	227	150	77	354	231	123
District II—Total	2,387	1,292	1,095	2,542	1,309	1,233
Division 1 [b]	357	186	171	378	207	171
Division 2 [b]	342	187	155	340	186	154
Division 3 [b]	432	238	194	449	243	206
Division 4 [b]	322	167	155	300	153	147
Division 5 [b]	398	229	169	368	180	188
Division 6 [c]	267	132	135	410	188	222
Division 7 [c]	269	153	116	297	152	145
District III [d]	918	458	460	891	414	477
District IV—Total	1,597	835	762	1,929	991	938
Division 1 [e]	640	368	272	842	429	413
Division 2 [b]	418	187	231	458	211	247
Division 3 [b]	539	280	259	629	351	278
District V [f]	1,207	398	809	947	309	638

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created with three judgeships on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed as of June 30, 1984.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] Authorized eight judges.

Pending Appeals Argued, Calendared or Ready for Calendar

An appeal is ready for judicial action when the last brief has been filed, or the time for its filing has passed. Of the total appeals pending on June 30, 1984, there were 4,728 ready for judicial action, as compared with 4,593 pending a year earlier, an increase of 135 (+3 percent) (see Table T-12). Of note are the increases in ready appeals in the Third District (+112 or 29 percent), and the Fourth District (+286 or 44 percent).

The significance of the number of ready appeals may be measured by comparing that number with the number of cases the court disposes of in a year.[8]

The "ready pending ratio" in Table T-13 is the courts' volume of ready appeals expressed as a percentage of the preceding year's dispositions by written opinion. There is, of course, an irreducible minimum number of cases that will be on hand. For example, if 1 month were allowed for calendaring and notice and 1 month for decision, there would be 2 months' ready appeals, or 16.7 percent of a year's cases.

Statewide, there are now over 8 months' civil cases (68 percent of a year) ready, and ready criminal cases amount to about 6 months' workload (52 percent of a year). However, the situation varies widely from district to district.

The First Appellate District had about 17 months' civil cases and 9 months' criminal cases ready as of June 30, 1984. The Second District had about 4 months' civil cases and between 2 and 3 months' criminal cases ready. In the Third District, ready civil and criminal cases each amounted to about 6 months' workload. The Fourth District's comparable figures indicate about 6 months' civil and 7 months' criminal cases ready; and in the Fifth Appellate District, ready

TABLE T-12—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
APPEALS ARGUED, CALENDARED OR READY FOR CALENDAR
June 30, 1983 and June 30, 1984

	June 30, 1983			*June 30, 1984*		
Courts of Appeal [a]	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	4,593	2,733	1,860	4,728	2,627	2,136
District I—Total	2,401	1,614	787	2,084	[f] 1,304	[f] 815
Division 1 [b]	554	365	189	478	282	196
Division 2 [b]	599	388	211	483	273	210
Division 3 [b]	450	321	129	349	221	128
Division 4 [b]	674	440	234	530	309	221
Division 5 [c]	124	100	24	244	185	59
District II—Total	635	347	288	714	448	266
Division 1 [b]	67	41	26	117	67	50
Division 2 [b]	66	44	22	86	62	24
Division 3 [b]	109	50	59	169	118	51
Division 4 [b]	74	24	50	49	29	20
Division 5 [b]	130	74	56	91	57	34
Division 6 [c]	108	68	40	107	65	42
Division 7 [c]	81	46	35	95	50	45
District III [d]	391	199	192	503	229	274
District IV—Total	643	376	267	929	478	451
Division 1 [e]	296	177	119	383	186	197
Division 2 [b]	123	71	52	161	79	82
Division 3 [b]	224	128	96	385	213	172
District V [g]	523	197	326	498	168	330

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created with three judgeships on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed as of June 30, 1984.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] Includes 34 civil and 1 criminal appeals which were not assigned to any division.

[g] Authorized eight judges.

TABLE T-13—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL ANALYSIS OF PENDING READY APPEALS

Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Appeals disposed of by written opinion fiscal year 1983–84			*Appeals argued, calendared or ready June 30, 1984*			*Ready-pending ratio (June 30, 1984 percent figures)*			*Ready-pending ratio (June 30, 1983 percent figures)*		
District[a]	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
State Total	7,954	3,812	4,142	4,728	2,593	2,135	59	68	52	64	84	47
I	1,947	908	1,039	2,084	1,270	814	107	140	78	141	175	101
II	2,550	1,311	1,239	714	448	266	28	34	21	27	38	20
III	907	422	485	503	229	274	55	54	56	46	54	40
IV	1,662	921	741	929	478	451	56	52	61	42	48	36
V	888	250	638	498	168	330	56	67	52	67	72	65

[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed as of June 30, 1984

civil cases amounted to about 8 months' workload and ready criminal cases equalled 6 months' workload.

Trends in both the Third and Fourth Appellate Districts continue to suggest further filing increases, even though both districts show modest ready appeal ratios.

As was noted last year, the situation in the First Appellate District appears to have improved as a result of the addition of three judges in December 1982. The caseload also may have been reduced due to the continued assistance from judges assigned by the Chief Justice and extra research attorney and secretarial support provided through temporary help funds.

Time to Decision

Viewing the ratios in the preceding table as fractions of a year, they correspond closely to the reported average times for decision of ready appeals in the several districts. Criminal appeals receive priority in consideration and are generally decided promptly after briefing is completed.

Civil appeals in some districts, however, are to an increasing degree pending for extended periods of time after the last brief is filed. In evaluating Table T-14, it should be noted that times are stated as the median number of months that a case was pending, based on cases *decided* during the last quarter of the fiscal year.

4. OPINIONS PUBLISHED

Table T-15 indicates the percentage of majority opinions of Courts of Appeal certified for publication during 1983–84. Statewide, and in each appellate district, the percentage of opinions published was about the same as in the previous year.[9]

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[1] "Contested matters" includes all appeals and original proceedings; it excluldes motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate, which do not significantly add to the courts' workload.

[2] "Contested matters" means appeals and original proceedings. While some motions (e.g., a contested motion to dismiss) may add significantly to the courts' work, the majority of motions do not do so to any great extent.

[3] Includes cases disposed of before record filed. Dispositions without opinion *after record filed* were:

	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1981–82*	*1980–81*
Civil Appeals	1,227	1,425	1,348	1,346
Criminal Appeals	549	602	634	759

[4] 1976 Annual Report, p. 34.

[5] "[N]o state appellate court operating at the first level of review should be asked or permitted to make more than 100 dispositions on the merits per judgeship per year." Carrington et al., Justice on Appeal, p. 230 (West 1976).

[6] Rule 19.5, Cal. Rules of Court, effective January 1, 1977.

[7] Penal Code section 1238.

[8] Dispositions by written opinion are used here because dismissals by stipulation and the like generally occur before cases are "ready."

[9] Publication rates in 1982–83 (state total) were: Total, 13 percent; civil appeals, 19 percent; criminal appeals, 6 percent; and original proceedings, 30 percent.

TABLE T-14
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
TIME TO DECISION
MEDIAN TIME IN MONTHS
Quarter Ending June 30, 1984

Courts of Appeal[a]	*Notice of appeal to filing of opinion*		*Ready for calendar to filing of opinion*	
	Civil	*Criminal*	*Civil*	*Criminal*
District I				
Division 1[b]	35	15	18	4
Division 2[b]	33	20	24	9
Division 3[b]	31	17	17	4
Division 4[b]	42	21	30	7
Division 5[c]	32	14	21	4
District II				
Division 1[b]	18	13	3	2
Division 2[b]	19	12	2	2
Division 3[b]	20	15	4	3
Division 4[b]	16	12	2	0
Division 5[b]	14	15	1	1
Division 6[c]	13	13	3	3
Division 7[c]	20	15	4	4
District III[d]	12	13	5	5
District IV				
Division 1[e]	[f]16	[f]12	[f]4	[f]3
Division 2[b]	[f]12	[f]10	[f]2	[f]1
Division 3[b]	16	23	7	7
District V[g]	19	13	9	6

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created with three judgeships on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed as of June 30, 1984.

[b] Authorized four judges.

[c] Authorized three judges.

[d] Authorized seven judges.

[e] Authorized six judges.

[f] For quarter ending March 31, 1984. Data not available for quarter ending June 30, 1984.

[g] Authorized eight judges.

TABLE T-15
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
PERCENTAGE OF MAJORITY OPINIONS PUBLISHED
Fiscal Year 1983–84

Courts of Appeal[a]	*Total*	*Civil appeals*	*Criminal appeals*	*Original proceedings*
State Total	15	20	9	35
District I	16	19	9	35
Division 1	17	23	10	29
Division 2	15	21	6	42
Division 3	13	14	7	47
Division 4	12	16	9	14
Division 5	25	23	17	58
District II	18	24	9	45
Division 1	16	25	7	22
Division 2	11	13	5	73
Division 3	15	22	6	60
Division 4	22	28	10	50
Division 5	19	26	11	36
Division 6	12	17	6	38
Division 7	30	36	21	50
District III	9	11	5	22
District IV	16	18	11	36
Division 1	17	20	13	11
Division 2	10	11	3	56
Division 3	23	21	17	46
District V	14	22	10	22

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[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges have been appointed and confirmed as of June 30, 1984.

C. Superior Courts

1. JUDICIAL STAFFING

This section explains the various indicators and measures of judicial resources that are referred to throughout the discussion on superior courts.

The term "judicial positions" refers to persons in superior courts who perform duties generally required of judges. It includes judgeships authorized by legislation (whether filled or not) and authorized full-time court commissioners and juvenile court referees. Commissioners and referees are included since they relieve judges of routine functions and also act as temporary judges with the consent of the parties.

The term "judicial positions" is generally used in conjunction with judicial staffing requirements, that is, a court's need for additional judges. By comparing the number of judicial positions in a court with the estimated number needed to carry the court's caseload, the number of additional judicial positions required by a court is determined. The term "judicial positions" is therefore used in association with filings and other measures of potential work.

"Judicial position equivalent" is used when a more restrictive term is required to describe the persons who were actually available and present in the courts. That number is determined by adjusting the authorized number of judges to reflect vacancies (but not vacation or sick time), assistance rendered to other courts, assistance received from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees and from assigned and temporary judges sitting by the stipulation of the parties.

The term "judicial position equivalents" has generally been used in conjunction with the analysis of court output or case dispositions, since it represents the amount of judicial time that was present and available to the court.

TABLE T-16—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS NUMBER OF JUDICIAL POSITIONS AND JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS[a]

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

	Judicial positions								*Judicial position equivalents*	
	Total		*Judges*			*Court commissioners and referees*				
Fiscal Year	*Number*	*Change from preceding year*	*Number*	*Change from preceding year*	*Percent of total judicial positions*	*Total*	*Court commissioners*	*Referees*	*Total number*	*Change from preceding year*
1974–75	599	+25	501	+23	84	98	69	29	600	+14
1975–76	619	+20	520	+19	84	99	71	28	622	+22
1976–77	647	+28	542	+22	84	105	77	28	644	+22
1977–78	646	−1	551	+9	85	95	69	26	663	+19
1978–79	659	+13	561	+10	85	98	71	27	667	+4
1979–80	705	+46	607	+46	86	98	77	21	688	+21
1980–81	725	+20	628	+21	87	97	74	23	709	+21
1981–82	723	−2	628	0	87	95	73	22	736	+27
1982–83	744	+21	648	+20	87	96	76	20	745	+9
1983–84	749	+5	655	+7	87	94	78	16	762	+17

[a] Data for 1982–83 and 1983–84 for the individual courts are listed in Appendix Table A-26A. See text and glossary for definitions.

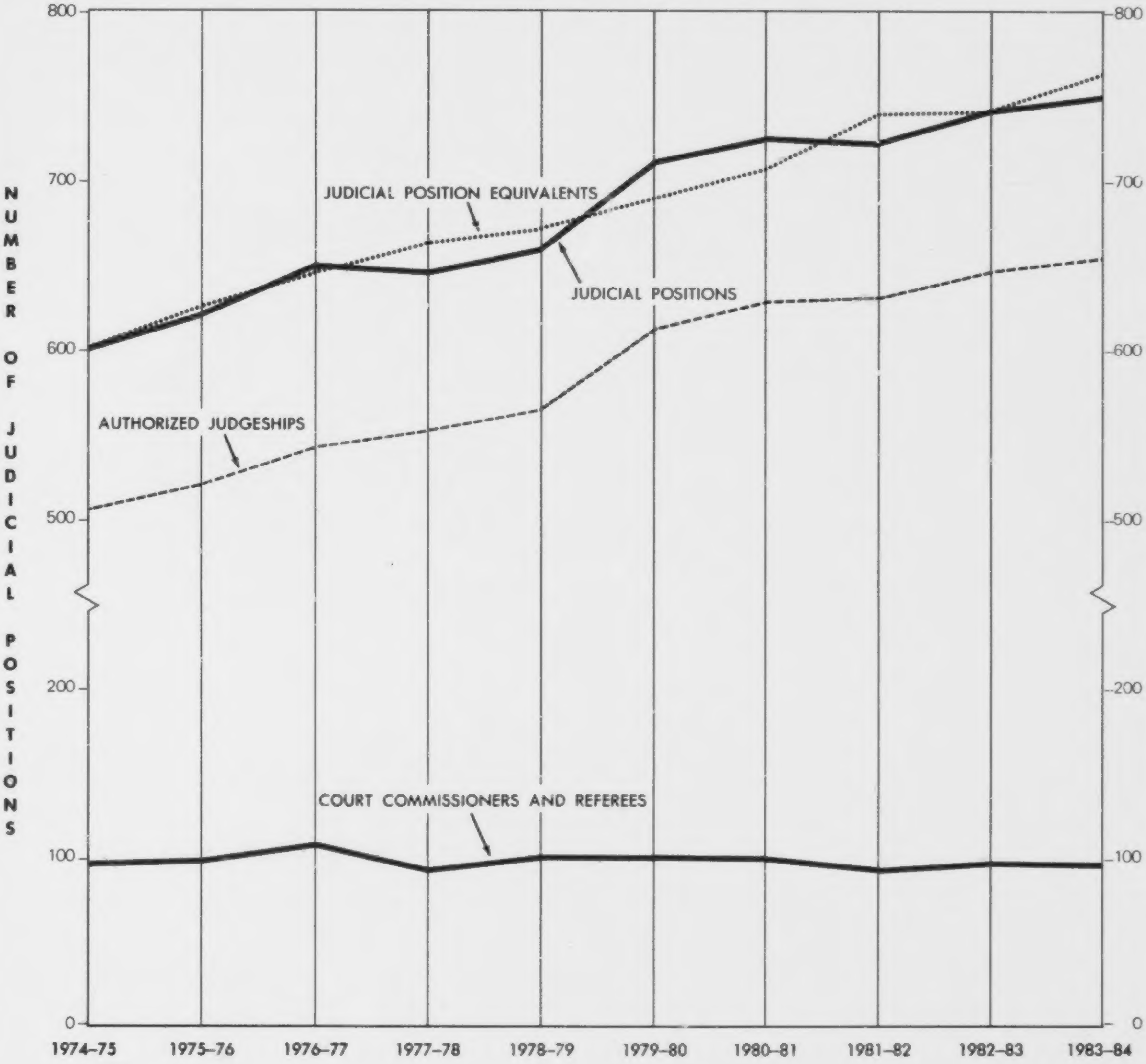
In fiscal year 1983–84, the 749 judicial positions in the superior courts were an increase of 5 positions from the number authorized in 1982–83 (see Table T-16). Legislation passed in 1982 created seven new judgeships but there was a slight reduction (−two) in the combined number of commissioners and referees. In comparison, during the 10-year period from 1974–75 to 1983–84 the number of judicial positions in the superior courts increased at an average annual rate of 17 positions per year.

Compared to the judicial positions 10 years earlier, the 1983–84 total was greater by 150 positions. Although judgeships during this period increased by 154 positions, the total number of full-time commissioners and referees remained almost unchanged. The 1983–84 commissioner and referree total was only four less than in 1974–75. The full-time commissioner and referee positions each, however, experienced different trends during the 10-year period. Commissioners rose by 9 positions while referees decreased by 13 positions.

In many instances during the 10-year period, commissioners replaced referee positions and judges replaced commissioner positions. Judges occupied almost 87 percent of all judicial positions in superior courts in 1983–84. In 1974–75, they occupied 84 percent.

In 1983–84, the computation of the judicial position equivalent figure showed that there were the equivalent of 762 judges, commissioners, and referees available to superior courts. This total was 17 more than the judicial position equivalents in 1982–83. The judicial position equivalents in 1983–84 were also 13 more than the judicial positions authorized by statute (749). During the 10-year period between 1974–75 and 1983–84, the judicial position equivalents maintained a steadier pattern of annual growth than judicial positions (see Figure 7A).

FIGURE 7A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS JUDICIAL POSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



SOURCE TABLE T-16

2. FILINGS

Highlights

The 781,500 cases filed in superior court in 1983–84 established a new record high and was about 28,000 cases or 4 percent above the previous peak of 753,500 cases reached a year earlier.

In 1983–84, 8 of the 12 categories registered increases from a year earlier. Six categories showed moderate or substantial increases and accounted for 98 percent of the total gain. Personal injury cases filed in superior court registered the highest numerical gain (+11,600) of all proceedings. This was almost twice as great as the numerical gain reflected by the categories showing the next largest increase. Other large absolute increases were reported in juvenile dependency (+5,900), other civil petitions (+3,800), other civil complaints (+3,600), family law (+3,000), and criminal (+2,000). Smaller gains were reported in probate and guardianship, and mental health. The categories with increases rose about 30,800 cases. Decreases, which were mostly small, were reported in 4 categories: juvenile delinquency (−1,400), habeas corpus (−800), appeals from lower courts (−400), and eminent domain (−100). Together these categories declined by only 2,900 cases.

The filings per judge index in 1983–84 increased from 1982–83 after a decline in 1982–83 which was preceded by three consecutive years of relative stability. The filings per judge index of 1,193 was the highest in 5 years. (See Table T-16A.)

TABLE T-16A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS TOTAL FILINGS AND FILINGS PER JUDGESHIP

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

	Filings			*Total filings per*
		Change from preceding year		
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*judgeship*
1974–75	602,478	40,230	7	1,203
1975–76	666,458	63,988	11	1,282
1976–77	713,846	47,388	7	1,317
1977–78	726,659	12,813	2	1,319
1978–79	740,933	14,274	2	1,321
1979–80	713,476	−27,457	−4	1,175
1980–81	735,219	21,743	3	1,171
1981–82	738,363	3,144	1	1,176
1982–83	[R] 753,490	[R] 15,127	2	1,163
1983–84	781,471	27,981	4	1,193

[R] Revised.

Filings by Type of Proceedings

In 1983–84 civil filings, overall, rose by 22,200 cases or 4 percent over 1982–83 (see Table T-17). All civil categories except eminent domain participated in the overall rise. The increase of 11,600 filings in the personal injury category (see Glossary) was the largest and the rise of 300 cases in probate and guardianship proceedings was the smallest. The increase in personal injury cases of 11,600 (+14 percent) was also the highest of all categories and accounted for almost 38 percent of all the increases. In addition, the total personal injury cases filed in 1983–84 were 4,100 cases more than the previous record filed in 1978–79. They are of particular importance in assessing caseloads since they produce time-consuming trials.

Personal injury cases resulting from motor vehicles accounted for about 3,900 of the filings increase, but complaints not involving motor vehicles accounted for over 7,600 of the additional cases. Some counties reporting large increases in motor vehicle personal injury cases were Orange (+1,007), San Diego (+570), Sacramento (+360), and Santa Clara (+320). Counties reporting large increases in cases other than motor vehicle were Los Angeles (+5,931), Alameda (+388), and San Diego (+360).

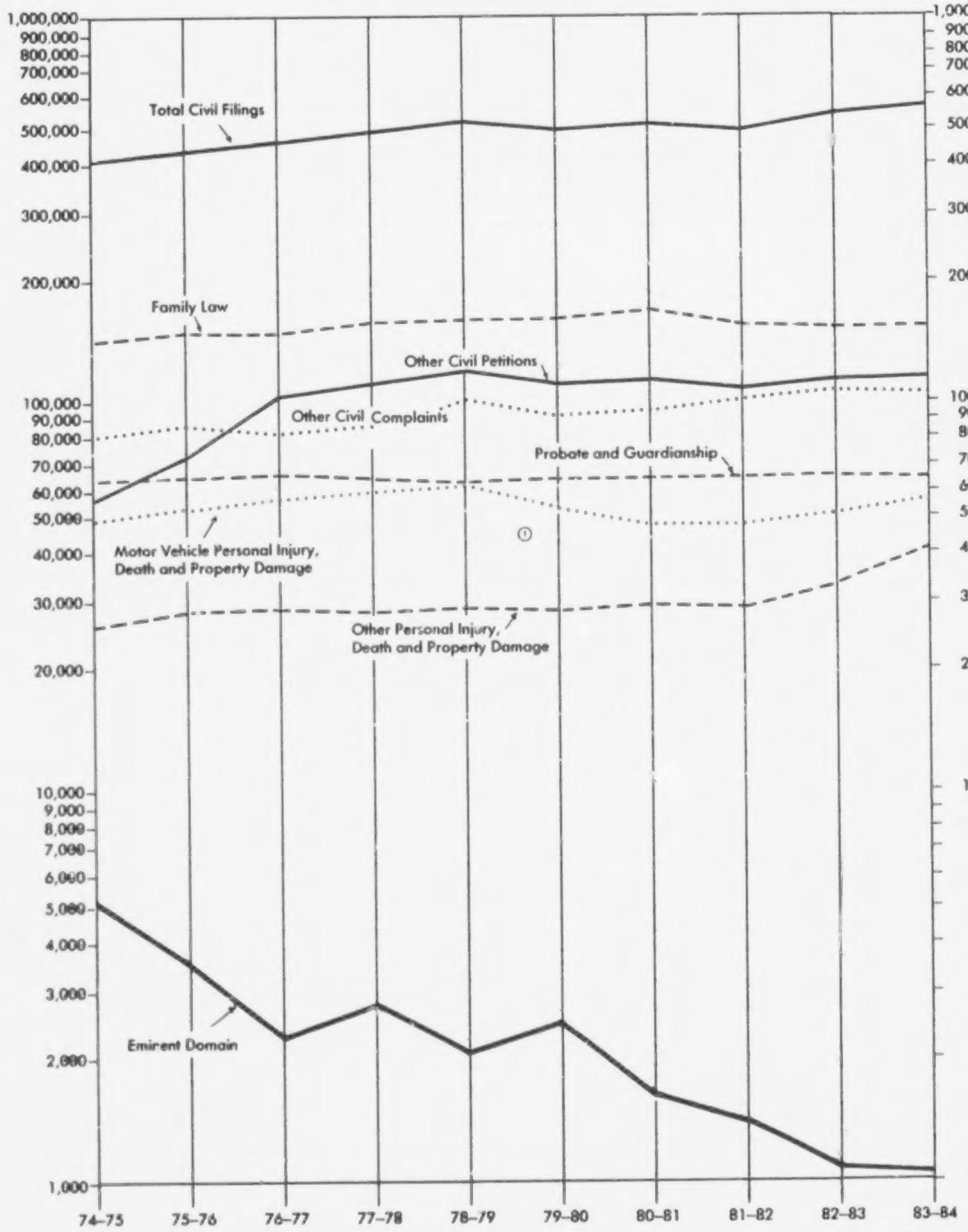
The third, fourth, and fifth largest increases of all proceedings were also registered in the civil group. The 122,100 other civil petitions filed in 1983–84 were 3,800 cases (+3 percent) more than in 1982–83. The increase was a new high for this category and the third highest of all categories. Among the counties reporting large increases in other civil petitions between 1982–83 and 1983–84 were Los Angeles (+5,754), Fresno (+1,432), Orange (+1,277), Kings (+391), Santa Barbara (+333), and Riverside (+312). Several counties, however, reported decreases: San Bernardino (−2,510), Ventura (−1,176), Sonoma (−674), Santa Clara (−547), San Diego (−506), Alameda (−491), and Contra Costa (−472).

TABLE T-17—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

Fiscal year	*Total civil filings*	*Probate and guardianship*	*Family law*	*Personal injury death & property damage*			*Eminent domain*	*Other civil*	
				Total	*Motor vehicle*	*Other*		*Complaints*	*Petitions*
				NUMBER					
1974–75	443,356	61,975	162,938	75,239	49,266	25,973	5,299	81,387	56,518
1975–76	476,905	62,947	168,602	80,310	52,555	27,755	3,617	84,955	76,474
1976–77	523,391	64,910	172,211	85,604	57,193	28,411	2,249	82,232	116,185
1977–78	534,686	63,774	175,160	86,729	58,822	27,907	2,725	88,349	117,949
1978–79	551,393	62,858	175,837	92,962	63,108	29,854	2,074	99,279	118,383
1979–80	521,068	64,408	176,279	83,271	53,733	29,538	2,509	89,300	105,301
1980–81	532,556	64,779	177,255	80,970	50,723	30,247	1,719	93,916	113,917
1981–82	532,190	64,965	167,902	80,495	50,180	30,315	1,498	104,384	112,946
1982–83	540,510	65,429	161,391	85,509	51,560	33,949	1,208	108,745	118,228
1983–84	562,687	65,711	164,352	97,068	55,474	41,594	1,136	112,349	122,071
				PERCENT					
1974–75	100	14	37	17	11	6	1	18	13
1975–76	100	13	35	17	11	6	1	18	16
1976–77	100	12	33	16	11	5	<1	16	22
1977–78	100	12	33	16	11	5	1	17	22
1978–79	100	11	32	17	11	5	<1	18	21
1979–80	100	12	34	16	10	6	<1	17	20
1980–81	100	12	33	15	10	6	<1	18	21
1981–82	100	12	[R] 32	15	[R] 9	6	<1	20	21
1982–83	100	12	30	16	10	6	<1	20	22
1983–84	100	12	29	17	10	7	<1	20	22
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1974–75	9	-2	5	6	2	15	23	21	18
1975–76	8	2	3	7	7	7	-32	4	35
1976–77	10	3	2	7	9	2	-38	-3	52
1977–78	2	-2	2	1	3	-2	21	7	2
1978–79	3	-1	<1	7	7	7	-24	12	<1
1979–80	-6	2	<1	-10	-15	-1	21	-10	-11
1980–81	2	<1	<1	-3	-6	2	-31	5	8
1981–82	[R] -<1	<1	-5	-1	-1	<1	-13	11	-1
1982–83	2	1	-4	6	3	12	-19	4	5
1983–84	4	<1	2	14	8	23	-6	3	3
				AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR					
1974–75	35,433	-985	8,145	4,385	1,061	3,324	986	14,391	8,511
1975–76	33,549	972	5,664	5,071	3,289	1,782	-1,682	3,568	19,956
1976–77	46,486	1,963	3,609	5,294	4,638	656	-1,368	-2,723	39,711
1977–78	11,295	-1,136	2,949	1,125	1,629	-504	476	6,117	1,764
1978–79	16,707	-916	677	6,233	4,286	1,947	-651	10,930	434
1979–80	-30,325	1,550	442	-9,691	-9,375	-316	435	-9,979	-13,082
1980–81	11,482	371	976	-2,301	-3,010	709	-790	4,616	8,610
1981–82	-366	186	-9,353	-475	-543	68	-221	10,468	-971
1982–83	8,320	464	-6,511	5,014	1,380	3,634	-290	4,361	5,282
1983–84	22,177	282	2,961	11,559	3,914	7,645	-72	3,604	3,843

[R] Revised.

FIGURE 8—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



SOURCE TABLE T-17

① Lower court jurisdiction of civil cases raised from a maximum of $5,000 to $15,000 on July 1, 1979.

TABLE T-17A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS JUVENILE FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

Fiscal year	*DELINQUENCY*									*DEPENDENCY*[3]		
				W&I 601[1]			*W&I 602*[2]					
	Total	*Original*	*Subsequent*	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*	*Total*	*Original*	*Subsequent*
						NUMBER						
1974–75		63,739									13,983	
1975–76[4]	93,980	56,943	37,037	12,806	9,675	3,131	81,174	47,268	33,906	14,092	13,151	941
1976–77	93,171	58,142	35,029	6,801	4,887	1,914	86,370	53,255	33,115	14,615	13,840	775
1977–78	87,703	55,806	31,897	2,313	1,868	445	85,390	53,938	31,452	17,524	16,672	852
1978–79	86,295	55,519	30,776	1,741	1,503	238	84,554	54,016	30,538	18,295	17,368	927
1979–80	82,887	52,346	30,541	1,315	1,152	163	81,572	51,194	30,378	19,651	18,475	1,176
1980–81	81,241	49,660	31,581	1,706	1,384	322	79,535	48,276	31,259	22,679	21,163	1,516
1981–82	79,591	49,821	29,770	1,105	851	254	78,486	48,970	29,516	23,045	21,843	1,202
1982–83	77,477	48,166	29,311	2,010	1,505	505	75,467	46,661	28,806	23,179	21,952	1,227
1983–84	76,033	46,433	29,600	1,049	873	176	74,984	45,560	29,424	29 064	27,258	1,806
						PERCENT						
1974–75		100									100	
1975–76[4]	100	61	39	14	10	3	86	50	36	100	93	7
1976–77	100	62	38	7	5	2	93	57	36	100	95	5
1977–78	100	64	36	3	2	1	97	62	36	100	95	5
1978–79	100	64	36	2	2	<1	98	63	35	100	95	5
1979–80	100	63	37	2	1	<1	98	62	37	100	94	6
1980–81	100	61	39	2	2	<1	98	59	38	100	93	7
1981–82	100	63	37	1	1	<1	99	62	37	100	95	5
1982–83	100	62	38	3	2	1	97	60	37	100	95	5
1983–84	100	61	39	1	1	<1	99	60	39	100	94	6
						PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR						
1974–75		5									9	
1975–76[4]		−11									−6	
1976–77	−1	2	−5	−47	−49	−39	6	13	−2	4	5	−18
1977–78	−6	−4	−9	−66	−62	−77	−1	1	−5	20	20	10
1978–79	−2	−1	−4	−25	−20	−46	−1	<1	−3	4	4	9
1979–80	−4	−6	<1	−24	−23	−32	−4	−5	−1	7	6	27
1980–81	−2	−5	3	30	20	98	−3	−6	3	15	15	29
1981–82	−2	<1	−6	−35	−39	−21	−1	1	−6	2	3	−21
1982–83	−3	−3	−2	82	77	99	−4	−5	−2	1	<1	2
1983–84	−2	−4	1	−48	−42	−65	−1	−2	2	25	24	47
						AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR						
1974–75		3,144									1,140	
1975–76[4]		−6,796									−832	
1976–77	−809	1,199	−2,008	−6,005	−4,788	−1,217	5,196	5,987	−791	523	689	−166
1977–78	−5,468	−2,336	−3,132	−4,488	−3,019	−1,469	−980	683	−1,663	2,909	2,832	77
1978–79	−1,408	−287	−1,121	−572	−365	−207	−836	78	−914	771	696	75
1979–80	−3,408	−3,173	−235	−426	−351	−75	−2,982	−2,822	−160	1,356	1,107	249
1980–81	−1,646	−2,686	1,040	391	232	159	−2,037	−2,918	881	3,028	2,688	340
1981–82	−1,650	161	−1,811	−601	−533	−68	−1,049	694	−1,743	366	680	−314
1982–83	−2,114	−1,655	−459	905	654	251	−3,019	−2,309	−710	134	109	25
1983–84	−1,444	−1,733	289	−961	−632	−329	−483	−1,101	618	5,885	5,306	579

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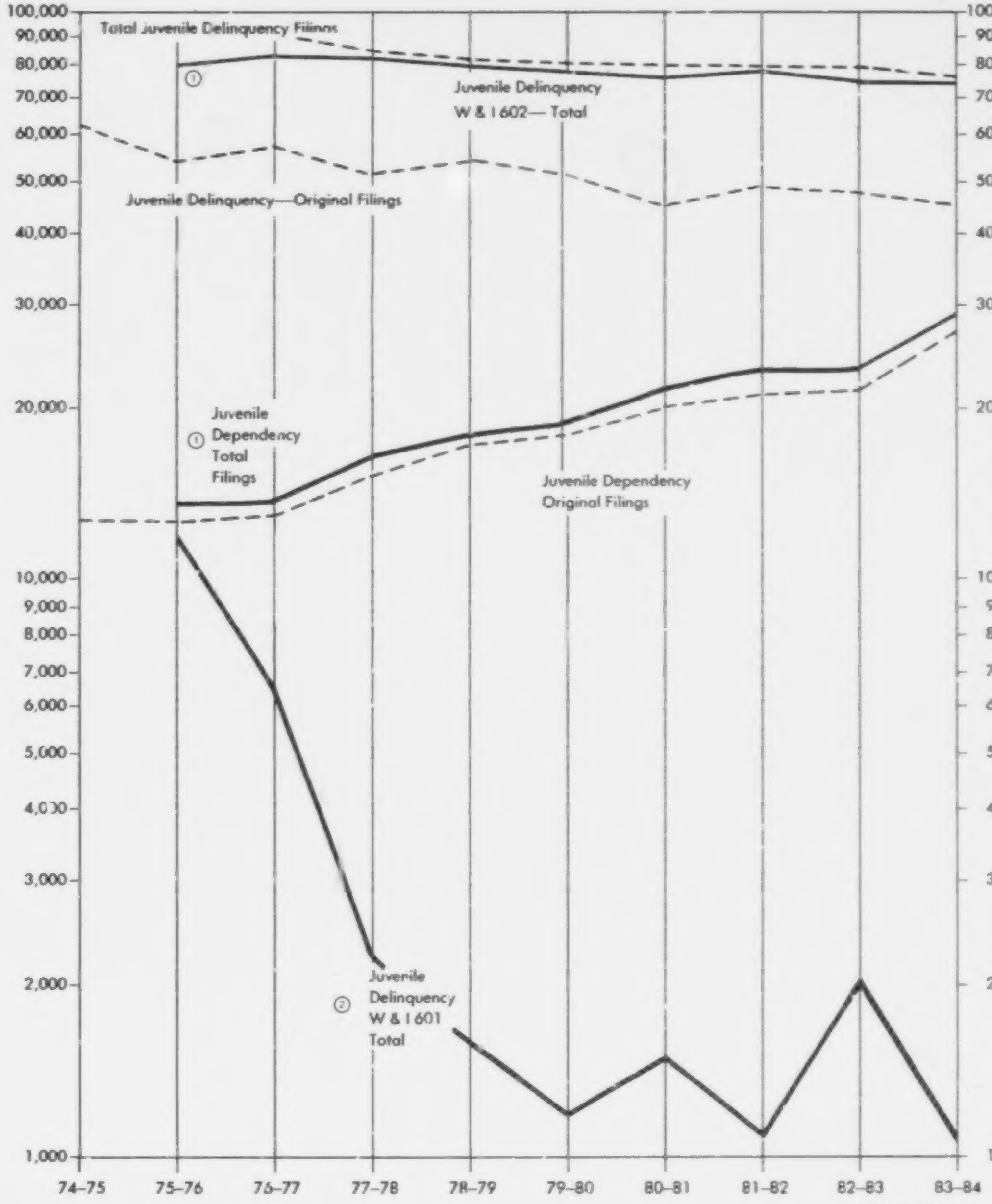
[1] Welf. & Inst. Code, § 601: Minors habitually refusing to obey parents; habitual truants; minors in danger of leading immoral life.

[2] Welf. & Inst. Code, § 602: Minors violating laws defining crime; minors failing to obey court order.

[3] Welf. & Inst. Code, § 300: Minors in need of effective parental care; destitute; physically dangerous to public, with unfit home.

[4] Data for subsequent filings and separate data for Welf. & Inst. Code, §§ 601 and 602 first available for 1975–76.

FIGURE 8A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE FILINGS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



SOURCE: TABLE T-17 A

① Data for subsequent filings and separate data for W & I 601 and 602 first available for 1975–76.

② Jan. 1977 change in juvenile law prohibits prosecution of juveniles for activities for which adults cannot be prosecuted. Runaway minors no longer charged under W & I 601.

TABLE T-17B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
FILINGS OF OTHER PROCEEDINGS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

Fiscal year	*Total other proceedings*	*Mental health*	*Criminal*	*Appeals from lower courts*			*Habeas corpus*		
				Total	*Civil*	*Criminal*	*Total*	*Criminal*	*Other*
				NUMBER					
1974–75........	81,392	6,039	55,635	10,891			8,827		
1975–76........	81,481	6,098	54,816	11,612	9,088 [1]	2,524 [1]	8,955	4,378 [1]	4,577 [1]
1976–77........	82,669	5,451	54,619	12,740	10,232	2,508	9,859	4,019	5,840
1977–78........	86,746	4,055	55,369	14,601	11,893	2,708	12,721	3,975	8,746
1978–79........	84,950	3,573	52,955	14,414	12,065	2,349	13,008	3,541	9,467
1979–80........	89,870	3,593	58,004	14,885	12,389	2,496	13,388	3,766	9,622
1980–81........	[R] 98,743	3,786	64,993	15,035	12,513	2,522	14,929	3,599	11,330
1981–82........	103,537	4,085	67,411	16,759	14,138	2,621	15,282	3,682	11,600
1982–83........	[R] 112,324	4,106	[R] 72,423	21,733	18,635	3,098	14,062	3,723	10,339
1983–84........	113,687	4,745	74,412	21,313	17,681	3,632	13,217	4,797	8,420
				PERCENT					
1974–75........	100	7	68	13			11		
1975–76........	100	7	67	14	11	3	11	5	6
1976–77........	100	7	66	15	12	3	12	5	7
1977–78........	100	5	64	17	14	3	15	5	10
1978–79........	100	4	64	17	14	3	15	4	11
1979–80........	100	4	65	17	14	3	15	4	11
1980–81........	100	4	66	15	13	3	15	4	11
1981–82........	100	4	65	16	14	3	15	4	11
1982–83........	100	4	64	19	17	3	13	3	9
1983–84........	100	4	65	19	16	3	12	4	7
			PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR						
1974–75........	1	−6	2	7			−8		
1975–76........	<1	1	−1	7			1		
1976–77........	1	−11	−<1	10	13	−1	10	−8	28
1977–78........	5	−26	1	15	16	8	29	−1	50
1978–79........	−2	−12	−3	−1	1	−13	2	−11	8
1979–80........	6	<1	8	3	3	6	3	6	2
1980–81........	10	5	12	1	1	1	12	−4	18
1981–82........	5	8	4	11	13	4	2	2	2
1982–83........	8	1	7	30	32	18	−8	1	−11
1983–84........	1	16	3	−2	−5	17	−6	29	−19
			AMOUNT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR						
1974–75........	505	−373	1,000	676			−798		
1975–76........	89	59	−819	721			128		
1976–77........	1,188	−647	−197	1,128	1,144	−16	904	−359	1,263
1977–78........	4,077	−1,396	750	1,861	1,661	200	2,862	−44	2,906
1978–79........	−1,796	−482	−1,414	−187	172	−359	287	−434	721
1979–80........	4,920	20	4,049	471	324	147	380	225	155
1980–81........	[R] 8,873	193	6,989	150	124	26	1,541	−167	1,708
1981–82........	[R] 4,794	299	2,418	1,724	1,625	99	353	83	270
1982–83........	[R] 8,787	21	[R] 5,012	4,974	4,497	477	−1,220	41	−1,261
1983–84........	1,363	639	1,989	−420	−954	534	−845	1,074	−1,919

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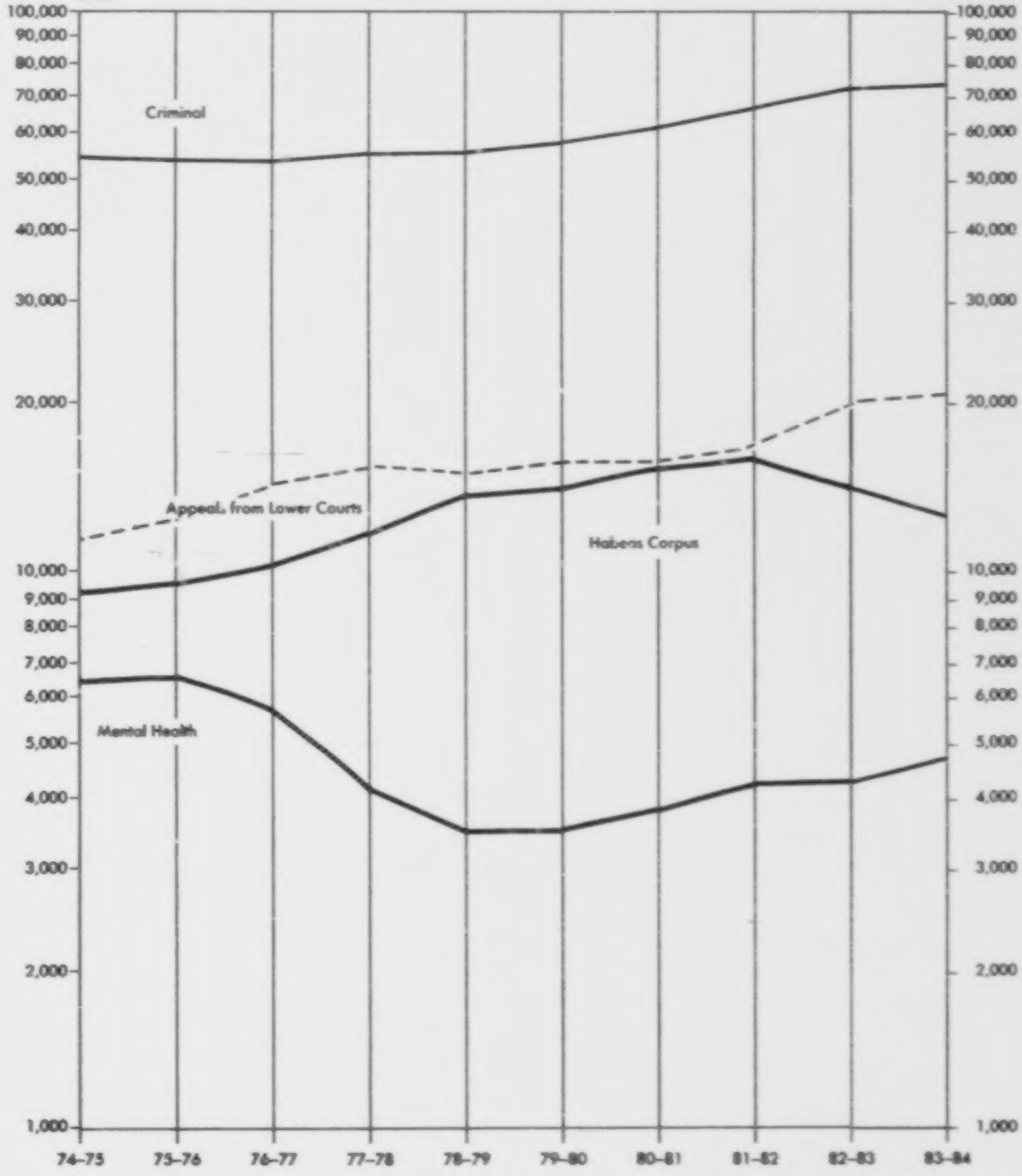
[1] Components of appeals from lower courts and habeas corpus first available for 1975–76.

[R] Revised.

FIGURE 8B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
FILINGS OF OTHER PROCEEDINGS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



SOURCE: TABLE T-17B

① Small claims jurisdictional maximum increased from $750 to $1,500, January 1982.

Other civil complaints rose by 3,600 cases (+3 percent) to 112,300, the highest level ever for this case category. The gain was the fourth highest of all proceedings. Counties with the largest increases were Fresno (+1,404), San Mateo (+713), San Diego (+607), Napa (+501), Solano (+415), and Alameda (+362). Some counties, however, showed declines: Riverside (−663, Kings (−481), and Orange (−353).

The 164,400 family law cases, the largest of all categories, reflected an increase of 3,000 cases or 2 percent more than the number in the preceding year and the fifth highest of all proceedings. The increase was the highest for the category in seven years. The 1983–84 rise was preceded by two years of decline and four years of relative stability. The largest family law increases were registered in the following counties: Los Angeles (+1,911), Riverside (+387), and San Diego (+344).

In the remaining civil categories, the changes were relatively small. Probate and guardianship, which changed very little during the past 10 years, rose by 300 cases (less than 1 percent) from the preceding year to 65,700 cases. The 1,100 eminent domain cases, although only 100 fewer than the preceding year, were at their lowest level in 10 years. Of the 7 decreases in the past 10 years this decrease was the smallest.

The 76,000 juvenile delinquency cases in 1983–84 reflected a decrease for the eighth consecutive year (see Table T-17A). About 1,400 or 2 percent fewer cases were filed in 1983–84 than in 1982–83. This decrease was the largest of all categories. The decline occurred in original proceedings which represents minors making initial contact with the court. Subsequent filings, which represent minors who are already wards of the court, rose for the second time in 8 years. The majority of the courts participated in the juvenile delinquency filings decrease. Some courts with large declines were Los Angeles (−2,515), Sacramento (−441), Kern (−413), and Santa Barbara (−333). One court, Alameda, had a large increase (+722).

Most juvenile delinquency cases are filed under Welfare & Institutions Code section 602 (see Glossary on "Juvenile Delinquency"). In 1983–84, about 75,000 or 99 percent of the total were filed under section 602. This volume was about 500 or 1 percent less than the number in 1982–83. The 1,000 juvenile cases under Welfare & Institutions Code section 601 reflected a decrease of 1,000 cases from the preceding year.

Juvenile dependency cases in 1983–84 under Welfare & Institutions Code section 300 rose dramatically by 5,900 cases or 25 percent over 1982–83. The percentage increase was the highest and the numerical increase was the second largest of all proceedings. The numerical gain was also the largest for this category in eight years.

The 74,400 criminal cases filed in 1983–84 were the highest in 10 years and exceeded the previous year by 2,000 cases or 3 percent (see Table T-17B). This increase, however, was only the sixth highest of all proceedings and the lowest for the criminal category in five years. The filings trends among the courts, however, were mixed with 24 courts showing decreases or no changes and 33 courts reporting increases. Some of the counties that reflected large changes between 1982–83 and 1983–84 were Santa Clara (+580), Los Angeles (+422), San Diego (+317), and San Bernardino (−409).

The 21,300 appeals from lower courts filed in superior courts in 1983–84 was only slightly lower than the record number filed in 1982–83. About 400 or 2 percent fewer cases were filed than in the preceding year. The rise last year has been attributed in part to the increased jurisdiction of municipal and justice courts in handling small claims cases. The small claims jurisdiction in lower courts was raised from a maximum of $750 to $1,500 on January 1, 1982. About 15,800 or nearly three-fourths of the 21,300 cases in appeals were filed in the civil trial departments of the superior courts. Most of the decrease in the individual courts were small with the larger decreases being reported by San Mateo (−271) and Santa Clara (−215). Two courts, however, showed large increases: Los Angeles (+553) and Marin (+424).

Of the 2 remaining categories, the 13,200 habeas corpus filings showed a decrease of 800 cases or 6 percent and the 4,700 mental health filings showed a rise of 600 cases or 16 percent.

Filings in Weighted Units

The number of cases filed provides only a rough measure of the potential work of judges since each filing is considered no different from any other for statistical purposes, and no recognition is given to the wide variance in judicial time spent on cases. To provide a more accurate measure of the potential judicial work reflected by filings, a system known as weighted caseload was developed. Under this system, a survey is conducted among the courts to determine (1) the average time required to dispose of each type of case and (2) the judge-year value, that is, the average time a judge spends working during a year.

The current set of weights and judge-year values were approved by the Judicial Council in 1977 and are shown in Table T-17C. Two sets of weights were approved. One set applies to the Los Angeles Superior Court and the second set to other superior courts.

The weighted units represent the estimated minutes of judicial time required to dispose of the cases filed in superior court. Weighted units are computed by multiplying the number of filings in a category by the average case-related time (the weight) required to dispose of a filing in that category. The number of judicial positions required to dispose of the weighted caseload is determined by dividing the total weighted units by the judge-year value, that is, the number of minutes a judge is estimated to spend disposing of cases in a year. Weighted units are used primarily to estimate the judgeship needs of a court.

TABLE T-17C—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WEIGHTED FILINGS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Year 1983–84

	State Total		*State less L.A. County*			*Los Angeles*		
Type of proceeding	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*	*Weight*	*Weighted filings* [1]	*Required judicial positions* [2]	*Weight*	*Weighted filings* [1]	*Required judicial positions* [2]
Total	64,012,933	875	–	41,345,546	568	–	22,667,387	307
Probate and guardianship	1,830,340	25	31	1,454,520	20	20	375,820	5
Family law	7,418,432	101	43	5,178,920	71	51	2,239,512	30
P.I., death & prop. dam.	6,894,882	94	81	4,299,885	59	59	2,594,997	35
Eminent domain	117,654	2	72	63,216	1	211	54,438	1
Other civil								
Complaints	16,175,616	221	131	10,820,076	149	180	5,355,540	72
Petitions	1,379,900	19	11	934,472	13	12	445,428	6
Mental health	267,807	4	51	217,617	3	105	50,190	1
Juvenile								
Delinquency	4,668,569	64	53	2,901,167	40	83	1,767,402	24
Dependency	3,039,872	41	68	1,190,272	16	160	1,849,600	25
Criminal	21,036,558	288	282	13,599,450	187	284	7,437,108	101
Appeals from lower court	1,183,303	16	49	685,951	9	68	497,352	7
Habeas corpus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[1] Filings multiplied by the weight assigned to the category.

[2] Weighted filings divided by the judge-year standard of 74,000 weighted units for Los Angeles County and 72,700 weighted units for the remainder of the state (individual categories may not add to total because of rounding). The 74,000 weighted units is the approved standard for courts with 11 or more judicial positions. The 72,700 weighted units is the average of the approved set of judge-year standards considering the number of judicial positions in each judge-year group as computed below:

Court size in judicial positions	*Judge-year standard*		*Judicial positions in group*	*Judicial positions multiplied by judge-year standard*
1–2	62,100	×	34	2,111,400
3–10	71,400	×	88	6,283,200
11 or more	74,000	×	366 (excluding L.A.)	27,084,000
			488	35,478,600 ÷ 488 = 72,702 rounded to 72,700

Multiplication of the case weights by the filings reported in 1983–84 produced a caseload of 64 million weighted units for the superior courts. This weighted caseload, when divided by the judge-year values for superior courts, showed a workload for 875 judicial positions (see Table T-17C). In comparison, the number of judicial positions actually authorized in the superior courts in 1983–84 was 749.

Figure 9 displays the number of judicial positions required to dispose of the weighted units in each major case category. It also displays the percentage that each major category is of total weighted units and total filings.

The chart shows that the 3 categories with the largest weighted caseloads were criminal, other civil complaints, and family law. These categories accounted for 70 percent of the weighted caseload filed in the superior courts in 1983–84, indicating the need for 610 of the 875 judicial positions required to process the cases filed.

The criminal category alone accounted for one-third of the total weighted units in the superior courts. Although criminal filings were only 10 percent of the total, the criminal weighted caseload indicated that 288 judicial positions were needed to process these filings.

Civil complaints not elsewhere classified represented the category with the next largest weighted caseload. Its weighted units were one-fourth of the total and reflected work for 221 judicial positions.

The family law category was the third highest with 12 percent of the total weighted units and reflected a requirement for 101 judicial positions to dispose of those cases. This category, however, accounted for over one-fifth of the total cases filed in superior court and had more filings in 1983–84 than any other group.

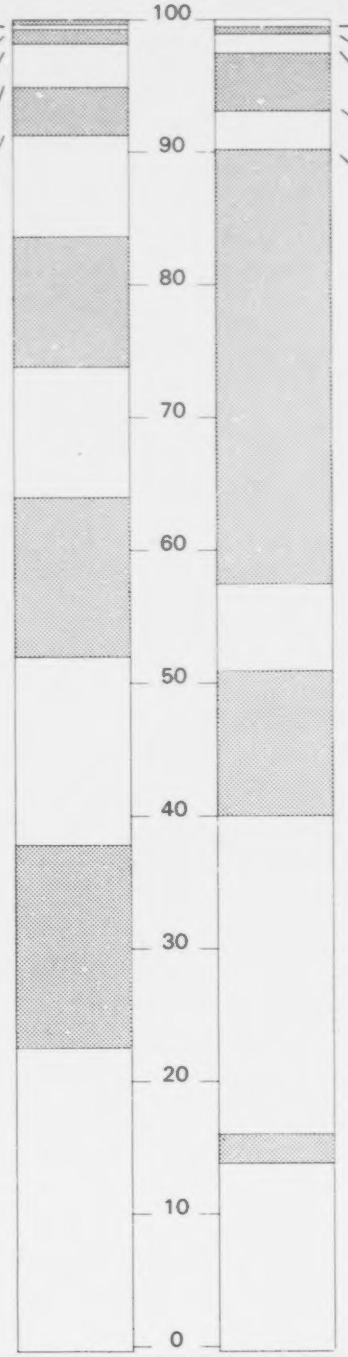
Personal injury and juvenile delinquency categories were, respectively, fourth and fifth highest in weighted units, with proportions of 11 percent and 7 percent. Their share of filings was somewhat comparable, with personal injury cases and juvenile delinquency petitions having 12 and 10 percent, respectively, of the total.

The remaining seven categories, including juvenile dependency, probate and guardianship, other civil petitions, appeals from lower courts, eminent domain, mental health, and habeas corpus, accounted for one-third of the total superior court filings but only one-eighth of the total weighted units. The weighted units in this group provide a caseload for 107 judicial positions.

FIGURE 9—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS

Categories as Percentage of Total Filings Compared with Categories as Percentage of Total Weighted Units and Required Judicial Positions—Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Filings	Percent of Total
Eminent Domain	1,136	< 1
Mental Health	4,745	< 1
Habeas Corpus	13,217	2
Appeals from Lower Courts	21,313	3
Juvenile Dependency	29,064	4
Probate and Guardianship	65,711	8
Criminal	74,412	10
Juvenile Delinquency	76,033	10
Personal Injury Death and Property Damage	97,068	12
Other Civil Complaints	112,349	14
Other Civil Petitions	122,071	16
Family Law	164,352	21



Percent of Total	Weighted Units	Required Judicial Positions	
< 1	117,654	2	Eminent Domain
< 1	267,807	4	Mental Health
2	1,183,303	16	Appeals from Lower Courts
5	3,039,872	41	Juvenile Dependency
3	1,830,340	25	Probate and Guardianship
33	21,036,558	288	Criminal
7	4,668,569	64	Juvenile Delinquency
11	6,894,882	94	Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage
25	16,175,616	221	Other Civil Complaints
2	1,379,900	19	Other Civil Petitions
12	7,418,432	101	Family Law

3. DISPOSITIONS

Highlights

In 1983–84 the suprior courts disposed of 616,200 cases, exclusive of civil matters dismissed for lack of prosecution.[1] This was an increase of 17,300 cases or 3 percent over 1982–83.

The average number of cases of disposed of per judicial position equivalent [2] (809) was slightly higher than in the preceding year (804) and reflected the second consecutive year of increase. During the past 10 years, the rate average ranged from a low of 791 dispositions in 1981–82 to a high of 902 dispositions in 1976–77. This disposition rate provides a rough index of judicial output since it is affected not only by judicial effort but also by factors over which courts have little or no control. These influencing factors include changes in the frequency of types of cases filed, the rate of filings, the manner of disposition, and the effect of changes in statutory and case law.

In 1983–84, judges disposed of about 6,700 or 2 percent more cases without trial thanin 1982–83. At the same time, the number of cases disposed of by trial in 1983–84 increased by 10,700 or 3 percent.

The rise in before trial dispositions is attributed to the disposition of family law cases. On January 1, 1982, a statutory change went into effect which allows affidavits to be used in lieu of testimony in certain situations. As a result, a substantial number of additional family law cases were being disposed of without trial (+6,700) in 1983–84. The number of family law cases that went to trial rose only slightly (+800).

Uncontested matters disposed of after trial rose by 7,800 cases or 3 percent, reflecting the gain primarily in other civil petitions. Uncontested matters are cases terminated before evidence is introduced by both parties.

Dispositions of contested matters increased by 2,900. Contested matters are cases which are terminated after evidence is introduced by both parties. Thus, the disposition of routine cases as well as the disposition of time-consuming cases increased in 1983–84.

About 300 (−3 percent) fewer jury trials were held in 1983–84 than in 1982–83.

TABLE T-18—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS NUMBER OF JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS, DISPOSITIONS (EXCLUDING CIVIL CASES DISMISSED FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION) AND DISPOSITIONS PER JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENT[a]

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

	Number of judicial position equivalents		*Dispositions (less civil dismissals for lack of prosecution)*			
				Change from preceding year		
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Increases from preceding year*	*Total*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Dispositions per judicial position equivalent*
1974–75	600	14	485,903	23,591	5	810
1975–76	622	22	552,111	66,164	14	888
1976–77	644	22	581,037	28,926	5	902
1977–78	663	19	589,921	8,884	2	890
1978–79	667	4	588,015	−1,906	−<1	882
1979–80	688	21	563,530	−24,485	−4	819
1980–81	709	21	584,316	20,786	4	824
1981–82	736	27	581,922	−2,394	−<1	791
1982–83	745	9	[R] 598,899	[R] 16,977	3	804
1983–84	762	17	616,245	17,346	3	809

[a] Data for this classification first reported in 1975–76.
[R] Revised.

Total Dispositions

The other civil petitions category registered the largest increase (+11,400) in dispositions of all categories. This increase was 3 times greater than the increase (+3,800) in filings of the same proceedings and 17 percent more than the dispositions in 1982–83. The family law category registered the next highest disposition increase with 7,500 cases (+6 percent). The gain in family law dispositions was two and one-half times greater than the 3,000 (+2 percent) rise registered in filings. The appeals from lower courts category registered the third highest rise in dispositions with a gain of 1,700 cases or 9 percent. Its filings, in comparison, decreased by 400 cases or 2 percent below the preceding year.

TABLE T-18A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING (EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)

Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Dispositions			*Change in dispositions from*			
				1982–83		*1974–75*	
Type of proceeding	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1974–75*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Amount*	*Percent*
Total	616,245	[R] 598,899	–[a]	17,346	3	–[a]	–[a]
Probate and guardianship	62,936	62,186	56,738	750	1	6,198	11
Family law	142,936	[R] 135,454	141,025	7,482	6	1,911	1
P.I., death & prop. dam.	73,199	74,397	57,248	–1,198	–2	15,951	28
Motor vehicles	45,943	49,700	39,125	–3,757	–8	6,818	17
Others	27,256	24,697	18,123	2,559	10	9,133	50
Eminent domain	490	893	4,341	–403	–45	–3,851	–89
Other civil	143,668	[R] 131,772	89,334	11,896	9	54,334	61
Complaints	65,141	64,601	47,985	540	1	17,156	36
Petitions	78,527	[R] 67,171	41,349	11,356	17	37,178	90
Mental health	5,239	4,842	5,989	397	8	–750	–13
Juvenile	88,970	91,124	–[a]	–2,154	–2	–[a]	–[a]
Delinquency [b]	70,510	73,276	–[a]	–2,766	–4	–[a]	–[a]
Original	44,280	45,774	60,923	–1,494	–3	–16,643	–27
Subsequent [b]	26,230	27,502	–[a]	–1,272	–5	–[a]	–[a]
Dependency [b]	18,460	17,848	–[a]	612	3	–[a]	–[a]
Original	16,181	15,142	13,389	1,039	7	2,792	21
Subsequent [b]	2,279	2,706	–[a]	–427	–16	–[a]	–[a]
Criminal	66,534	67,261	50,714	–727	–1	15,820	31
Appeals from lower court	21,324	19,581	9,605	1,743	9	11,719	122
Civil [b]	18,155	16,688	–[a]	1,467	9	–[a]	–[a]
Criminal [b]	3,169	2,893	–[a]	276	10	–[a]	–[a]
Habeas corpus	10,949	11,389	8,082	–440	–4	2,867	35
Criminal [b]	3,625	3,074	–[a]	551	18	–[a]	–[a]
Other [b]	7,324	8,315	–[a]	–991	–12	–[a]	–[a]

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[a] Not listed as total was not comparable to 1982–83 and 1983–84 data.
[b] Data for this classification first reported in 1975–76.
[R] Revised.

The increases reported in the other categories were small. Probate and guardianship cases, with the fourth largest increase in dispositions of all categories, showed a gain of 800 cases. The other categories showing similar small gains were juvenile dependency, other civil complaints and mental health. Dependency filings, however, reflected the second highest filings increase with a gain of 5,900 cases.

Five categories reported fewer cases disposed of in 1983–84 than in 1982–83. The largest decrease was registered in juvenile delinquency (–2,800). The personal injury category registered the second highest disposition decrease among the categories with 1,200 fewer cases. Its 11,600 increase in filings, however, was the highest among the categories in 1983–84. Other decreases were in criminal (–700), habeas corpus (–400), and eminent domain (–400).

Disposed of Before Trial and After Trial

Of all superior court cases, about 287,100 or 47 percent were disposed of without trial in 1983–84. During the preceding year, the same percentage were disposed of without trial. The 1983–84 level was about 6,700 or 2 percent more than the number disposed of before trial in 1982–83 (see Table T-18B). Cases disposed of without trial include dismissals before trial, transfers, summary judgments, pleas of guilty, and all other judgments before trial.

The family law, probate and guardianship, other civil complaints, juvenile dependency, and criminal categories showed increases in dispositions before trial. The increase in family law cases disposed of without trial was the largest from the preceding year of all categories. This category increased by 6,700 cases or 17 percent. This increase, although smaller than in the preceding year, appears to be a continuation of the rise. One reason given for the sharp rise last year was the change in the statute on January 1, 1983, which permits uncontested dissolutions to be disposed of without court appearance, that is, it permits affidavits to be used in lieu of testimony under certain conditions. Courts which showed large family

TABLE T-18B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITIONS BEFORE AND AFTER TRIAL BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING (EXCLUDING CIVIL DISMISSALS FOR LACK OF PROSECUTION)

Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Dispositions before trial				*Dispositions after trial*			
			Change from 1982–83				*Change from 1982–83*	
Type of proceeding	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*Amount*	*Percent*
Total	287,104	280,426	6,678	2	329,141	[R] 318,473	10,668	3
Probate and guardianship	5,358	3,527	1,831	52	57,578	58,659	−1,081	−2
Family law	46,456	39,739	6,717	17	96,480	[R] 95,715	765	1
P.I., death & prop. dam.	69,385	70,341	−956	−1	3,814	4,056	−242	−6
Motor vehicles	44,180	47,757	−3,577	−7	1,763	1,943	−180	−9
Others	25,205	22,584	2,621	12	2,051	2,113	−62	−3
Eminent domain	352	707	−355	−50	138	186	−48	−26
Other civil	85,692	86,176	−484	−1	57,976	[R] 45,596	12,380	27
Complaints	48,814	48,320	494	1	16,327	16,281	46	<1
Petitions	36,878	37,856	−978	−3	41,649	[R] 29,315	12,334	42
Mental health	400	589	−189	−32	4,839	4,253	586	14
Juvenile	11,075	11,015	60	1	77,895	[R] 80,109	−2,214	−3
Delinquency	7,400	7,703	−303	−4	63,110	65,573	−2,463	−4
Original	5,089	5,235	−146	−3	39,191	40,539	−1,348	−3
Subsequent	2,311	2,468	−157	−6	23,919	25,034	−1,115	−4
Dependency	3,675	3,312	363	11	14,785	14,536	249	2
Original	3,345	3,027	318	11	12,836	12,115	721	6
Subsequent	330	285	45	16	1,949	2,421	−472	−19
Criminal	59,824	59,461	363	1	6,710	7,800	−1,090	−14
Appeals fr. lower court	2,095	2,383	−288	−12	19,229	17,198	2,031	12
Civil	1,085	1,587	−502	−32	17,070	15,101	1,969	13
Criminal	1,010	796	214	27	2,159	2,097	62	3
Habeas corpus	6,467	6,488	−21	−<1	4,482	4,901	−419	−9
Criminal	2,816	2,358	458	19	809	716	93	13
Other	3,651	4,130	−479	−12	3,673	4,185	−512	−12

[R] Revised.

law increases in dispositions before trial (including dismissals for lack of prosecution) were San Diego (+2,210), San Bernardino (+811), Sonoma (+366), Los Angeles (+356), and Humboldt (+343). Some courts, however, showed large decreases: Santa Clara (−1,297) and Orange (−477).

Probate and guardianship cases disposed of without trial increased by 1,800. The increases in the other 3 categories of other civil complaints, juvenile dependency, and criminal each amounted to 500 cases or less.

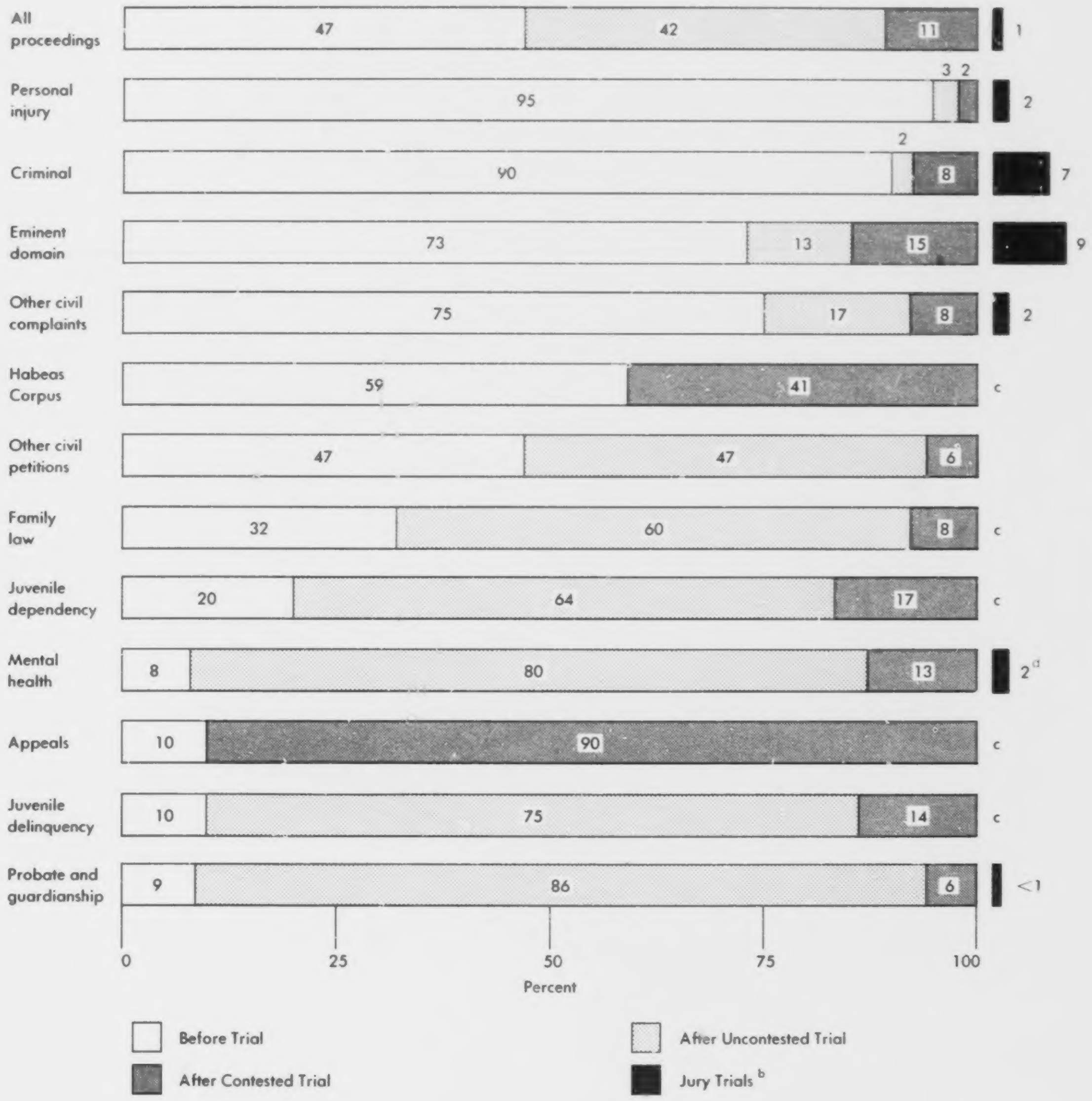
Declines in the number of cases disposed of without trial were registered in the other seven categories. The larger decreases were noted in personal injury and other civil petitions (both declined by 1,000 cases). Categories reporting small declines in the number of cases disposed of without trial (each with 400 or fewer cases) were eminent domain, juvenile delinquency, appeals from lower courts, and mental health. The number of habeas corpus petitions disposed of before trial changed very little from the preceding year.

About 329,100 cases or 53 percent of all superior court cases required trial for disposition in 1983–84 (see Table T-18B). This volume was 10,700 cases or 3 percent more than the number tried during the preceding year, and largely reflected the increase in the other civil petitions category. About 12,300 or 42 percent more other civil petitions were disposed of after trial. Two courts reporting huge gains in tried matters in 1983–84 over 1982–83 were Los Angeles (+9,548) and San Diego (+2,894).

The trend in the number of trial dispositions in the other categories of cases varied. Excluding other civil petitions proceedings, cases disposed of after trial showed a slight net decrease of about 2,000 cases. The second largest increase by category was appeals by

FIGURE 10—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS MANNER OF DISPOSITION BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING [a]

(Excluding Civil Dismissals For Lack Of Prosecution)
Fiscal Year 1983–84



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[a] Parts may not add to total because of rounding.
[b] Jury trials are shown here separately but are also included as part of dispositions after uncontested and contested trial.
[c] Less than .05 percent or no jury trials.
[d] Juries sworn as percent of total dispositions.

TABLE T-19—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS CONVICTED, ACQUITTED, DISMISSED OR TRANSFERRED AND MANNER OF DISPOSITION

Fiscal Year 1983–84

Manner of disposition	*Total defendants*		*Percent distribution of outcome of disposition*			
				Acquitted, dismissed or	*Convicted*	
	Number	*Percent*[a]	*Total*[a]	*transferred*	*Felony*	*Misdemeanor*
All manner of disposition	66,534	100	100	10	86	4
Before trial	59,824	90	100	9	87	3
Dismissed or transferred	5,607	8	100	100	-	-
Plea of guilty	54,217	81	100	-	96	4
After trial	6,710	10	100	19	77	4
Court trial	2,306	3	100	20	75	5
Jury trial	4,404	7	100	18	78	4

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[a] Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

lower courts. About 2,000 (+12 percent) more appeal cases were disposed of after hearing in 1983–84 than in 1982–83. Of this gain, 2,100 were small claims appeals disposed of by trial de novo.[3] The remaining increases by category were small: family law (+800), mental health (+600), and juvenile dependency (+200). There were practically no changes in the trial dispositions in the 2 categories of eminent domain (−48) and other civil complaints (+46). Declines were registered in the other 5 categories: juvenile delinquency (−2,500), criminal (−1,100), probate and guardianship (−1,100), habeas corpus (−400), and personal injury (−200).

Table T-19 shows the number and percentage of criminal defendants disposed of with and without trial and the percent that were convicted or acquitted at each stage of disposition. Although total criminal cases disposed of in 1983–84 decreased slightly from 1982–83, Appendix Table A-22C shows that the number disposed of by convictions actually increased slightly. The 59,700 convictions in 1983–84 were 400 more than in 1982–83. Although about 1,300 more convictions resulted from pleas of guilty, about 900 fewer cases were convicted after trial. Only 2 courts reported large increases in convictions: Los Angeles (+943) and Santa Clara (+670). Convictions for felony crimes rose by 800 cases but the number of defendants convicted of misdemeanor crimes in superior courts declined slightly from a year ago. Misdemeanor convictions were 4 percent of all criminal convictions in 1983–84, the same as in 1982–83. The proportion had been declining steadily for 6 years from 7 percent in 1977–78 to 4 percent in 1982–83.

A large portion of superior court criminal cases are generally disposed of before trial by pleas of guilty. In 1983–84, of the 59,800 cases disposed of before trial in superior courts, 54,200 or 81 percent of all criminal dispositions were disposed of by pleas of guilty. About 6,700 or 10 percent of all criminal cases were disposed of by trial. Although the number of cases proceeding to trial is relatively small, these trials account for a substantial proportion of judicial time spent on criminal matters.

Contested Matters

Contested matters are those cases disposed of after trial or hearing where both parties have introduced evidence. These are generally the most time-consuming dispositions. However, among the contested proceedings, habeas corpus proceedings—all of which by definition are considered contested—generally take less time to dispose of than contested matters in other categories.

The 68,900 contested matters disposed of in 1983–84 were 2,900 cases or 4 percent more than the contested matters disposed of in 1982–83 (See Table T-20). Larger increases occurred in the categories of other civil petitions (+2,600) and appeals from lower courts (+2,000). The increase in appeals from lower courts is attributable to trial de novos of small claims cases. Changes in the remaining categories were small. The other increases were in juvenile dependency (+600) and family law (+400). Decreases were noted in the categories of probate and guardianship (−800), criminal (−700), habeas corpus (−400), other civil complaints (−400), personal injuries (−300), and juvenile delinquency (−100). The number of contested cases disposed of after trial remained virtually unchanged in the eminent domain and mental health categories.

Table T-20A shows the number of contested matters disposed of each year since 1974–75 in four selected categories that require substantial judicial effort. These categories accounted for over 25,400 contested matters or 37 percent of all contested matters disposed of in 1983–84. This total was down 900 cases from 1982–83 and 12 percent below the peak of 28,800 contested matters disposed of in the selected categories in 1976–77.

TABLE T-20—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
CONTESTED DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING
Fiscal Year 1983–84

Type of proceeding	*Contested dispositions*			*Change in contested dispositions from*			
				1982–83		*1974–75*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1974–75*	*Amount*	*Percent*	*Amount*	*Percent*
Total	68,943	66,059	–[a]	2,884	4	–[a]	–[a]
Probate and guardianship	3,571	4,388	1,198	–817	–19	2,373	198
Family law	11,099	10,716	9,789	383	4	1,310	13
P.I., death & prop. dam.	1,811	2,062	2,843	–251	–12	–1,032	–36
Motor vehicles	728	909	1,554	–181	–20	–826	–53
Others	1,083	1,153	1,289	–70	–6	–206	–16
Eminent domain	72	64	332	8	13	–260	–78
Other civil	9,545	7,343	5,846	2,202	30	3,699	63
Complaints	5,105	5,506	4,921	–401	–7	184	4
Petitions	4,440	1,837	925	2,603	142	3,515	380
Mental health	664	637	509	27	4	155	30
Juvenile	13,274	12,854	–[a]	420	3	–[a]	–[a]
Delinquency [b]	10,218	10,366	–[a]	–148	–1	–[a]	–[a]
Original	6,014	5,853	7,044	161	3	–1,030	–15
Subsequent [b]	4,204	4,513	–[a]	–309	–7	–[a]	–[a]
Dependency [b]	3,056	2,488	–[a]	568	23	–[a]	–[a]
Original	2,341	1,826	1,413	515	28	928	66
Subsequent [b]	715	662	–[a]	53	8	–[a]	–[a]
Criminal	5,196	5,896	7,486	–700	–12	–2,290	–31
Appeals from lower court	19,229	17,198	6,901	2,031	12	12,328	179
Civil [b]	17,070	15,101	–[a]	1,969	13	–[a]	–[a]
Criminal [b]	2,159	2,097	–[a]	62	3	–[a]	–[a]
Habeas corpus	4,482	4,901	2,137	–419	–9	2,345	110
Criminal [b]	809	716	–[a]	93	13	–[a]	–[a]
Other [b]	3,673	4,185	–[a]	–512	–12	–[a]	–[a]

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[a] Not listed as total was not comparable to 1982–83 and 1983–84 data.

[b] Data for this classification first reported in 1975–76.

TABLE T-20A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
SELECTED CONTESTED MATTERS AS PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

Fiscal Year	*Total contested matters*		*Personal injury*		*Other civil complaints*		*Criminal* [b]		*Juvenile* [c]	
	Number [d]	*Percent of dispositions* [a]	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions* [a]	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions* [a]	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*	*Number*	*Percent of dispositions*
1974–75	47,621	10	2,843	5	4,921	11	7,486	15	8,457	11
1975–76	54,948	10	2,677	5	4,889	10	[b] 5,089	10	[c] 13,747	13
1976–77	58,906	10	2,631	4	5,043	10	6,133	12	14,979	15
1977–78	62,359	11	2,377	4	5,085	10	5,810	12	14,365	14
1978–79	64,065	11	2,220	3	5,293	10	5,200	11	14,274	15
1979–80	63,388	11	2,048	3	4,965	9	5,094	10	14,913	16
1980–81	65,013	11	1,911	3	5,533	10	5,241	9	14,539	16
1981–82	65,451	11	2,006	3	5,405	9	5,609	9	14,382	15
1982–83	66,059	11	2,062	3	5,506	9	5,896	9	12,854	14
1983–84	68,943	11	1,811	2	5,105	8	5,196	8	13,274	15

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[a] Excluding civil dismissals for lack of prosecution.

[b] On July 1, 1975, due to changes in reporting instructions, some criminal dispositions which were previously classified as contested matters were reclassified as uncontested matters.

[c] Beginning on July 1, 1975, juvenile dispositions have included subsequent petitions disposed of. In prior periods, dispositions of only initial petitions were counted.

[d] Total of all proceedings; total for selected proceedings is not listed.

4. JURY TRIALS

The number of jury trials is another measure of judicial activity in superior courts. Before 1975–76, this information was not collected. Instead, the number of juries sworn was used as an index. Table T-21 shows the number of juries sworn each year since 1974–75 and jury trials since 1975–76, for all cases combined and for the two selected categories of personal injury, death and property damage, and criminal.

Although cases disposed of by jury trial represent only about 1 percent of all cases disposed of, they include the most time-consuming cases for the courts. In 1983–84, jury trials in superior courts disposed of about 7,500 cases. This is 300 fewer cases than in 1982–83.

Jury trials of personal injury and criminal matters accounted for about 6,000 cases or 79 percent of the total number of jury trials held in superior courts. The number of jury trials held in criminal proceedings in 1983–84 decreased by about 8 percent from the preceding year. In personal injury proceedings, about 2 percent fewer cases were tried by jury than in 1982–83.

TABLE T-21—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN AND JURY TRIALS[a] AS PERCENT OF DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

	All proceedings[b]				*Personal injury*				*Criminal*			
			As a percent of dispositions[c]				*As a percent of dispositions*[c]				*As a percent of dispositions*[c]	
Fiscal year	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*	*Juries sworn*	*(Jury trials)*
1974–75	8,249		2		2,648		5		4,600		9	
1975–76	8,439	(7,826)	2	(1)	2,447	(2,266)	4	(4)	5,028	(4,695)	10	(9)
1976–77	8,868	(8,272)	2	(1)	2,357	(2,203)	4	(4)	5,556	(5,179)	11	(10)
1977–78	8,471	(7,892)	1	(1)	2,193	(2,042)	4	(3)	5,194	(4,914)	11	(10)
1978–79	7,911	(7,309)	1	(1)	2,024	(1,810)	3	(3)	4,752	(4,473)	10	(9)
1979–80	7,816	(7,393)	1	(1)	1,724	(1,910)	3	(3)	5,003	(4,439)	10	(9)
1980–81	7,913	(7,469)	1	(1)	1,687	(1,783)	2	(3)	5,048	(4,544)	9	(8)
1981–82	8,381	(8,001)	1	(1)	1,690	(1,707)	2	(2)	5,278	(4,900)	9	(8)
1982–83	[R]8,976	(7,775)	[R]1	(1)	1,845	(1,593)	2	(2)	[R]5,308	(4,810)	8	(7)
1983–84	9,065	(7,517)	1	(1)	2,147	(1,558)	3	(2)	4,876	(4,404)	7	(7)

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[a] Fiscal year 1975–76 was the first year that jury trials were reported separately. These data are shown in parentheses.

[b] Total for all proceedings; total of selected proceedings is not listed.

[c] Excluding civil dismissals for lack of prosecution.

[R] Revised.

5. CONDITION OF CIVIL CALENDARS— METROPOLITAN COURTS

For the fourth consecutive year, improvements were noted in the condition of civil calendars in the larger metropolitan superior courts.

The two indices the Judicial Council uses to describe the condition of civil calendars are the number of civil cases awaiting trial and the elapsed time to trial measured from the filing of the at-issue memorandum. These indices are closely related and a change in the number or cases awaiting trial often forecasts a similar change in elapsed time to trial.

The following discussion of civil calendar conditions is based on the 21 superior courts with 6 or more judges.[4] Together, these courts account for about 90 percent of the civil filings statewide and for a corresponding proportion of both case inventory and jury trials. Also, problems of court congestion and lengthy waiting time to trial generally are most severe in these larger courts. Although the courts are often discussed as a group, each calendar is unique and conditions may differ from court to court.

Number of Civil Cases Awaiting Trial

The inventory of civil cases awaiting trial (cases on the civil active list as the result of filing an at-issue memorandum) as of June 30, 1975 through June 30, 1984, is shown in Table T-22 and Figure 11. The total of 75, 509 civil cases that awaited trial in the 21 courts as of June 30, 1984, reflected a decrease for the fourth consecutive year. These 4 decreases were the only declines in the past 10 years. The 1984 total was 1,475 cases or 2 percent less than in 1983 and 51,385 cases or 40 percent less than the record total established during 1980. At the same time, civil filings between 1982-83 and 1983-84 increased by 22,177 cases or about 4 percent.

Jury cases, the critical component of the inventory, increased in 1984. The June 30, 1984, jury list of 47,538 cases represents an increase of 847 cases or about 2 percent from the jury figure in 1983.

TABLE T-22—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1975 THROUGH 1984

Court	*Number of civil cases awaiting trial as of June 30*									
	1975	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alameda	4,415	5,677	5,970	5,482	3,939	3,920	3,940	3,236	3,734	3,873
Contra Costa	2,349	2,291	2,376	2,626	2,926	2,697	2,435	2,694	1,937	2,005
Fresno	921	1,232	1,287	1,745	1,849	1,688	1,346	1,154	783	704
Kern	488	878	914	1,124	1,218	1,046	958	1,020	1,233	977
Los Angeles	39,131	44,199	55,150	63,433	71,179	72,072	67,715	36,678	34,886	34,840
Marin	735	913	1,101	1,087	1,205	764	456	636	584	670
Monterey	406	596	513	360	289	290	339	345	333	365
Orange	5,309	7,390	8,151	10,942	12,940	10,649	10,483	10,450	9,795	9,113
Riverside	1,603	1,788	1,952	2,457	2,422	1,993	2,068	1,838	2,058	2,020
Sacramento	3,072	3,420	3,173	2,822	2,949	2,683	2,017	1,531	1,844	1,879
San Bernardino	1,592	2,323	2,667	2,771	3,030	4,419	3,247	2,440	1,543	1,505
San Diego	5,252	6,472	7,105	7,121	7,694	7,747	8,090	7,159	5,696	4,760
San Francisco	5,599	5,435	4,968	4,654	4,130	6,093 [b]	4,661	4,237	5,316	6,061
San Joaquin	1,106	1,064	1,303	1,345	1,510	1,797	2,188	2,043	805	707
San Mateo	1,788	2,001	1,470	1,310	1,068	915	874	750	939	929
Santa Barbara	329	507	746	984	719	774	806	593	607	512
Santa Clara	1,520	2,164	2,776	3,750	2,727	3,610	2,082	2,701	2,329	2,272
Sonoma	875	1,366	1,480	1,572	1,387	636	526	544	604	539
Stanislaus	632	644	411	594	1,109	1,115	1,265	1,060	802	743
Tulare	285	438	602	356	351	207	305	241	267	236
Ventura	1,174	1,618	1,258	1,356	1,748	1,719	1,692	1,020	889	799
Total	78,581	92,416	105,373	117,891	126,392	126,894	117,493	82,470	76,984	75,509
Total excluding Los Angeles	39,450	48,217	50,223	54,458	55,213	54,822	49,778	45,792	42,098	40,669
Total civil jury cases awaiting trial	46,246	54,697	62,245	70,163	75,622	77,031	70,993	49,461	46,691	47,538

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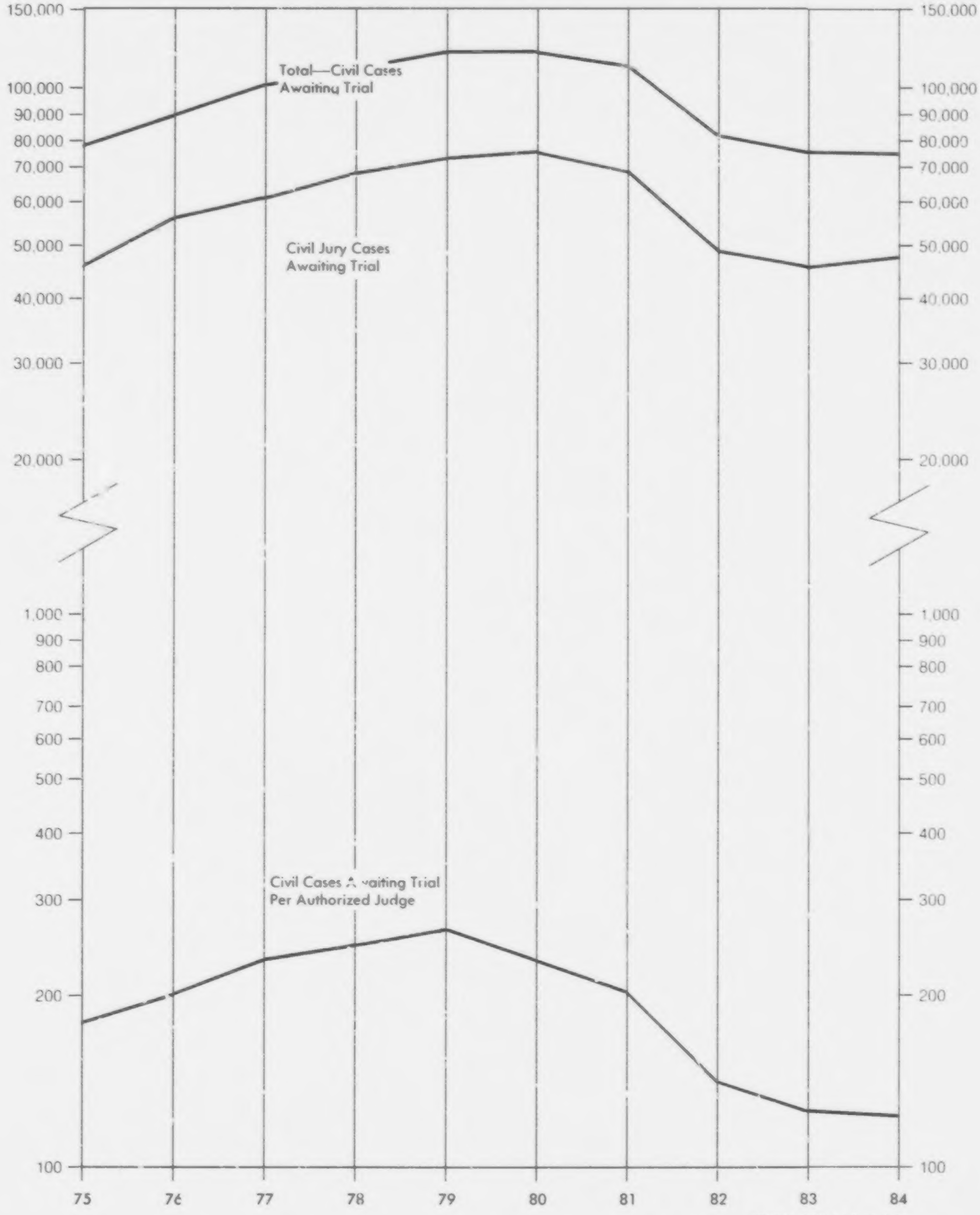
[a] As of June 30, 1984.

[b] Prior to 1980 the San Francisco court did not count at-issue memoranda until a certificate of readiness was filed at the invitation of the court.

FIGURE 11—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES
Civil Cases Awaiting Trial as of June 30, 1975–1984



SOURCE: TABLES T-22, T-24

TABLE T-23—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] NUMBER OF CIVIL JURY CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

		Cases in which at-issue memoranda were filed over one year as of June 30, 1984		
Court	*Total civil jury cases awaiting trial*	*Number*	*Percent of total*	*Percent of cases which at-issue memoranda were filed over one year as of June 30, 1983*
Alameda	3,171	200	6	14
Contra Costa	1,180	321	27	31
Fresno	398	22	6	5
Kern	769	0	0	24
Los Angeles	22,105	11,631	53	57
Marin	296	24	8	1
Monterey	171	0	0	0
Orange	5,857	1,133	19	26
Riverside	981	454	46	51
Sacramento	1,155	40	3	2
San Bernardino	548	64	12	24
San Diego	2,358	785	33	62
San Francisco	5,169	1,410	27	9
San Joaquin	338	22	7	22
San Mateo	558	3	1	0
Santa Barbara	236	17	7	7
Santa Clara	1,223	2	<1	2
Sonoma	331	30	9	12
Stanislaus	252	0	0	0
Tulare	121	0	0	0
Ventura	321	27	8	16
Total	47,538	16,185	34	38
Total excluding Los Angeles	25,433	4,554	18	22

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[a] As of June 30, 1984.

It is important to note that only a small percentage of the inventory of "cases awaiting trial" are actually disposed of by trial.

Fifteen superior courts registered decreases in the number of civil cases awaiting trial between June 30, 1983, and June 30, 1984. The largest decline (−936) was reported by the court in San Diego followed by Orange (−682) and Kern (−256). Each of the remaining 12 courts with decreases had declines of fewer than 100 cases. Excluding Los Angeles, the cases awaiting trial at the end of 1983-84 decreased by 1,475 cases or 2 percent from the preceding year.

The number and proportion of civil jury cases awaiting trial for over 1 year as of June 30, 1984, are shown in Table T-23. Also shown is a comparison of that proportion for each court as of June 30, 1983. It is noteworthy that of the 17 courts that had cases on the civil active list for over 1 year in 1984, 11 reported decreases from 1983 in the percentage of civil jury cases awaiting trial over a year. Civil jury cases with at-issue memorandum on file for more than 1 year comprised over 30 percent of the total cases awaiting trial in 3 superior courts: Riverside (46 percent), San Diego (33 percent) and Los Angeles

TABLE T-24—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL PER AUTHORIZED JUDGE [b] AS OF JUNE 30, 1975 THROUGH 1984

Court	*Number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge as of June 30*									
	1975	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alameda	177	203	206	183	131	126	127	104	120	125
Contra Costa	214	208	198	219	244	193	174	192	129	134
Fresno	115	154	129	145	142	130	104	89	60	50
Kern	81	110	114	141	152	131	96	102	123	75
Los Angeles	229	258	323	371	416	368	329	178	169	169
Marin	147	183	184	181	201	127	76	106	97	112
Monterey	81	119	73	51	41	41	48	49	42	46
Orange	171	224	220	274	324	254	228	227	192	179
Riverside	134	138	150	189	151	117	122	111	121	119
Sacramento	171	171	159	128	134	117	75	57	68	70
San Bernardino	106	129	148	154	168	221	155	116	70	68
San Diego	159	196	203	203	192	189	197	175	132	111
San Francisco	215	209	191	179	159	226	173	159	190	216
San Joaquin	158	152	186	192	216	225	274	255	80	64
San Mateo	138	143	105	94	76	65	62	54	67	66
Santa Barbara	47	72	107	141	103	111	115	85	67	51
Santa Clara	58	83	96	129	94	109	63	82	71	69
Sonoma	219	273	247	262	231	106	88	91	86	77
Stanislaus	105	107	69	99	185	186	211	177	100	93
Tulare	71	110	150	71	71	44	51	40	44	39
Ventura	168	231	140	151	194	156	154	93	68	61
Average cases awaiting trial per authorized judge:										
Total for the above courts	179	203	222	244	257	237	211	148	133	130
Total excluding Los Angeles	147	170	166	175	172	161	142	130	113	108

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[a] As of June 30, 1984.

[b] Note that comparisons relate to the total number of judges authorized as of June 30 of each fiscal year and are not adjusted to reflect the number actually available to dispose of civil backlog.

(53 percent). In the preceding year there were four such courts.

Table T-24 shows the number of civil cases awaiting trial per authorized judge as of June 30, from 1975 through 1984. In 1983-84 the courts with the lowest number of pending civil cases per authorized judge were: Tulare (39), Monterey (46), Fresno (50), Santa Barbara (51) and Ventura (61). The Kern Superior Court (75) showed the greatest year to year improvement with a 39 percent reduction in the number of pending cases per judge. Half of the courts had fewer cases pending per judge than the Kern court and half had more pending. The courts with the highest number of cases pending per judge were: San Francisco (216), Orange (179), Los Angeles (169), Contra Costa (134) and Alameda (125).

Elapsed Time to Trial

Previous annual reports noted that the term "delay" is misleading when used to describe some of the various time elements in court proceedings terminating in trial. Therefore, the Judicial Council has adopted a term "elapsed time to trial," which more accurately describes the time from the point of filing various documents (e.g., complaint, at-issue memorandum, certificate of readiness, etc.) to the start of trial. This interval not only includes time that courts require to bring a ready case to trial, but also the time attorneys regularly require to prepare cases for trial. To label such composites of time periods as "court delay" may be misleading, for it implies that the time being measured results exclusively from conditions within the court.

TABLE T-25—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[*]—MEDIAN INTERVAL TO TRIAL FROM AT-ISSUE MEMO FOR CIVIL JURY CASES TRIED IN JUNE, 1975 THROUGH 1984

	Median interval in months from at-issue memo to trial for cases tried in June									
Court	*June 75*	*June 76*	*June 77*	*June 78*	*June 79*	*June 80*	*June 81*	*June 82*	*June 83*	*June 84*
Alameda	13	22	24.5	24	18	13	21	12	16	15
Contra Costa	19	19	22	20	22	32	30	30	26	28
Fresno	10	9	14	15	15	19	16	14	15	4
Kern	10	15	–	14	16	18	10	16	25	–
Los Angeles	20	21	24	31	32	36	40	42	34	34
Marin	17	16	20	26	15	15	4	6	8	7
Monterey	10	13	11	4	4	5	4	4	6	6
Orange	13	18	20	22	30	25	33	27	25	22
Riverside	16	18	21	27	23	23	29	35	23	27
Sacramento	13	17	15	12	12	11	11	10	6	9
San Bernardino	35	16	32	35	15	16	29	19	7	6
San Diego	17	21	21	31	24	30	40	26	23	15
San Francisco	20	20	20	23	22	22	18	20	16	21
San Joaquin	27	18	22	25	36	26	14	46	22	18
San Mateo	11	15	9	7	5	5	6	6	7	9
Santa Barbara	6	6	9	18	21	14	21	9	10	9
Santa Clara	4	6	6	6	7	11	4	8	6	7
Sonoma	18	–	23	27	42	27	16	15	11	13
Stanislaus	7	5	5	7	16	9	8	10	9	4
Tulare	–	15	16	12	8	7	10	9	7	9
Ventura	15.5	–	21	17	18	36	25	22	38	23

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[*] As of June 30, 1984.

Table T-25 displays the median elapsed time to trial in months from the filing of the at-issue memorandum, as of June 30, 1975 through June 30, 1984, in the 21 metropolitan courts. This interval alone is not a completely reliable measure of court delay for several reasons. First, the interval historically lags behind other measures in reflecting current calendar conditions. Second, the interval may vary from court to court because of local calendar conditions. However, the interval does measure the progress to trial of the small number of cases that actually reach trial.

The median interval from at-issue memorandum to trial decreased in 10 courts, increased in 8 courts and did not change in 2 courts. The Kern court reported no median for June 1984 because no contested civil jury trials were disposed of that month. Courts with the largest increases in median time to trial were: San Francisco (+5 months to 21) and Riverside (+4 months to 27). Courts with the largest decreases in median times to trial were: Ventura (–15 months to 23), Fresno (–11 months to 4) and San Diego (–8 months to 15).

Four courts (Fresno, Stanislaus, Monterey and San Bernardino) reported medians of six months or less. Six courts (Marin, Santa Clara, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Barbara and Tulare) had medians of more than six months but less than one year. Seven courts had medians of more than one year but less than two years (Sonoma, San Diego, Alameda, San Joaquin, San Francisco, Orange and Ventura). Only three courts had median times to trial of more than two years (Riverside, Contra Costa and Los Angeles). The median in 10 of the metropolitan courts was 9 months or less.

6. CONDITION OF CRIMINAL CALENDARS—METROPOLITAN COURTS

Data for 1984 submitted by the metropolitan superior courts[5] indicate a slight overall increase in the number of criminal cases set for trial. The criminal cases set for trial increased by 3 percent as the trial calendar on June 30 rose from 8,596 cases set in 1983 to 8,881 cases set in 1984. The number of criminal cases set for trial during the past 5 years has changed very little, ranging between 8,600 and 9,000 cases. The 1981 total of 9,000 was the highest in the past 10 years. If the trial calendar for the Los Angeles court is excluded, criminal cases set for trial remained virtually unchanged as 4,714 cases were set in 1983 and 4,729 in 1984.

Criminal calendar conditions are discussed for the same 21 courts that were used to discuss civil calendars. These larger courts together accounted for over 90 percent of the criminal cases calendared for trial as of June 30, 1984. Although the courts are described as a group, each court's calendar is unique and conditions may differ from one court to another. The Los Angeles court is discussed separately because of its large size.

Cases Calendared For Trial

Except for good cause, a superior court generally must dismiss a criminal case if the defendant has not yet been brought to trial within 60 days of the indictment or information, unless the defendant waives the right to trial within this time.[6] Although many defendants demand a trial and waive time, the 60-day requirement tends to limit the time cases remain awaiting trial and, in contrast to civil calendars, limits the number of cases in the inventory of criminal cases awaiting trial.

Table T-26 lists the number of criminal cases calendared for trial as of June 30, 1975, through June 30, 1984, for the courts under consideration.[7] It shows that 14 of the 21 courts had increases from the previous year in criminal cases set for trial while 7 of the courts showed decreases. The total for 20 courts, excluding Los Angeles, showed virtually no change. Criminal cases filed during the year in the same 30 courts, however, increased. Compared to the level 12 months earlier, criminal filings in 1983-84 rose by 1,238 cases. The number of cases calendared for trial

TABLE T-26—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES CALENDARED FOR TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1975 THROUGH 1984

Court	*Criminal cases awaiting trial as of June 30*									
	1975	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alameda	463	663	462	539	581	530	755	549	646	649
Contra Costa	124	114	93	202	212	321	183	93	371	361
Fresno	80	137	106	161	123	146	169	146	93	114
Kern	65	83	94	141	148	184	167	281	342	143
Los Angeles	3,632	3,539	4,182	3,545	3,009	3,719	3,547	4,029	3,882	4,152
Marin	47	69	64	62	26	52	52	52	29	68
Monterey	102	95	72	94	70	54	61	90	114	69
Orange	246	229	274	336	365	423	393	360	310	375
Riverside	112	107	176	242	221	223	212	158	136	144
Sacramento	180	194	182	272	194	251	283	325	259	278
San Bernardino	163	154	165	217	278	343	301	409	259	294
San Diego	261	407	392	479	657	928	331	379	456	445
San Francisco	115	116	191	234	205	260	348	192	189	239
San Joaquin	103	108	131	165	148	192	235	209	110	153
San Mateo	114	146	104	125	105	108	282	192	248	256
Santa Barbara	27	45	47	92	97	113	124	98	89	109
Santa Clara	323	501	443	628	689	555	1,105	856	652	641
Sonoma	69	81	125	82	97	49	101	116	136	91
Stanislaus	100	58	104	115	106	136	129	126	109	73
Tulare	77	105	58	66	60	62	118	84	87	109
Ventura	73	83	122	74	124	153	98	90	79	118
Total	6,476	7,034	7,587	7,871	7,515	8,802	8,994	8,834	8,596	8,881
Total excluding Los Angeles	2,844	3,495	3,405	4,326	4,506	5,083	5,447	4,805	4,714	4,729

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[a] As of June 30, 1984.

TABLE T-27
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] CRIMINAL FILINGS AND NUMBER OF JURIES SWORN
Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Criminal		*Ratio of*
Court	*Filings*	*Juries sworn*	*juries sworn per total filings*
Alameda	3,464	158	5
Contra Costa	1,085	193	18
Fresno	1.855	193	10
Kern	2,010	213	11
Los Angeles	26,187	1,092	4
Marin	319	53	17
Monterey	1,304	83	6
Orange	2,582	170	7
Riverside	2,065	173	8
Sacramento	2,688	185	7
San Bernardino	2,348	205	9
San Diego	6,651	340	5
San Francisco	2,794	260	9
San Joaquin	915	78	9
San Mateo	1,254	104	8
Santa Barbara	769	64	8
Santa Clara	6,016	182	3
Sonoma	574	72	13
Stanislaus	790	131	17
Tulare	786	113	14
Ventura	856	86	10
Total	67,312	4,148	6
Total excluding Los Angeles	41,125	3,056	7

[a] As of June 30, 1984.

TABLE T-28
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a]—FELONY FILINGS IN LOWER COURTS AND FELONY FILINGS IN SUPERIOR COURTS
Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Felony filings		*Approximate percent*
Court	*Municipal and justice courts*	*Superior courts*	*disposed of by municipal and justice courts*
Alameda	8,359	3,464	59
Contra Costa	2,941	1,085	63
Fresno	5,655	1,855	67
Kern	3,706	2,010	46
Los Angeles	42,227	26,187	38
Marin	837	319	62
Monterey	2,217	1,304	41
Orange	4,286	2,582	40
Riverside	4,396	2,065	53
Sacramento	5,574	2,688	52
San Bernardino	5,372	2,348	56
San Diego	11,250	6,651	41
San Francisco	5,982	2,794	53
San Joaquin	2,724	915	66
San Mateo	2,213	1,254	43
Santa Barbara	1,013	769	24
Santa Clara	9,814	6,016	39
Sonoma	1,679	574	66
Stanislaus	2,483	790	68
Tulare	2,218	786	65
Ventura	1,097	856	22
Total	126,043	67,312	47
Total excluding Los Angeles	83,816	41,125	51

[a] As of June 30, 1984.

did not increase correspondingly with filings, as some filings were placed on calendars other than for trial or were diverted to drug or alcohol rehabilitation centers.

As with civil trial inventories, criminal inventories overstate the number of cases that will actually reach trial. Many criminal cases that are calendared for trial are disposed of without trial. Cases against many such defendants will ultimately be disposed of by pleas of guilty. In 1983-84, pleas of guilty (including certification of pleas of guilty from lower courts) accounted for 82 percent or 28,744 of the 35,238 total cases disposed of in the 20 superior courts, excluding Los Angeles. Some of the guilty pleas occurred after a defendant first pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial.

Relatively few criminal cases are actually disposed of by trial.[8] In 1983-84 there were 3,056 juries sworn in the trials of criminal cases in the 20 metropolitan courts excluding Los Angeles. One jury was sworn on the average for every 12 criminal dispositions and for every 13 criminal filings in those courts (see Table T-27 and Appendix Table A-22). It has been estimated that for every five cases that the courts set for trial, one actually went to trial and the other four were disposed of by guilty pleas.

In 1983-84, 4 of the 21 metropolitan courts showed a ratio of 5 or fewer juries sworn per hundred criminal filings, and 6 showed a ratio of 6 to 8 juries sworn per hundred filings. Eleven courts had from 9 to 18 juries sworn per 100 filings. Compared to 1982-83, the ratio of juries sworn to filings in 1983-84 increased in only 4 courts and decreased in 10 others while there was no change in 7 courts. Most of the changes were small except in Orange and San Joaquin where the ratios decreased respectively from 14 to 7 and from 13 to 9 juries sworn per hundred criminal cases filed.

Many offenses charged as felonies in the municipal and justice courts are disposed of in those courts either by dismissal or by sentencing as a misdemeanor under the provisions of Section 17(b) of the Penal Code. Table T-28 shows the difference in felony filings in the municipal and justice courts and the superior courts in the 21 metropolitan counties.

In 1983-84, municipal and justice courts in the 20 metropolitan counties, excluding Los Angeles, dis-

TABLE T-28A
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] FELONY CONVICTIONS AND MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS UNDER SECTION 17b OF THE PENAL CODE AND OTHER STATUTORY PROVISIONS
Fiscal Year 1983–84

Court	*Total defendants convicted*	*Felony convictions*	*Misdemeanor convictions*	*Percent misdemeanor convictions*
Alameda	975	944	31	3
Contra Costa	772	764	8	1
Fresno	687	685	2	<1
Kern	1,814	1,755	59	3
Los Angeles	22,608	21,551	1,057	5
Marin	153	152	1	1
Monterey	1,156	1,119	37	3
Orange	2,546	2,487	59	2
Riverside	1,228	1,193	35	3
Sacramento	2,366	2,307	59	3
San Bernardino	1,285	1,246	39	3
San Diego	5,728	5,220	508	10
San Francisco	2,400	2,349	51	2
San Joaquin	647	646	1	<1
San Mateo	1,129	1,128	1	<1
Santa Barbara	557	551	6	1
Santa Clara	5,825	5,708	117	2
Sonoma	393	389	4	1
Stanislaus	530	521	9	2
Tulare	539	514	25	5
Ventura	631	627	4	<1
Total	53,969	51,856	2,113	4
Total excluding Los Angeles	31,361	30,305	1,056	3

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[a] As of June 30, 1984.

posed of about 51 percent of the felony filings. In other years, municipal and justice courts in the metropolitan counties have been disposing of about 50-55 percent of the felony cases filed. The proportion disposed of by the municipal and justice courts in the 20 larger counties ranged from a low of 22 percent in Ventura to a high of 68 percent in Stanislaus. In half of the 20 metropolitan counties the lower courts disposed of 53 percent or more of the felony filings. It should be noted that in some cases the defendants were held to answer in the lower court, but the prosecuting officer did not file any information in the superior court.

Only a small portion of the felony cases filed in superior courts were disposed of by misdemeanor sentences (see Table T-28A). Only 3 percent were convicted of misdemeanor crimes in the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding Los Angeles. In one court, San Diego, the percentage convicted of misdemeanor crimes reached as high as 10 percent.

TABLE T-29
CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES[a] NUMBER OF CRIMINAL JURIES SWORN MORE THAN 60 DAYS FROM INDICTMENT OR INFORMATION
Fiscal Year 1983–84

Court	*Total criminal juries sworn*	*Juries sworn more than 60 days from indictment or information*	
		Number	*Percent of total*
Alameda	158	91	58
Contra Costa	193	154	80
Fresno	193	118	61
Kern	213	207	97
Los Angeles	1,092	495	45
Marin	53	31	58
Monterey	83	58	70
Orange	170	114	67
Riverside	173	35	20
Sacramento	185	116	63
San Bernardino	205	169	82
San Diego	340	146	43
San Francisco	260	88	34
San Joaquin	78	59	76
San Mateo	104	62	60
Santa Barbara	64	44	69
Santa Clara	182	138	76
Sonoma	72	52	72
Stanislaus	131	53	40
Tulare	113	0	0
Ventura	86	82	95
Total	4,148	2,312	56
Total excluding Los Angeles	3,056	1,817	59

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[a] As of June 30, 1984.

Elapsed Time To Trial

Except for good cause, or unless a defendant waives the right to a speedy trial, criminal cases must be brought to trial within 60 days of filing of the indictment or information in the superior court. The majority of defendants initially plead not guilty at arraignment. After this, many demand a jury trial and waive their right to a speedy trial.

In 1983-84, the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding Los Angeles, reported that jury trials began more than 60 days after the filing of an indictment or information in 1,817 cases of the 3,056 cases in which juries were sworn (see Table T-29). The total number of cases starting trial more than 60 days after an indictment or information in the 20 courts, excluding Los Angeles, was about 13 percent less than the preceding year. The overall proportion of those cases also fell from 62 percent recorded in 1982-83 to 59 percent in 1983-84. Since 1974-75, the overall proportion has ranged from 51 percent to 62 percent.

The proportion of criminal juries that were sworn more than 60 days from filing ranged from a low of 20 percent in Riverside to highs of 95 percent or more in the Kern and Ventura courts. Of the 20 metropolitan courts, excluding Los Angeles, 15 reported that half or more of their criminal jury cases were tried after 60 or more days from filing. In 6 courts, 75 percent or more of the criminal jury cases tried exceeded the 60-day limit.

Los Angeles Superior Court

The Los Angeles Superior Court has been considered separately in discussing criminal proceedings, since inclusion of its criminal filings, presently 35 percent of the state total, would tend to obscure trends in other courts.

Felony filings in the Los Angeles Superior Court have continued to drop virtually every year since 1971-72, but in 1979-80 the trend was reversed and criminal filings increased annually by 11 to 14 percent through 1981-82. Criminal filings increased again over the preceding year in 1982-83 at a lower rate of 7 percent, and in 1983-84 by 2 percent. This rate is comparable to the 3 percent growth in criminal filings in the 20 other metropolitan courts in 1983-84.

The number of criminal cases calendared for trial in Los Angeles fluctuated between 3,000 and 4,000 cases during the past decade. In June 1983 almost 3,900 criminal cases were calendared for trial. This volume was 4 percent less than the year before. In June 1984 calendared cases rose by 7 percent in Los Angeles. Criminal cases set for trial in the 20 other metropolitan courts, in contrast, remained the same.

In Los Angeles Superior Court, the ratio of pleas of guilty to total dispositions was slightly higher than the 20 other metropolitan courts in the state. In 1983-84, there were 25,183 criminal dispositions, of which 21,190 involved guilty pleas, a ratio of 84 percent. During this same period, the ratio of guilty pleas to total criminal dispositions for the 20 other metropolitan superior courts was 82 percent.

In 1983-84, the Los Angeles municipal and justice courts disposed of 38 percent of their felony filings. This proportion was among the lowest of the 21 courts with 6 or more judges. Only 2 courts, Santa Barbara and Ventura, showed lower ratios (see Table T-28). Even though a low proportion of felony filings was disposed of by Los Angeles municipal and justice courts, the proportion disposed of as misdemeanors in the superior court was not unusually high. In 1983-84, the Los Angeles Superior Court disposed of 5 percent of its total felony convictions as misdemeanors under section 17(b) of the Penal Code and other statutory provisions. The 1983-84 percentage was comparable to that in the preceding year but higher than the 3 percent average for the 20 other metropolitan courts. Table T-28A sets forth the percentages of felony and misdemeanor convictions in the superior courts under Section 17(b) of the Penal Code and other statutory provisions.

The Los Angeles Superior Court had a lower percentage of juries sworn after 60 days from the filing of an indictment or information than the combined 20 other large superior courts. In the Los Angeles court, 45 percent of the total juries were sworn for trials starting more than 60 days after filing, but in the combined 20 other metropolitan courts 59 percent of the total juries were sworn after 60 days from the filing of an indictment or information (see Table T-29).

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[1] Under Code of Civil Procedure section 581A and 583, courts may dismiss old cases for lack of prosecution. From time to time individual courts purge their records by making such "housekeeping" dismissals. In 1983–84, these dismissals totalled 26,820 which was 14 percent more than the 1982–83 total of 23,496. Dispositions, excluding civil cases dismissed for lack of prosecution, indicate more accurately than total dispositions the number of cases disposed by judicial effort. In some instances, however, the dismissals for lack of prosecution may reflect vigorous attempts by courts to control their calendar. In the discussion that follows, disposition figures do not include civil dismissals for lack of prosecution unless otherwise noted. Dismissals of civil cases for lack of prosecution, however, are included in the disposition totals shown in Appendix Tables A-11 through A-18, producing a difference between the disposition figures shown in the text tables and those shown in the appendix tables.

[2] Judicial position equivalents are an estimate of the judiciary present to perform court business and includes authorized judgeships adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies and assistance given to other courts, plus assistance received from full-time and part-time referees and commissioners, assigned judges, and temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[3] Superior courts disposed of 16,158 civil appeals by trial de novo in 1983–84 and 14,064 in 1982–83.

[4] Superior courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura Counties.

[5] Superior courts of Alameda, Contra Costa, Fresno, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tulare and Ventura Counties.

[6] Penal Code section 1382(2).

[7] Since the great majority of trial demands are for a jury trial, the figures in Table T-26 represent jury trial calendars for all practical purposes.

[8] Unless otherwise indicated, "trial" excludes cases disposed of on the transcript of the preliminary hearing.

D. Lower Courts

1. FILINGS

Total Filings

The historical 10-year trend data presented in this section, and summarized in Table T-30, has been combined for the municipal and justice courts and presented as lower court information.[1] This permits a clear view of the effects of changes in legislation or the reporting of filings and dispositions without the complication of adjusting data for justice courts that have become municipal courts.

Over 17.5 million cases were filed in the lower courts during fiscal year 1983–84, 2 percent more than the previous fiscal year. Parking violations (8.7 million) accounted for half of the filings. Traffic misdemeanors and infractions (6.9 million) made up 39 percent and the remainder were civil matters, nontraffic violations and felony offenses.

Parking violations are generally not considered in analyzing the lower court's workload, since parking matters are usually handled administratively. Filings for illegal parking in the lower courts have, in fact, declined substantially since 1979–80 when selected cities began assuming the responsibility for processing uncontested parking citations.

Filings by Type of Proceeding

Felony filings increased by 5 percent during 1983–84. This represented 6,800 more cases for a total of 144,100. Of the additional felony cases, more than 5,800 were filed in municipal courts. Fifty-two of 85 municipal courts reported filing increases totaling 10,700, while 32 municipal courts reported decreases totaling 4,900. The largest increases in felony filings occurred in the Compton Municipal Court (+1,413) and the Los Angeles Municipal Court (+1,178). The combined increase for these 2 courts accounted for nearly a fourth of the total filings increase (+10,700).

Nontraffic criminal filings rose by 4 percent, or 28,600 cases, to 776,900. Included in the nontraffic filings were 4 percent more Group A misdemeanor cases[2] (+19,400), 3 percent more Group B misdemeanor cases[3] (+5,700), and 3 percent more nontraffic infraction cases (+3,500). A summary of these nontraffic cases, by case category, is shown in Table T-31.

Selected traffic[4] filings declined slightly, with 3,000 fewer cases than the previous year's total of 347,200. This is the first decrease in Group C misdemeanor filings since 1977–78. Over the 5-year period, between 1977–78 and 1983–84, Group C filings increased by 25 percent, with significant increases of 6 percent and 10 percent registered, respectively, during 1979–80 and 1980–81. In 1981–82, the rate of increase in Group C cases fell to 2 percent, dropped to 1 percent in 1982–83, and registered a 1 percent decrease in 1983–84.

The decrease in Group C filings during 1983–84 may be the effect of anti-drunk driving campaigns conducted throughout the state. These campaigns, following enactment of a January 1982 law, were directed towards educating the public as to the severe penalties governing alcohol-related driving offenses.

The largest increase of all proceedings during 1983–84 occurred in the other traffic[5] category, with a 7 percent increase in both Group D misdemeanor and infraction filings. Other traffic cases, over the last 4 years, have risen by about 1.4 million to a total of 6.6 million cases. In addition, the percentage of other traffic filings to total filings has risen to 37 percent.

More than 6 million of the other traffic filings were for traffic infraction violations and the remaining 550,500 filings were for Group D misdemeanor violations (see Table T-31). Traffic infraction filings increased by 6 percent (+357,900), while Group D misdemeanor filings increased by 17 percent (+79,600).

In the traffic infraction category, 54 municipal courts reported filing increases. The Los Angeles Municipal Court, with 156,800 additional traffic infraction cases, accounted for 36 percent of the total increase for the 54 municipal courts.

Of the additional 79,600 Group D misdemeanor cases, 97 percent were filed in the municipal courts. Municipal courts reporting large Group D filings increases include Santa Clara County Municipal Court, with 15,100 more cases (+82 percent) and Compton Municipal Court, with 4,140 more cases (+89 percent). The combined increase for the 2 courts represented 24 percent of the total increase in Group D municipal court filings.

Small claims filings, for the second consecutive year, declined substantially. The number of cases filed in small claims courts during 1983–84 fell by 52,900 to a total of 512,800 cases. Despite a jurisdictional limit increase from $750 to $1,500 in January 1982, small claims cases, in the two and one-half years since then, has dropped by 14 percent. In the municipal courts, 74 of the 85 courts during 1983–84 had decreases in small claims filings. Among the 74 courts, the rates of decrease were almost evenly distributed, with 69 courts registering decreases of 20 percent or less, and 41 courts registering decreases of 10 percent or less.

A combination of several factors may be responsible for the decline in small claims filings. Some courts

TABLE T-30—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT FILINGS BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

		Criminal					Civil	
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Parking*	*Selected traffic*	*Other traffic*	*Felonies*	*Other nontraffic*	*Small claims*	*Other*
				NUMBER				
1974–75	14,648,152	8,005,885	321,724	4,820,006	109,076	610,255	462,716	318,490
1975–76	15,239,115	8,674,737	280,173	4,797,587	105,421	615,275	434,672	331,250
1976–77	15,793,811	8,958,187	276,111	5,037,922	102,849	647,354	427,224	344,164
1977–78	16,545,405	9,568,843	275,441	5,135,669	105,465	631,316	453,727	374,944
1978–79	17,415,830	10,183,814	284,363	5,289,615	106,061	642,625	496,999	412,353
1979–80	18,074,479	10,770,203	302,687	5,189,937	115,849	652,152	544,161	499,490
1980–81	17,477,828	9,637,632	334,464	5,588,364	128,854	705,232	561,908	521,374
1981–82	[R] 17,480,809	9,146,092	[R] 342,740	6,023,155	[R] 134,277	[R] 728,560	598,165	507,820
1982–83	[R] 17,165,115	8,734,031	[R] 347,206	6,138,299	[R] 137,302	[R] 748,343	565,738	494,196
1983–84	17,582,302	8,724,990	344,236	6,575,843	144,133	776,927	512,801	503,372
				PERCENT *				
1974–75	100	55	2	33	1	4	3	2
1975–76	100	57	2	31	1	4	3	2
1976–77	100	57	2	32	1	4	3	2
1977–78	100	58	2	31	1	4	3	2
1978–79	100	58	2	30	1	4	3	2
1979–80	100	60	2	29	1	4	3	3
1980–81	100	55	2	32	1	4	3	3
1981–82	100	52	2	34	1	4	3	3
1982–83	100	51	2	36	1	4	3	3
1983–84	100	50	2	37	1	4	3	3
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR				
1974–75	9	7	1	13	– <1	6	10	11
1975–76	4	8	–13	– <1	–3	1	–6	4
1976–77	4	3	1	5	–2	5	–2	4
1977–78	5	7	–1	2	2	–2	6	9
1978–79	5	6	3	3	1	2	10	10
1979–80	4	6	6	–2	9	1	9	21
1980–81	–3	–11	10	8	11	8	3	4
1981–82	<1	–5	2	8	4	3	6	–3
1982–83	–2	–5	1	2	2	3	–5	–3
1983–84	2	– <1	–1	7	5	4	–9	2

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* Components may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

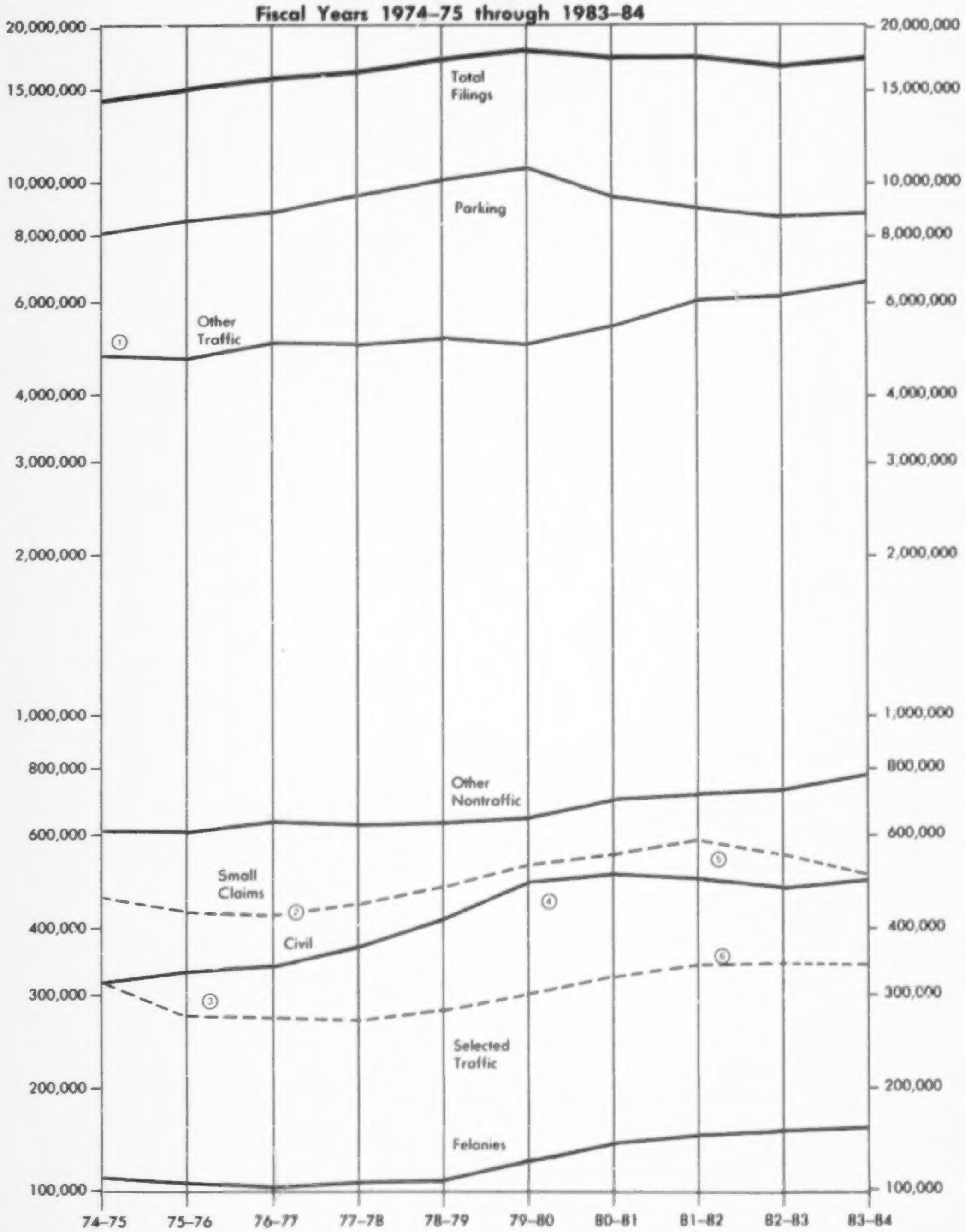
[R] Revised.

noted that the number of multiple claimants had decreased, with the 1982–83 implementation of an added fee for the filing of six or more claims. Some courts reported a decline in the number of companies submitting claims; others observed an increase in the number of arbitrations. Some courts suggested that the decrease in the number of complaints was because the jurisdictional limit of $1,500 is too low.

Other civil filings, after declining for 2 years, rose by 2 percent to 503,400. The decreases in other civil filings during 1981–82 and 1982–83 followed the January 1982 increase in the small claims jurisdictional limit. The increase in civil filings in 1983–84 may be an indication that the initial impact of the small claims jurisdiction change on the lower courts has declined.

The last jurisdictional change for civil cases occurred on July 1, 1979, when the limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000. This was partially responsible for the 21 percent increase in civil filings during 1979–80, when many cases that would previously have been filed in superior courts went to the lower courts.

FIGURE 12—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURT FILINGS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



① 55 mph speed limit 1974.
② Small claims limit raised to $750 January 1977.
③ Excludes reckless driving and driving with suspended license—beginning July 1975.
④ Civil jurisdiction limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000 July 1, 1979.
⑤ Small claims limit raised to $1,500 January 1982.
⑥ Stringent laws governing alcohol-related driving offenses enacted January 1982.

SOURCE: TABLE T-30

TABLE T-31—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE

Fiscal Year 1983–84

Type of proceeding	*Number*		*Percent distribution* *		*Percent change from prior year*	
	Filings	*Dispositions*	*Filings*	*Dispositions*	*Filings*	*Dispositions*
Total all proceedings	17,582,302	15,635,361	100	100	2	−2
Felonies	144,133	98,338	1	1	5	5
Felonies reduced to misdemeanors	–	19,968	–	<1	–	−1
Nontraffic						
Group A misdemeanors	470,843	398,966	3	3	4	1
Group B misdemeanors	192,166	171,552	1	1	3	− <1
Infractions	113,918	75,804	1	<1	3	1
Traffic						
Group C misdemeanors	344,236	280,141	2	2	−1	−1
Group D misdemeanors	550,462	458,924	3	3	17	19
Infractions	6,025,381	5,396,552	34	35	6	4
Parking	8,724,990	7,944,246	50	51	− <1	−6
Small claims	512,801	399,969	3	3	−9	−8
Other civil	503,372	390,901	3	2	2	<1

* Components may not add to total due to rounding.

2. DISPOSITIONS

The lower courts disposed of 15.6 million cases in 1983–84, 2 percent less than the previous year's total of 15.9 million. Fifty-one percent, or 7.9 million dispositions, were for parking violations and the remaining 7.7 million were either for nonparking criminal offenses or civil matters. Table T-32 outlines the nonparking dispositions by type for the past 10 fiscal years.

Of the nonparking cases in 1983–84, 91 percent were disposed of before any trial had commenced.[6] Approximately half of the before trial dispositions were bail forfeitures (3.2 million). Another sizable portion was divided between cases that were either transferred or dismissed (1.9 million) and defendants that were convicted or bound over after a guilty plea (1.8 million). The remaining 206,400 before trial dispositions included summary judgments, judgments by clerks, and other civil judgments before trial.

Bail forfeitures rose by 7 percent to 3.2 million. The increase coincides with the 7 percent increase in traffic infraction bail forfeitures, as 94 percent of the nonparking cases with forfeited bail occurred in the traffic infraction category.

Cases that were dismissed or transferred to another court before trial declined by 2 percent to 1.9 million. This is the first reduction in the number of cases either dismissed or transferred during the last 10 years. The largest decrease occurred in the nontraffic category—the number of Group A misdemeanor cases either dismissed or transferred fell by 9 percent and both Group B misdemeanor and infraction cases fell by 11 percent.

Convictions or cases bound over after a plea of guilty continued to rise. Over the last 4 years, the number of defendants convicted or bound over to superior court increased by 27 percent, from 1.4 million to 1.8 million. Of all proceedings, the most significant increase was the 29 percent rise in convictions for Group D misdemeanor violators.

Of the nonparking cases in 1983–84, 9 percent were disposed of after trial. After trial dispositions declined in all categories. Uncontested trials declined for the first time in seven years. There were 6 percent or 23,600 fewer trials than during the previous year. Uncontested trials in small claims courts fell by 22,300, or 94 percent of the total reduction.

Contested trials declined by 3 percent, or 9,200. This decrease followed substantial increases of 13 percent and 9 percent in 1981–82 and 1982–83, respectively. The most significant reduction in contested cases during 1983–84 occurred in small claims, with a decline of 9 percent or 13,800 fewer cases.

The number of juvenile orders declined by 11 percent to 27,700. This is the fourth substantial decrease in juvenile orders over the last six years. The method of processing juvenile orders is determined by the superior courts, with the municipal and justice courts processing these orders in some counties. Since 1977–78, the number of juvenile orders in the lower courts has dropped by 42 percent, from 47,900 to 27,700.

Table T-33 presents the number of lower courts and judges in those courts over the last 10 years, as well as the percentage of attorney judges in the justice courts. At the close of fiscal year 1983–84, there were 85 municipal courts with a total of 518 judges and 84 justice courts with 84 judges. For the first time, the number of justice courts fell below that of municipal courts, due to the consolidation of justice courts, the assimilation of justice courts into municipal courts, and the consolidation of municipal courts. Since 1974–75 the total number of lower courts has declined from 279 to the current level of 169; during the same period, the number of judicial positions in the lower courts has increased from 658 to 704. Nonparking filings and dispositions have risen five and four times faster, respectively, than the number of judicial positions. This may, in part, reflect the elimination of justice court positions when lower courts were consolidated. In four and one-half years, following a 1974 law requiring that justice court vacancies be filled by attorneys, the percentage of attorney judges in the justice courts rose from 42, in 1974–75, to 100, in 1978–79.

Table T-34 shows the number of dispositions per 100 filings for selected types of proceedings during the last 10 years. Dispositions per 100 filings is an indicator of the percentage of cases filed that reach a judicial disposition.

For criminal offenses, the percentages of cases disposed of during 1983–84 were higher than those for civil offenses. The highest dispositions to filings ratio was for illegal parking cases, followed closely by that for traffic misdemeanor and infraction cases, with 91 percent and 89 percent of the respective cases disposed of during the year.

The most notable change in the dispositions per 100 filings ratios during the year was the substantial decrease in both the nontraffic and illegal parking ratios. The nontraffic misdemeanor and infraction dispositions per 100 filings dropped from 86 to 83, while the parking ratio dropped from 97 to 91.

The dispositions to filings ratio for nontraffic cases has been declining every year since 1976–77, but prior to this year, the rate of descent was slower. It was suggested that the larger decline may be an indication that nontraffic cases are coming into the system faster than the courts can handle them.

The decrease in the illegal parking dispositions per 100 filings ratio to 91 followed a substantial increase during 1982–83, when the ratio went from 86 to 97. The increase in the illegal parking ratio in 1982–83 was due to the significant decrease in the San Francisco Municipal Court's illegal parking workload, resulting from a reduction in the city's parking citation personnel. The San Francisco Municipal Court's 1982–83 illegal parking filings and dispositions accounted for 24 percent and 29 percent, respectively, of all municipal court illegal parking filings and dispositions during that year. As the San Francisco Municipal Court's illegal parking dispositions to filings ratio declines toward the level previous to 1982–83, the statewide illegal parking dispositions per 100 filings ratio will return to a more characteristic ratio.

In addition to the effect of the San Francisco Municipal Court's figures, the increase in the illegal parking ratio, from 86 in 1981–82 to the current level of 91, is due to the significant decrease in uncontested parking cases. Since 1981–82, uncontested parking cases in the municipal courts have fallen by 84 percent from 159,000 to 26,000.

Table T-35 presents the type and number of disposition per judicial position equivalent in the municipal courts over a 10-year period. Justice courts were omitted because many of the small justice courts have less than a full workload and their inclusion would distort the figures. Dispositions per judicial position equivalent is an indicator of judicial output.

The number of dispositions per judicial position equivalent declined for each type of disposition matter. A significant reduction occurred in illegal parking disposition matters. An average of 12,200 illegal parking cases were disposed of per judicial position equivalent, 1,300 cases less per judicial position equivalent than in 1982–83. The decrease was due to the reduction of uncontested parking cases in the municipal courts, now that some cities have begun processing uncontested parking citations.

Of the nonparking matters, after trial dispositions per judicial position equivalent significantly declined. Contested trials fell by 7 percent and uncontested trials fell by 11 percent. This is the first reduction in contested trials per judicial position equivalent since 1979–80, and is due to the decline of contested cases in the small claims courts.

With the number of sworn juries declining in 1983–84, the average number per judicial position equivalent decreased from 15 to 14. Every year since the start of the 10-year period, juries sworn per judicial position equivalent have steadily declined.

TABLE T-32—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT NONPARKING DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

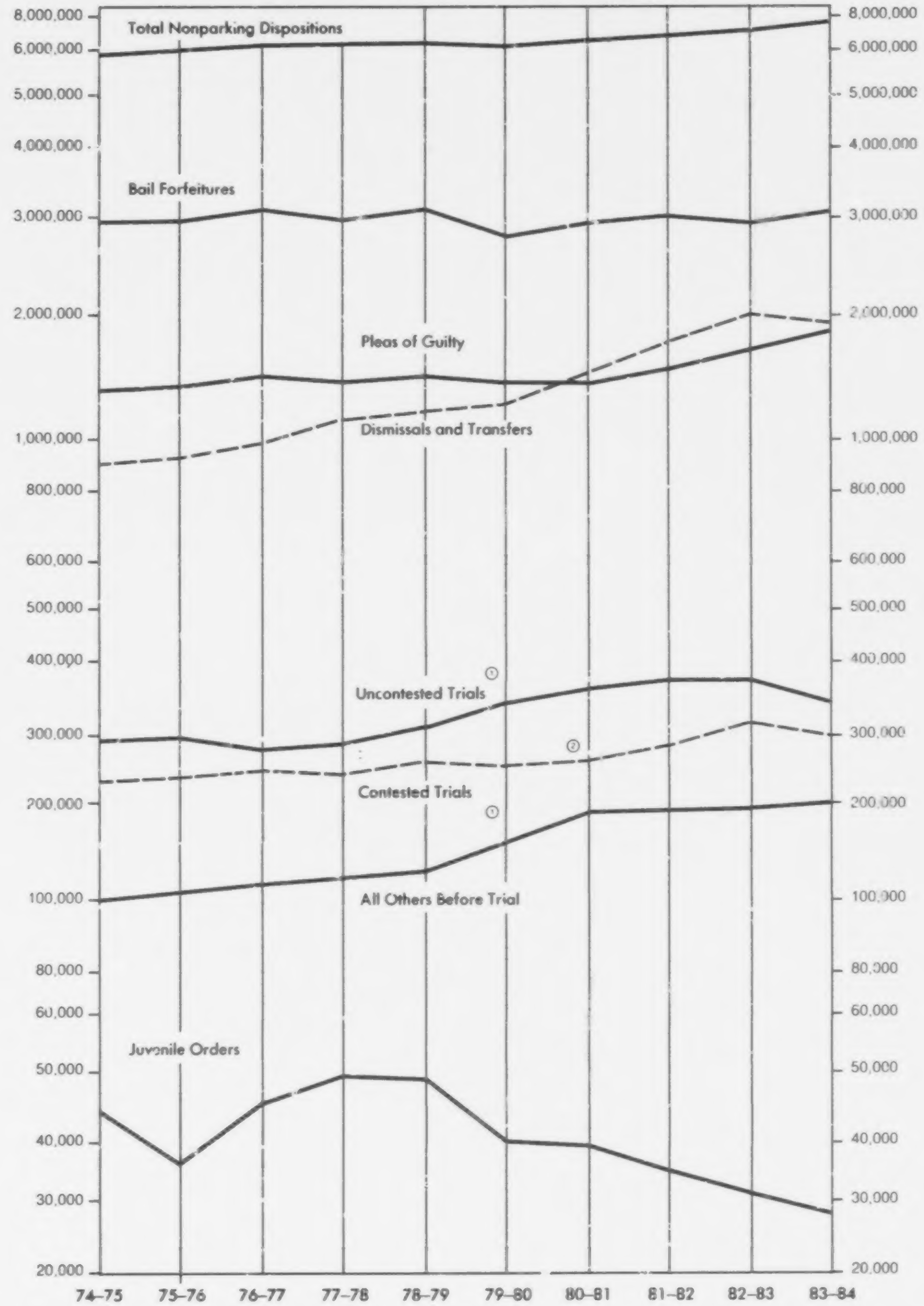
		Before trial				*After trial*		
Fiscal year	*Total*	*Bail forfeitures*	*Dismissals and transfers*	*Convicted or bound over after guilty plea*	*All others*	*Uncontested*	*Contested*	*Juvenile orders*
				NUMBER				
1974–75	5,905,337	2,972,444	910,824	1,357,196	104,751	284,766	232,533	42,823
1975–76	5,963,102	2,960,753	945,952	1,371,091	120,288	289,665	236,910	38,443
1976–77	6,150,091	3,023,114	989,964	1,451,688	125,226	274,224	242,079	43,796
1977–78	6,215,574	2,985,621	1,101,687	1,421,046	133,093	284,296	241,887	47,944
1978–79	6,392,554	3,028,047	1,168,718	1,451,403	145,567	303,873	247,264	47,682
1979–80	6,208,898	2,777,894	1,232,724	1,403,728	172,128	336,490	245,914	40,020
1980–81	6,726,010	2,905,751	1,501,623	1,488,112	189,358	352,254	248,944	39,968
1981–82	7,216,360	2,986,495	1,756,884	1,597,003	193,563	366,694	280,871	34,850
1982–83	R 7,446,990	2,954,153	R 1,906,471	1,680,206	196,837	R 370,906	R 307,376	31,041
1983–84	7,691,115	3,165,155	1,862,431	1,784,048	206,361	347,268	298,194	27,658
				PERCENT *				
1974–75	100	50	15	23	2	5	4	1
1975–76	100	50	16	23	2	5	4	1
1976–77	100	49	16	24	2	4	4	1
1977–78	100	48	18	23	2	5	4	1
1978–79	100	47	18	23	2	5	4	1
1979–80	100	45	20	23	3	5	4	1
1980–81	100	43	22	22	3	5	4	1
1981–82	100	41	24	22	3	5	4	<1
1982–83	100	40	26	23	3	5	4	<1
1983–84	100	41	24	23	3	5	4	<1
				PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR				
1974–75	10	14	10	2	15	9	8	5
1975–76	1	−<1	4	1	15	2	2	−10
1976–77	3	2	5	6	4	−5	2	14
1977–78	1	−1	11	−2	6	4	−<1	9
1978–79	3	1	6	2	9	7	2	−1
1979–80	−3	−8	5	−3	18	11	−1	−16
1980–81	8	5	22	6	10	5	1	−<1
1981–82	7	3	17	7	2	4	13	−13
1982–83	3	−1	9	5	2	1	9	−11
1983–84	3	7	−2	6	5	−6	−3	−11

---

* Components may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

R Revised.

FIGURE 13—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURT NONPARKING DISPOSITIONS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



① Civil jurisdiction limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000, July 1, 1979.
② Small claims limit increased from $750 to $1,500, January 1982.

SOURCE TABLE T-32

TABLE T-33—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS NUMBER OF COURTS AND JUDGES

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

Fiscal year	*Municipal courts* Number of courts	Authorized judgeships	Judicial positions	Judicial position equivalents [a]	*Justice courts* Number of courts	Attorney judges Number	Attorney judges Percentage
1974–75	80	406	459	454	199	84	42
1975–76	84	425	482	475	175	79	45
1976–77	89	447	511	511	111	109	98
1977–78	90	455	527	534	107	105	98
1978–79	89	465	539	545	102	102	100
1979–80	83	472	544	555	100	101	100
1980–81	84	487	567	564	94	94	100
1981–82	84	496	578	586	95	95	100
1982–83	85	508	[R] 601	617	89	89	100
1983–84	85	518	620	646	84	84	100

---

[a] Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

TABLE T-34—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS DISPOSITIONS PER 100 FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

Fiscal year	*CRIMINAL* Felony preliminaries	Non-traffic	*TRAFFIC* Selected	Other	Parking	*CIVIL* Small claims	Other
1974–75	71	92	89	91	85	73	73
1975–76	85	92	81	94	86	77	75
1976–77	86	93	82	92	87	75	76
1977–78	87	92	81	91	85	75	75
1978–79	86	91	83	91	78	75	71
1979–80	83	89	80	88	73	73	68
1980–81	84	87	78	89	85	73	72
1981–82	82	87	79	89	86	74	78
1982–83	83	86	81	91	97	77	79
1983–84	82	83	81	89	91	78	78

TABLE T-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DISPOSITION MATTERS PER JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENT [a]

Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

Fiscal year	*Illegal parking*	*Nonparking*					*Juries sworn*
		Total nonparking	*Before trial*	*After trial*	*Uncontested trials* [b]	*Contested trials*	
1974–75	14,467	11,133	10,060	1,073	562	456	23
1975–76	15,214	10,995	9,942	1,052	554	445	21
1976–77	14,841	10,928	9,939	989	496	427	19
1977–78	14,949	10,766	9,774	992	500	417	18
1978–79	14,462	10,849	9,834	1,015	523	417	17
1979–80	14,038	10,400	9,364	1,036	568	406	16
1980–81	14,377	11,123	10,058	1,065	593	411	15
1981–82	13,286	11,432	10,345	1,087	592	446	[R] 15
1982–83	13,568	11,224	10,150	1,074	570	464	[R] 15
1983–84	12,231	11,093	10,121	972	505	432	14

---

[a] Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[b] Excludes juvenile orders.

[R] Revised.

Dispositions by Type of Proceeding

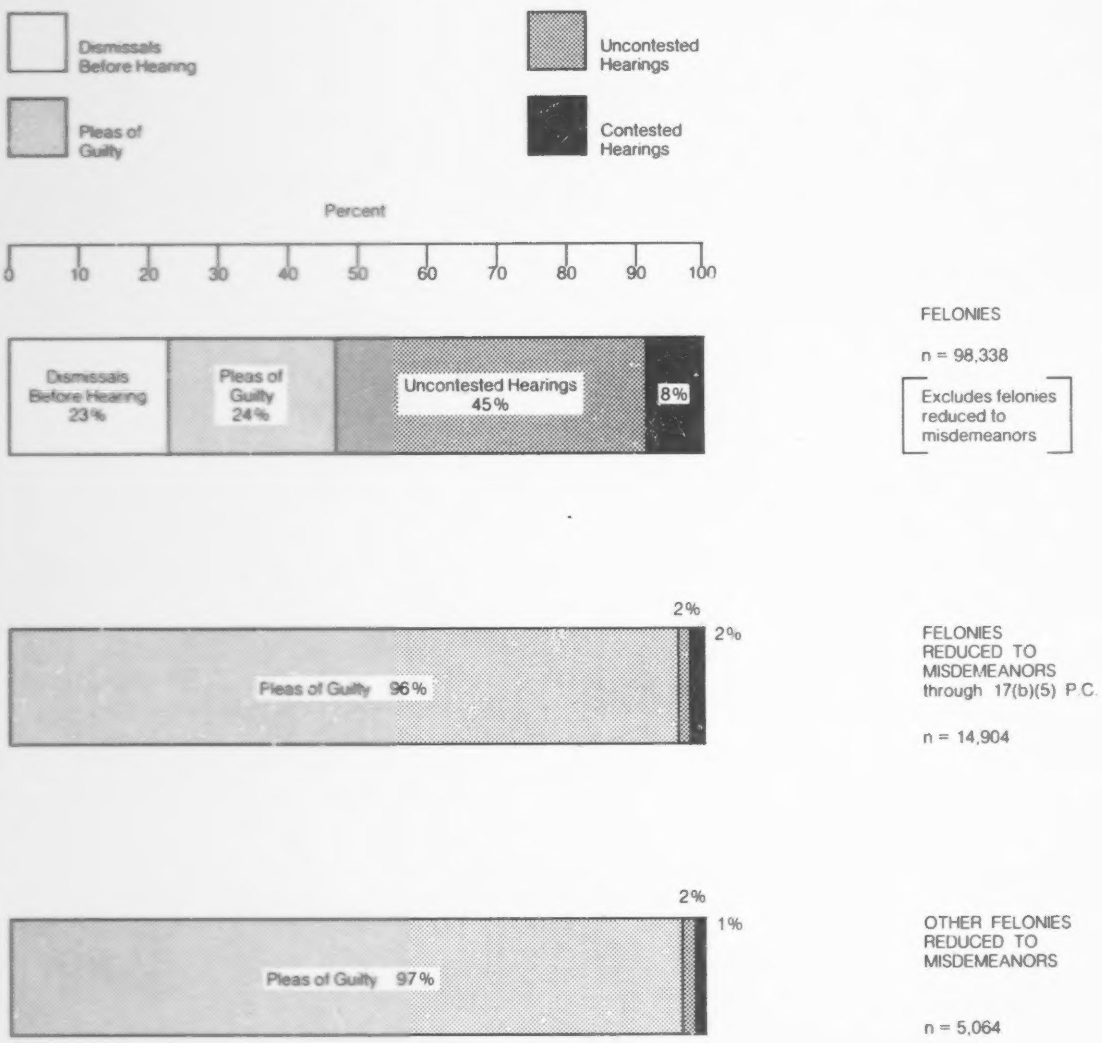
The methods of disposition for felony cases in the lower courts during 1983–84 are depicted in Figure 14. Fifty-three percent of the felony violations were disposed of after preliminary hearing. The majority of these cases (85 percent) ended in uncontested hearings. For those felony violations disposed of without hearing, the methods of disposition were equally divided between dismissals (23 percent) and guilty pleas (24 percent). Most felony offenses that were reduced to misdemeanors ended in guilty pleas —96 percent of felonies reduced under Penal Code section 17(b) (5) and 97 percent of other felonies reduced to misdemeanors were disposed of by pleas of guilty.

Dispositions for nontraffic and traffic cases are shown in Figures 15 and 16, respectively. Few nontraffic and traffic offenses were disposed of by trial. Two percent of nontraffic cases went to trial, while 3 percent or less of traffic cases went to trial in any traffic category. The majority of offenses were disposed of by either guilty pleas or forfeitures of bail. The percentage of cases disposed of by bail forfeitures and guilty pleas varied significantly among the categories of cases.

Bail forfeitures varied inversely to guilty pleas, by degree of violation. As the offenses are ranked from most serious to least serious, the percentage of guilty pleas declines, while the percentage of bail forfeitures rises. For traffic offenses, a statutory provision (Vehicle Code § 13103) requires a bail forfeiture to be considered equivalent to a plea of guilty for most purposes. The only significant difference in the effects of these two methods of dispositions is the judicial time involved in the plea of guilty.

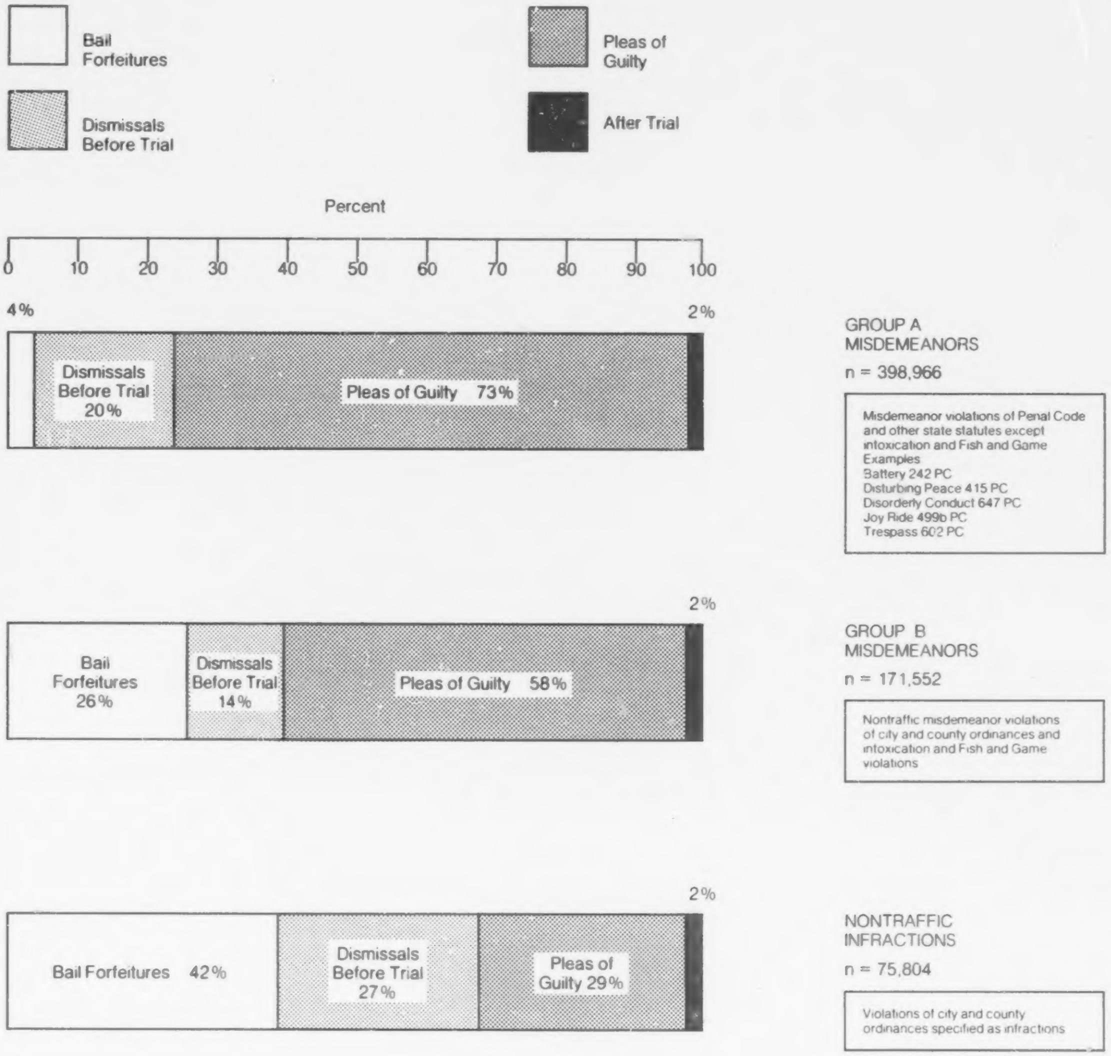
The types of dispositions for small claims and other civil matters are presented in Figure 17. About three-fourths of the cases filed in small claims courts were disposed of by trial, while in the other civil matters only a fourth were disposed of in this manner. The majority of civil cases (53 percent) were resolved either by summary judgments or other civil pre-trial judgments, including default judgments by court clerks. The percent of cases dismissed (23 percent) in both small claims and civil matters was approximately the same.

FIGURE 14—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT FELONY DISPOSITIONS*
Fiscal Year 1983–84



* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals

FIGURE 15—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT NONTRAFFIC CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS*
Fiscal Year 1983–84



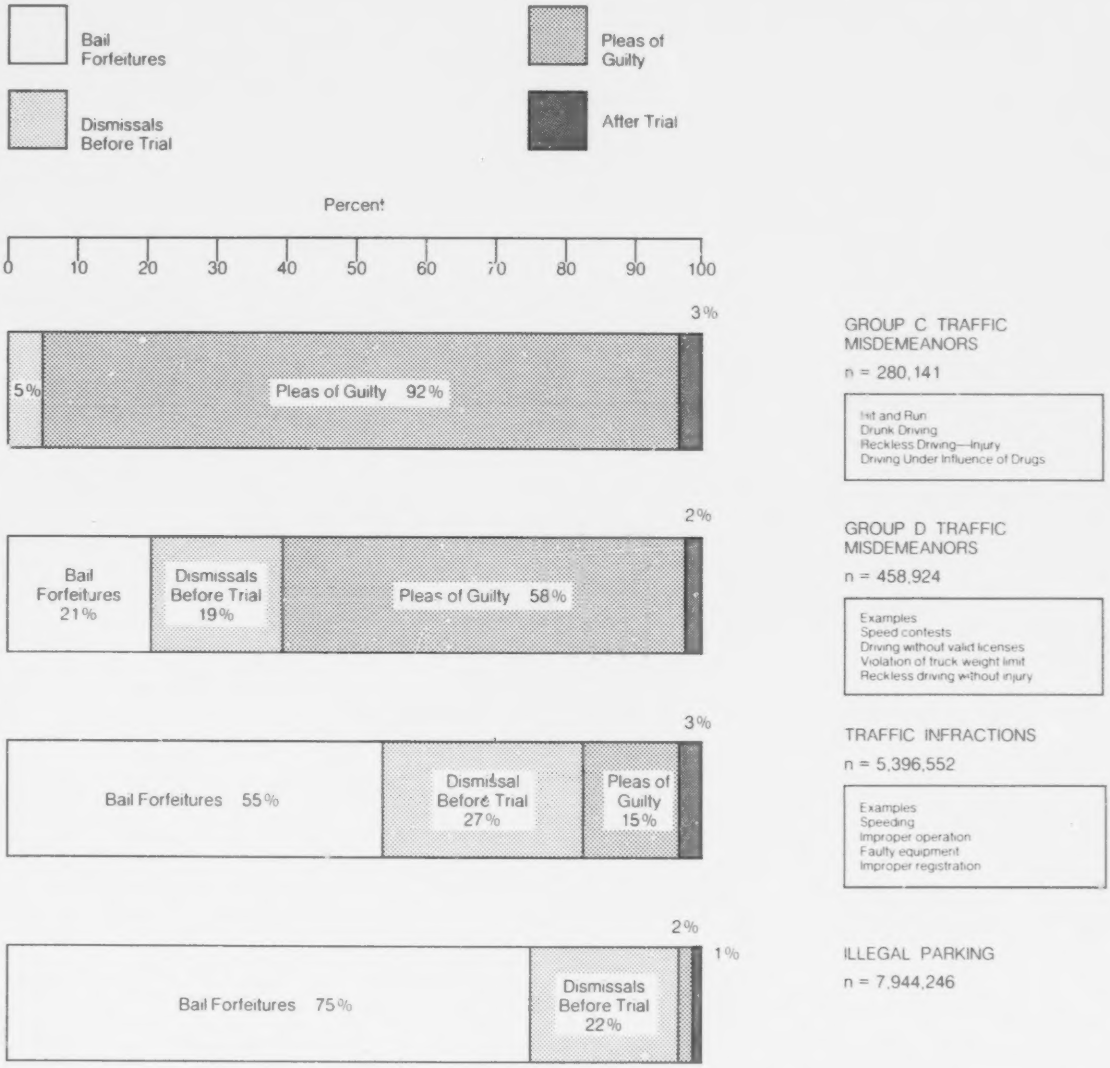
Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game
Examples
Battery 242 PC
Disturbing Peace 415 PC
Disorderly Conduct 647 PC
Joy Ride 499b PC
Trespass 602 PC

Nontraffic misdemeanor violations of city and county ordinances and intoxication and Fish and Game violations

Violations of city and county ordinances specified as infractions

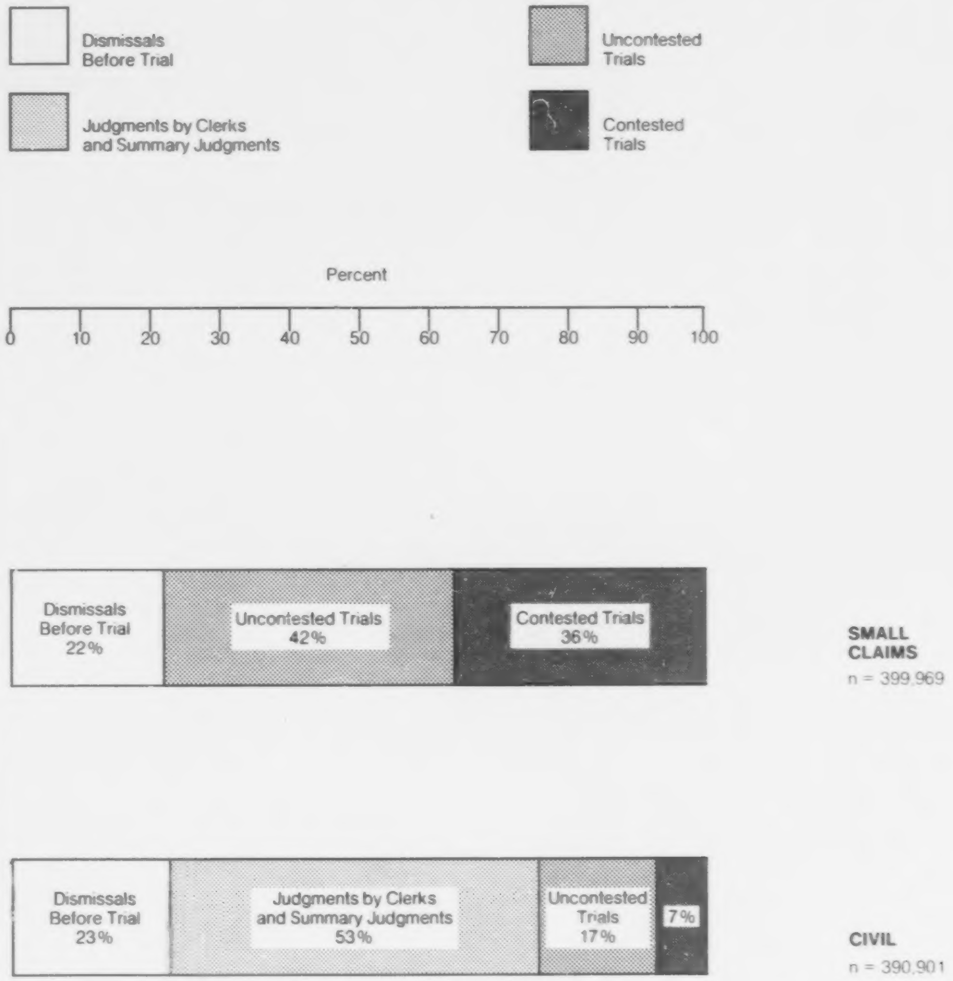
* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals.

FIGURE 16—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT TRAFFIC DISPOSITIONS *
Fiscal Year 1983–84



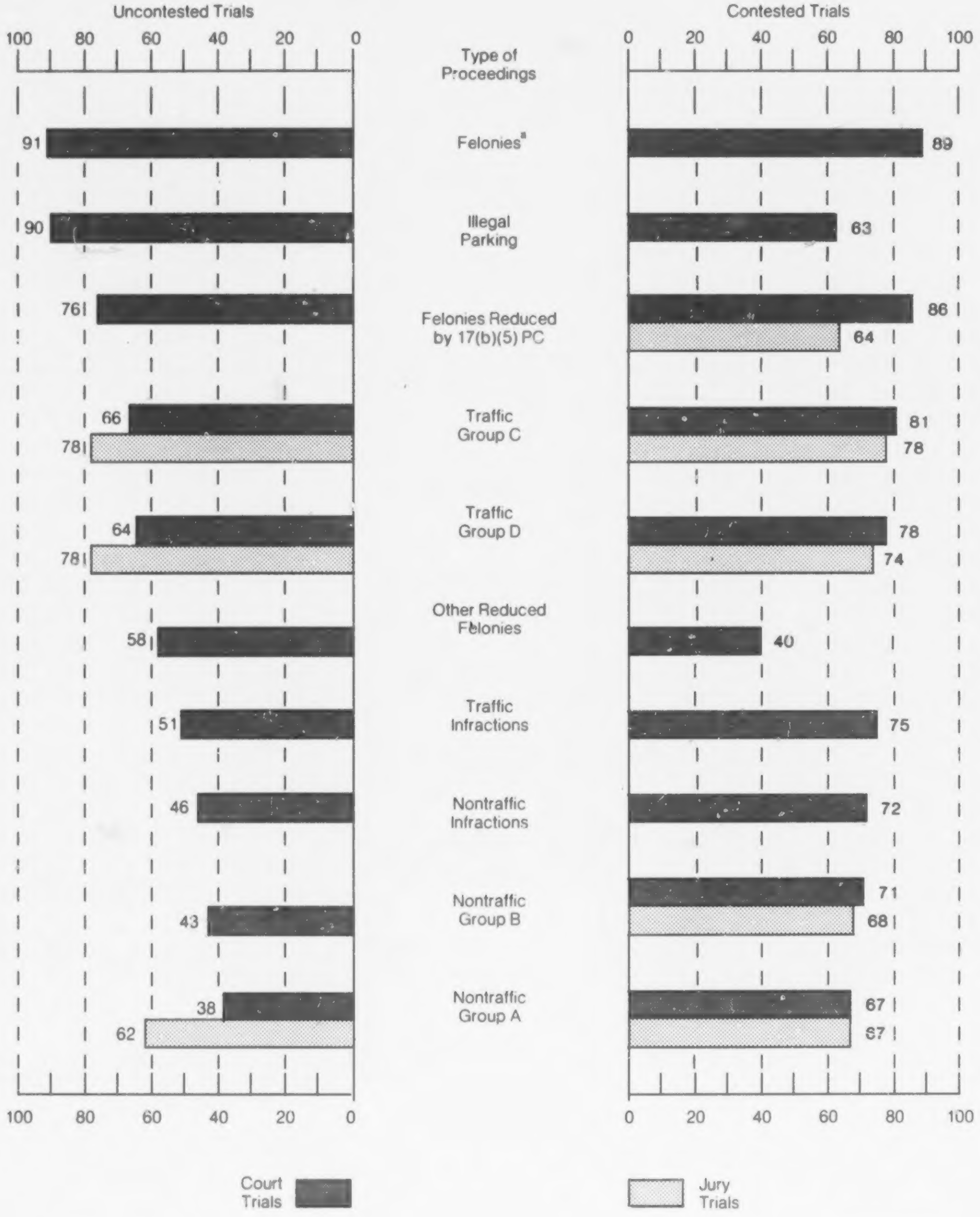
* Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Cases transferred to another court are included with dismissals.

**FIGURE 17—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT CIVIL DISPOSITIONS*
Fiscal Year 1983–84**



* Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding

FIGURE 18—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS
MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURT CONVICTION RATES IN CRIMINAL TRIALS
Fiscal Year 1983–84



[a] For explanation, see footnote b on Table T-36.

SOURCE: TABLE T-36

TABLE T-36—CALIFORNIA LOWER COURTS CONVICTIONS AND CONVICTION RATES FOR CRIMINAL TRIALS IN MUNICIPAL AND JUSTICE COURTS

Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Conviction rates[a]				*Number of convictions*			
	Uncontested trial		*Contested trial*		*Uncontested trial*		*Contested trial*	
Type of proceeding	*Court*	*Jury*	*Court*	*Jury*	*Court*	*Jury*	*Court*	*Jury*
Felonies[b]	91	–	89	–	40,241	–	6,887	–
Felonies reduced by 17(b)(5) PC	76	[c]	86	64	237	1	147	30
Other reduced felonies	58	[c]	40	[c]	64	2	21	2
Nontraffic								
Group A misdemeanors	38	62	67	67	1,011	137	2,380	2,162
Group B misdemeanors	43	[c]	71	68	343	12	1,243	154
Infractions	46	–	72	–	253	–	826	–
Traffic								
Group C misdemeanors	66	78	81	78	1,040	174	1,619	3,258
Group D misdemeanors	64	78	78	74	2,035	69	3,470	195
Infractions	51	–	75	–	30,330	–	72,538	–
Parking	90	–	63	–	23,895	–	5,224	–

---

[a] Number of cases convicted or bound over divided by the number of cases tried (excludes juvenile orders) times 100.

[b] Preliminary hearings held on felony complaints, including felonies charged under the Vehicle Code, where sufficient evidence was found to hold the defendant to answer in superior court.

[c] Conviction rate not calculated when total cases (convictions plus acquittals and dismissals) are fewer than 25.

Conviction Rates in Criminal Trials

The number of convictions and rate of convictions after uncontested and contested trials,[7] by court or by jury, are presented in Table T-36 for each type of proceeding. A graphic representation that compares the conviction rate is shown in Figure 18.

Of the nonparking proceedings, for every type of trial, felony cases and felonies reduced by Penal Code section 17(b)(5) had the highest rates of conviction. Of the other nonparking proceedings, the rates of conviction for traffic offenses were higher than for nontraffic offenses. In the traffic category, the conviction rates varied directly with the degree of the offense. As the traffic offenses are classified from most serious (Group C misdemeanor) to least serious (infraction), the rate of conviction decreases. In contrast, in the nontraffic proceedings the conviction rates varied inversely with the seriousness of the offense—infractions had the highest rates of conviction, followed by Group B misdemeanors, and then by Group A misdemeanors.

Of all proceedings, the second highest conviction rate was for uncontested parking cases; yet for parking cases that were contested, the conviction rate dropped significantly. Nonparking contested trials, which are the most time-consuming type of dispositions, had significantly higher conviction rates than those for uncontested trials. Also, contested cases had a higher conviction rate when the cases were tried by court, rather than by jury; while uncontested cases had a higher conviction rate when cases were tried by jury.

Weighted Filings

In 1966, a weighted caseload system was developed for estimating the need for additional judges in the municipal courts. Weights were established for seven categories of cases. A weight was later established for parking. The weights represent the average number of judicial minutes required to dispose of a filing. A judge-year value represents the average number of minutes per judge available within a year for case-related work. It is used in conjunction with the weights to estimate the number of judges needed to dispose of a given caseload.

The weight for each case category is multiplied by the number of filings in that category. The total weighted filings for all categories of cases are then divided by the judge-year value to obtain the required number of judges.

In 1971 and 1973, a consulting firm conducted a 6-week survey in 22 and 21 municipal courts, respectively, to determine the case weights. In 1975, the number of categories of cases was expanded to 10. In 1977, the Administrative Office of the Courts conducted a 56-court, two-month survey to determine new weights for 10 categories of cases. The courts that participated in the 1977 survey accounted for 73 percent of the nonparking filings in fiscal year 1977–78.

In 1978, the Judicial Council approved the weights and the judge-year values derived from the survey, for use in judgeship needs studies for municipal courts. These weights and judge-year values are shown in Table T-37. Justice courts were omitted

TABLE T-37—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS WEIGHTED FILINGS[a] AND REQUIRED JUDICIAL POSITIONS[b] BY TYPE OF PROCEEDING

Fiscal Year 1983–84

	State Total		*State less Los Angeles*			*Los Angeles Court*		
Type of proceeding	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*	*Weight*	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*	*Weight*	*Weighted filings*	*Required judicial positions*
Total[c]	51,998,253	693	–	43,747,627	587	–	8,250,625	106
Felony preliminary	9,227,768	136	73	8,416,681	113	97	1,811,087	23
Nontraffic								
Group A misdemeanors	13,748,756	186	31	11,744,536	158	34	2,204,220	28
Group B misdemeanors	1,020,030	14	6	956,706	13	9	63,324	1
Nontraffic infractions	431,204	6	4	427,540	6	4	3,664	<1
Traffic								
Group C misdemeanors	9,933,681	133	31	8,712,891	117	30	1,220,790	16
Group D misdemeanors	2,203,958	29	4	1,665,776	22	6	538,182	7
Traffic infractions	4,901,206	65	0.9	4,406,900	59	0.7	494,306	6
Parking	260,032	4	0.03	201,449	3	0.03	58,583	1
Civil								
Small claims	3,789,938	50	8	3,295,248	44	7	494,690	6
Other civil	5,281,680	70	10	3,919,900	53	14	1,361,780	17

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[a] Weight times filings, an estimate of judicial minutes of case-related time to dispose of filings.

[b] An estimate of the number of judicial positions needed to dispose of a given amount of filings. Required judicial positions are calculated by dividing weighted filings by the judge-year standard of 78,000 weighted units for Los Angeles Municipal Court and 74,500 weighted units for the remainder of the state. The 78,000 weighted units is the approved standard for courts with 11 or more judicial positions. The 74,500 weighted units is the average of the approved set of judge-year standards considering the number of judicial positions in each judge-year group as computed below:

Court size in judicial positions	*Judge-year standard*		*Judicial positions in group*		*Judicial positions multiplied by judge-year standard*
1–2	71,500	×	44		3,146,000
3–10	72,000	×	256		18,432,000
11 or more	78,000	×	228	(excluding L.A.)	17,784,000
			528		39,362,000 ÷ 528 = 74,549 rounded to 74,500

[c] Components may not add to totals due to rounding.

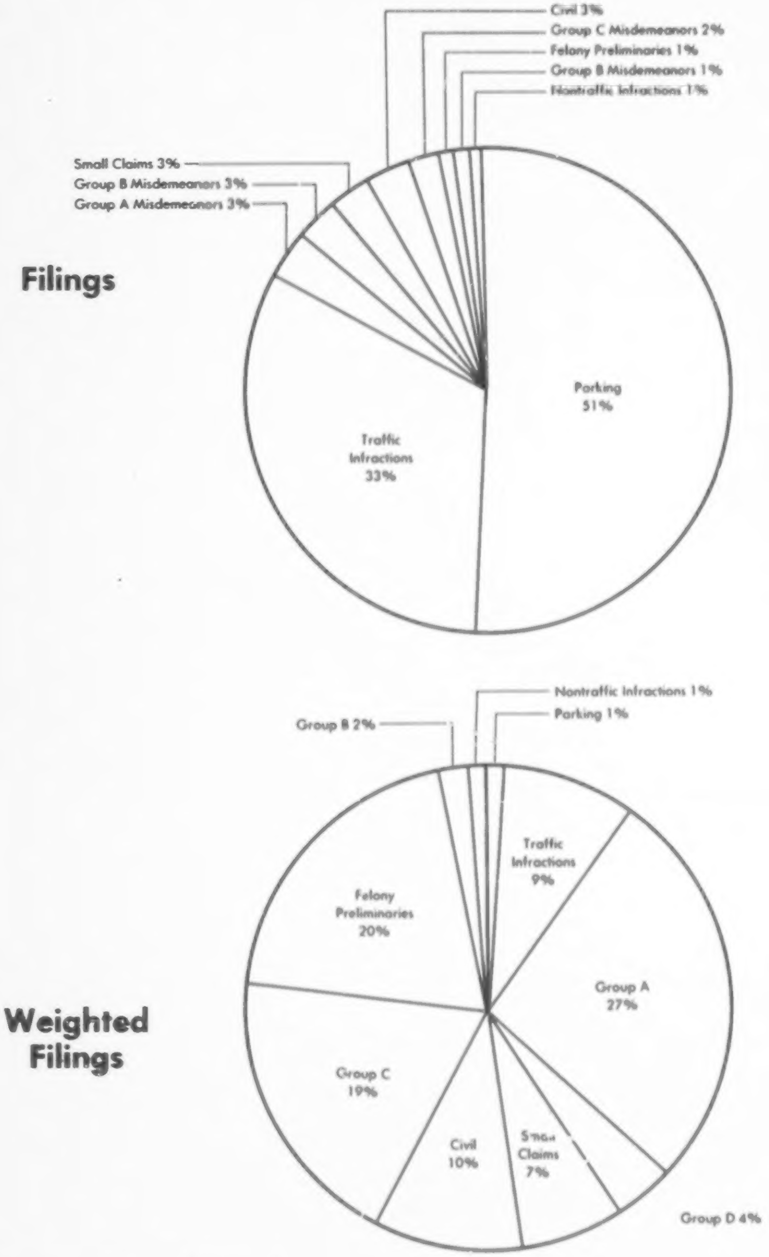
because judgeship needs studies are not conducted for these courts. Two sets of weights have been approved—one for the Los Angeles Municipal Court and the other for all other municipal courts in the state.

In Table T-37, filings for fiscal year 1983–84 have been multiplied by the appropriate weight for each category to obtain weighted filings. The weighted filings for each category are divided by a judge-year value to estimate the number of judges needed to dispose of the filings in that category.

Under the weighted caseload system, an estimated 693 judicial positions were needed to dispose of the more than 16.9 million cases filed in the municipal courts during 1983–84. Group A nontraffic misdemeanors required the greatest number of judicial positions to dispose of cases, with 186, followed by felony preliminary hearings, with 136, and then by Group C traffic misdemeanors, with 133. Of the ten categories of cases these three, combined, required two-thirds of the total judicial positions. Another 120 judicial positions were needed to dispose of the small claims and other civil filings. The remaining 118 judicial positions were required for the following 5 categories of cases: nontraffic infractions, Group B nontraffic misdemeanors, traffic infractions, Group D traffic misdemeanors, and illegal parking.

Figure 19 compares the percent distribution of filings by type of case with the judicial time (weighted filings) needed to dispose of each type of case. Illegal parking accounted for 51 percent of total municipal court filings and, with 99 percent of the cases disposed of without trials, required only 1 percent of judicial time. Traffic infractions represented 33 percent of total filings and required 9 percent of judicial time. The remaining 8 proceedings, together, required 90 percent of total judicial time but none exceeded 3 percent of the total filings. Felony complaints were the most time-consuming type of cases. They comprised only 1 percent of total filings, yet required 20 percent of the available judicial time. Nearly half of the total judicial time (46 percent) was spent disposing of Group A misdemeanor and Group C misdemeanor offenses which, combined, accounted for only 5 percent of total filings.

FIGURE 19—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION * OF FILINGS AND WEIGHTED FILINGS
Fiscal Year 1983–84



* Components may not total 100% due to rounding.

TABLE T-38—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES [a]—NUMBER OF CIVIL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1977 THROUGH 1984

County and Judicial District	*Number of civil cases awaiting trial as of June 30*							
	1977	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*	*1984*
Alameda:								
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	358	343	255	309	455	477	445	400
San Leandro-Hayward	142	102	115	157	165	155	114	136
Fresno:								
Consolidated Fresno	100	59	[b] 81	192	192	198	173	163
Kern:								
West Kern	163	146	147	225	192	295	317	213
Los Angeles:								
Citrus	77	73	108	179	203	218	108	178
Compton	65	83	106	131	215	265	124	118
Inglewood	250	126	159	224	294	264	323	264
Long Beach	245	403	318	570	587	588	600	624
Los Angeles	938	1,361	3,376	7,724	13,728	16,969	17,364	14,575
South Bay	122	129	148	285	314	276	286	405
Monterey:								
Monterey County (Consolidated)	87	90	80	[b] 154	105	174	124	115
Orange:								
Central Orange County	277	403	638	570	745	858	728	588
North Orange County	614	625	618	631	627	695	640	498
Orange County Harbor	119	155	135	158	217	238	255	241
West Orange County	163	231	257	254	405	387	366	297
Riverside:								
Riverside	60	46	94	157	261	260	298	202
Sacramento:								
Sacramento	227	219	198	433	810	893	614	541
San Bernardino:								
San Bernardino County	235	398	236	352	447	475	425	513
San Diego:								
El Cajon	188	89	48	140	162	139	80	147
North County	80	78	121	195	112	165	119	248
San Diego	269	306	379	577	857	404	528	360
South Bay	53	35	75	64	78	74	71	65
San Francisco:								
San Francisco	303	281	319	734	1,391	1,194	1,338	775
San Joaquin:								
Stockton	153	99	100	196	228	345	302	127
San Mateo:								
San Mateo County	265	212	281	344	374	392	222	[b] 241
Santa Clara:								
Santa Clara County	418	398	219	[b] 561	882	971	1,067	889
Stanislaus:								
Stanislaus	144	82	59	91	201	218	122	150
Ventura:								
Ventura County	83	79	136	144	181	170	151	233
Total [R]	6,198	6,651	8,806	15,751	24,428	27,757	27,304	23,306
Total excluding Los Angeles Municipal Court [R]	5,260	5,290	5,430	8,027	10,700	10,788	9,940	8,731
Total civil jury cases awaiting trial [R]	1,296	1,356	1,882	2,806	6,238	8,068	8,002	6,510

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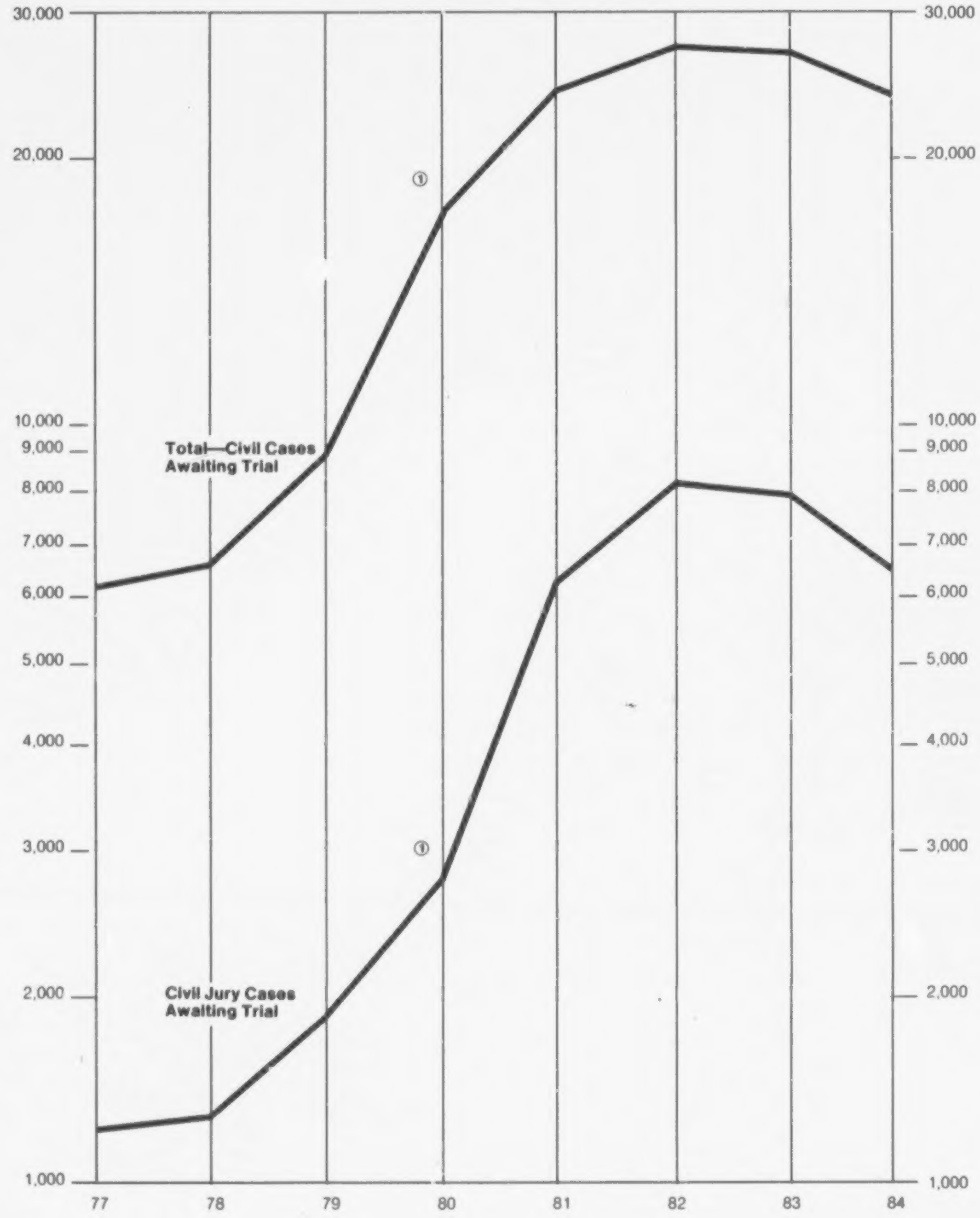
[a] As of June 30, 1984.

[b] Due to a consolidation of municipal courts during the fiscal year, their data has been combined for the prior years to simulate the existence of the consolidated court. Figures not adjusted retroactively for justice courts consolidated into municipal courts because justice courts report no calendar data.

[R] Revised 1977 through 1983 due to the addition of the Monterey County Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

FIGURE 20—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS WITH SIX OR MORE JUDGES
Civil Cases Awaiting Trial
As of June 30, 1977–1984



① Civil jurisdiction limit increased from $5,000 to $15,000, July 1, 1979

SOURCE: TABLE T-38

3. CONDITION OF CIVIL CALENDARS

An indicator used by the Judicial Council to measure the condition of court calendars is the number of cases set for future trial, and cases with memorandum-to-set filed where no trial date is assigned. This measure—cases awaiting trial—provides one way to study calendar congestion.

Table T-38 and Figure 20 outline the number of civil cases awaiting trial in courts having 6 or more judges as of June 30, 1977 through June 30, 1984.[8] The calendar condition of civil cases is summarized for the larger municipal courts, since calendar congestion is more likely to occur in those courts.

As of June 30, 1984, there were 28 municipal courts with 6 or more judges. Together these courts accounted for 74 percent of all municipal court civil filings and 78 percent of the civil cases calendared for trial.

The condition of civil calendars in these larger municipal courts improved for the second consecutive year. As of June 30, 1984, there were a total of 23,300 civil cases awaiting trial, 4,000 cases, or 15 percent, less than the total in 1983, and 4,450 cases, or 16 percent, less than in 1982. Civil cases awaiting trial, excluding the civil calendar for the Los Angeles Municipal Court, decreased by 19 percent, or about 2,050 cases less than were set for trial in 1982. In comparison, during the same 2-year period, the number of civil filings in the 28 courts declined only by 1 percent.

During fiscal year 1983–84, a sizable percentage of the civil cases calendared for trial in the larger courts were actually disposed of by trial. For example, as of June 30, 1983, a total of 27,300 civil cases awaited trial, and during 1983–84, 20,400 civil cases set for trial were disposed of after contested trials.

Civil jury cases awaiting trial is an important element in the civil calendar, as jury trials consume more court time than other types of cases. As of June 30, 1984, there were about 6,500 civil jury cases awaiting trial, 19 percent less than the previous year's total of 8,000. This was also the second consecutive year that civil jury cases set for trial declined.

Eighteen of the 28 larger municipal courts had decreases in the number of civil cases awaiting trial. The largest decline (−2,789) occurred in the Los Angeles Municipal Court. Other courts with substantial reductions in the civil calendars include: San Francisco Municipal Court (−563), Santa Clara County Municipal Court (−178), Stockton Municipal Court (−175), San Diego Municipal Court (−168), North Orange County Municipal Court (−142), Central Orange County Municipal Court (−140), West Kern Municipal Court (−104), and Riverside Municipal Court (−96).

Although 10 municipal courts had increases in civil cases calendared, only 2 courts reported substantial increases. They were the North County (San Diego) Municipal Court, with 129 more cases, and South Bay (Los Angeles) Municipal Court, with 119 more cases.

The impact of the jurisdictional increase in civil cases from $5,000 to $15,000 on July 1, 1979 is shown in Figure 20. Total civil cases set for trial in the larger courts between June 30, 1979 and June 30, 1982 more than tripled. Los Angeles Municipal Court alone had an increase of about five times in total civil cases set for trial. During the same three-year period, total civil jury cases awaiting trial increased by about four times.

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[1] Legislation giving the justice courts the same jurisdiction as municipal courts became effective January 1, 1977. The 1977–78 fiscal year was the first full year the change was in effect.

[2] Group A misdemeanors include Penal Code violations and other state statutes, excluding Fish and Game and Intoxication.

[3] Group B misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

[4] Group C Vehicle Code misdemeanors 20002 (hit and run property damage), 23104 (reckless driving with injury), and 23152 (misdemeanor drunk driving and driving under the influence of drugs), and Vehicle Code felonies filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code 17(b)4.

[5] Group D traffic misdemeanors (all traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C) and traffic infractions.

[6] A court trial has commenced once an opening statement is made or evidence has been introduced by either side. A jury trial has commenced once jury selection begins.

[7] A trial is considered uncontested if only one side enters evidence. A trial is considered contested when evidence is entered by both sides.

[8] Due to the large number of municipal court consolidations prior to 1977, the data presented in this section is limited to an eight-year period. The historical data will be expanded annually to eventually cover a 10-year period.

E. Judicial Assignments and Assistance

1. SUMMARY—NUMBER OF DAYS OF ASSIGNED ASSISTANCE

The California Constitution directs the Chief Justice to seek to expedite judicial business and to equalize the work of judges, and it authorizes her to assign judges to assist in courts other than their own.[1]

At the request of presiding judges of both trial and appellate courts, the Chief Justice issues assignments for reasons such as vacancies, illnesses, disqualifications and calendar congestion. In fiscal year 1983–84, assignments totaling 18,219 days were made to appellate, superior, municipal and justice courts.

Assigned judges do not necessarily serve for the full period of their assignment, however, due to changing workload needs. The days of assistance actually received by the trial and appellate courts are reflected in Table T-40 and Figure 22. The total for 1983–84 was 18,113 days, an increase of 138 over the figure for the previous year.

The term "day of assistance received" was redefined in 1983 to increase the precision of these statistics. Days are now divided into quarters instead of halves. Under the new definition, when an assigned judge works more than six hours, a full day is reported. Four hours through six hours is counted as three-fourths of a day, two hours through four hours as a half day, and two hours or less as a quarter day. Prior to the change, if an assigned judge worked three hours or less, a half day was reported. More than three hours of work was reported as a full day. (In contrast, "days assigned" are always reported as full days.)

Justice courts experienced a 15 percent decline in assistance received. A contributing factor was the decrease in the number of justice courts from 89 to 84 during the fiscal year, due to consolidations with other justice and municipal courts.

Blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her county or in a neighboring county. This type of assignment enables the respective presiding judges (or sole judges) to arrange the assignments themselves without having to contact the Chief Justice's office for a separate authorization each time judicial assistance is given or received. Blanket and reciprocal assignments therefore are not included in the category of days assigned but are included in the category of days received.

2. ASSISTANCE PROVIDED PARTICULAR COURTS BY ASSIGNED JUDGES

Courts of Appeal

In 1983–84, 3,108 days of assistance were assigned to the Courts of Appeal and 2,723 days were received. These figures represent increases of 25 and 22 percent, respectively, from those of the prior fiscal year. The assistance provided to the Courts of Appeal in 1983–84 came from superior court judges (61 percent), municipal court judges (28 percent) and retired judges (8 percent).

Superior Courts

In 1983–84, 6,945 days were assigned (excluding blanket and reciprocal assignments) to superior courts and 7,529 days were received. These figures constitute no change in days assigned and a 3 percent decrease in days received from the prior fiscal year. The assistance provided in 1983–84 came from retired judges (60 percent), other superior court judges (19 percent), municipal court judges (18 percent), and justice court judges (2 percent).

Municipal Courts

In 1983–84, 7,554 days were assigned (excluding blanket and reciprocal assignments) to municipal courts and 6,140 days were received. These statistics reflect increases of 7 percent and 4 percent, respectively, over the days assigned and received in the previous fiscal year. The assistance provided in 1983–84 came from justice court judges (56 percent), retired judges (38 percent), other municipal court judges (3 percent) and superior court judges (2 percent).

Justice Courts

Justice courts received 1,721 days of assigned assistance in 1983–84, a decline of 15 percent from the previous year. As noted earlier, the decline in the number of justice courts due to consolidation contributed to this reduction in days of assistance received. The assistance provided in 1983–84 (see Table T-40) came from other justice court judges (84 percent), retired judges (11 percent), municipal court judges (3 percent) and superior court judges (2 percent).

Days of Assistance Received and Rendered by Courts through Assignments

Tables T-41 and T-42 display days of assistance received and rendered by the superior courts and the municipal courts, respectively, for fiscal years 1982–83 and 1983–84 on a court-by-court basis. The last column under each fiscal year indicates net days of assistance. A minus sign indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received.

3. ASSISTANCE BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES

In addition to judges assigned by the Chief Justice, some superior and municipal courts receive assistance from commissioners, referees, and attorneys acting as temporary judges. In 1983–84, such assistance amounted to the equivalent of 272 full-time judges as shown in Tables T-43 and T-44. This type of assistance should be considered when analyzing the workload or productivity of these courts.

Superior Courts

In 1983–84, 25,906 days of assistance by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges were received by the superior courts. This represents a 2 percent increase over the previous fiscal year. Commissioners provided 54 percent of the assistance; referees, 35 percent; and lawyers acting as temporary judges, 10 percent.

Table T-43 lists for each court the days of assistance by commissioners, referees and lawyers acting as temporary judges. Five courts received 75 percent of all the assistance: Los Angeles (53 percent), and San Francisco, Orange, San Diego and Contra Costa (22 percent, combined). In almost all cases, commissioners perform functions which otherwise would require a judge. In some courts they hear matters by stipulation and sign orders as temporary judges, while in other courts they do not sign orders but prepare them for a judge's signature.

The assistance provided to superior courts by commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges amounted to the equivalent of 120 full-time judges in 1983–84.

Municipal Courts

The municipal courts received a total of 32,857 days of assistance from commissioners, referees and attorneys acting as temporary judges in 1983–84. Table T-44 lists these days for individual municipal courts. Commissioners provided 69 percent of the assistance; lawyers acting as temporary judges, 24 percent; and referees, 7 percent.

The large metropolitan courts made the greatest use of this type of help. For example, the 24 municipal courts in Los Angeles County accounted for 56 percent of the total, with the Los Angeles Municipal Court alone utilizing 7,337 days of assistance (22 percent). Of the 85 municipal courts throughout the state, 27 of them used 73 percent of the total amount of assistance, each receiving 400 or more days.

The 1983–84 total of 32,857 days of assistance is 10 percent greater than the amount for the previous fiscal year and represents the equivalent of 152 additional full-time municipal court judges.

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[1] Cal. Const., article VI, section 6.

TABLE T-39—CALIFORNIA COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS GIVEN TO COURTS OF APPEAL AND TRIAL COURTS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84

		Days given by judge source:				
Year	*Total*	*Retired*	*Courts of Appeal*	*Superior courts*	*Municipal courts*	*Justice courts*
			NUMBER *			
1974–75	18,707	7,387	5	2,105	726	8,484
1975–76	19,924	8,602	43	2,141	813	8,325
1976–77	17,404	8,350	98	1,798	758	6,400
1977–78	19,110	7,521	26	2,934	2,384	6,245
1978–79	18,104	6,077	28 **	2,909	2,686	6,404
1979–80	18,802	5,366	1	3,990	3,350	6,095
1980–81	18,680	5,319	39	4,275	2,848	6,198
1981–82	20,355	6,104	68	3,746	3,669	6,766
1982–83	17,975	6,318	148	3,229	2,874	5,405
1983–84	18,113	7,258	106	3,302	2,360	5,083
			PERCENT *			
1974–75	100	39	<1	11	4	45
1975–76	100	43	<1	11	4	42
1976–77	100	48	1	10	4	37
1977–78	100	39	<1	15	12	33
1978–79	100	34	<1	16	15	35
1979–80	100	29	<1	21	18	32
1980–81	100	28	<1	23	15	33
1981–82	100	30	<1	18	18	33
1982–83	100	35	1	18	16	30
1983–84	100	40	1	18	13	28

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* Components may not add to total due to rounding.

** Estimate.

TABLE T-40—CALIFORNIA COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY JUDGES THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS, BY TYPE OF COURT RECEIVING ASSISTANCE
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Percent distribution [a] of assistance received by:									
	Total all courts		*Courts of Appeal*		*Superior courts*		*Municipal courts*		*Justice courts*	
Assistance given by:	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Retired judges	40	35	8	4	60	52	38	34	11	10
Court of Appeal justices	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Superior Court judges	18	18	61	62	19	21	2	3	2	2
Municipal Court judges	13	16	28	33	18	23	3	4	3	3
Justice Court judges	28	30	0	0	2	3	56	59	84	85
Total days	18,112	17,975	2,723	2,223	7,529	7,802	6,140	5,926	1,721	2,024
Percent change	*+1*		*+22*		*–3*		*+4*		*–15*	

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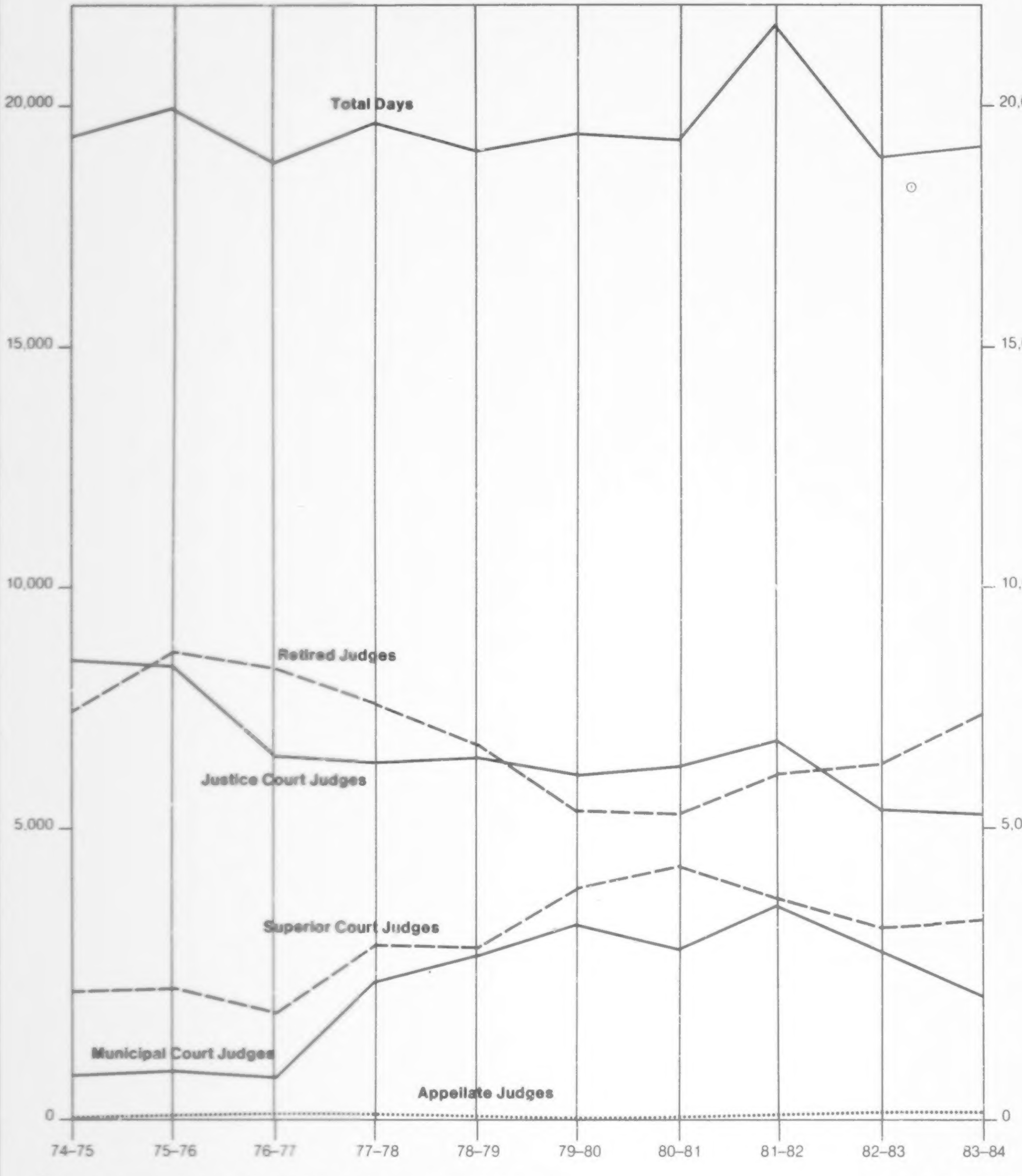
[a] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

FIGURE 21—CALIFORNIA COURTS
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1974–75 through 1983–84



⊙ Day of assistance redefined in 1983—quarter days vs. half days reported—see text.

SOURCE: TABLE T-39

FIGURE 22—CALIFORNIA COURTS
ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND GIVEN THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

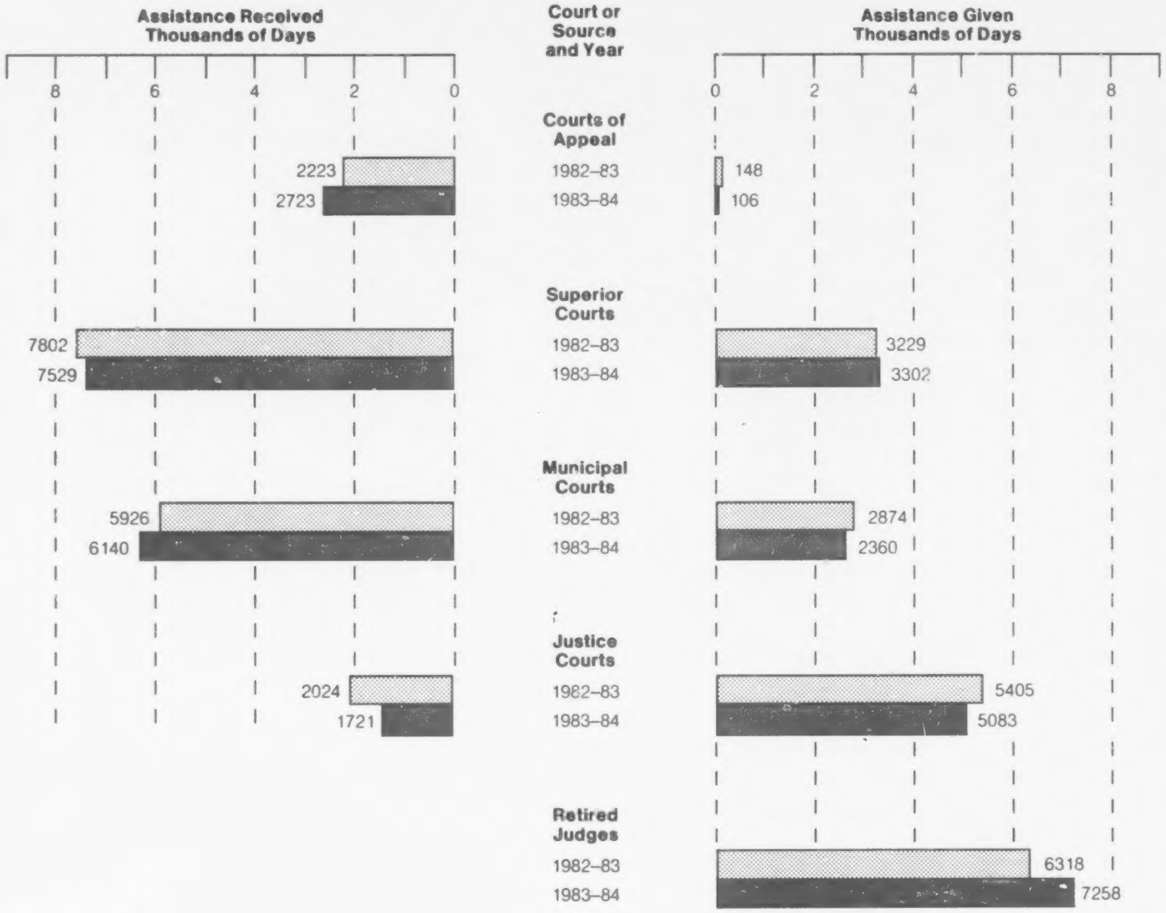


TABLE T-41—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	1983–84					*1982–83*				
				Net days received (or rendered)[a]					*Net days received (or rendered)*[a]	
County	*Days assigned*[b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[c]	*Days assigned*[b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days*[c]
State Total	6,945	7,529	3,302	4,227	3	6,941	7,802	3,229	4,574	3
Alameda	420	468	52	416	6	339	274	48	226	3
Alpine	–	5	111	–106	–43	1	–	142	–142	–56
Amador	28	33	12	21	8	11	43	32	10	4
Butte	76	66	35	31	4	116	84	48	36	5
Calaveras	67	70	30	40	16	35	82	47	36	14
Colusa	6	20	30	–10	–4	39	37	19	18	7
Contra Costa	52	64	1	63	2	99	148	23	125	3
Del Norte	28	21	14	7	3	50	35	44	–8	–3
El Dorado	–	94	36	58	8	2	101	34	67	9
Fresno	123	171	60	111	3	227	136	47	88	3
Glenn	21	80	80	–	–	101	72	62	11	4
Humboldt	64	73	13	60	8	191	240	8	232	33
Imperial	94	50	–	50	7	10	31	2	29	4
Inyo	10	27	6	21	8	43	47	21	26	10
Kern	8	125	69	56	2	252	236	44	192	8
Kings	31	36	15	21	4	29	39	4	35	7
Lake	124	122	43	79	21	194	138	58	79	31
Lassen	3	32	8	24	10	5	55	39	16	6
Los Angeles	1,287	806	946	–140	– <1	1,022	648	838	–190	– <1
Madera	13	38	8	30	6	46	64	5	60	12
Marin	219	185	2	183	12	346	186	46	140	9
Mariposa	–	1	2	–1	<1	–	16	18	–2	–1
Mendocino	21	60	20	–40	8	4	20	21	–2	– <1
Merced	3	2	6	4	<4	44	18	14	4	<1
Modoc	9	6	29	–23	–9	–	33	39	–6	–2
Mono	58	70	–	70	28	66	87	–	87	34
Monterey	18	22	–	22	1	–	7	–	7	<1
Napa	135	147	10	137	28	75	97	8	88	17
Nevada	59	88	67	21	4	6	81	53	28	5
Orange	487	414	199	215	2	496	421	69	352	3
Placer	95	81	45	36	4	78	49	36	13	1
Plumas	55	117	111	6	2	6	109	98	12	5
Riverside	257	311	88	223	5	175	156	38	118	3
Sacramento	435	394	194	200	3	240	329	208	121	2
San Benito	–	1	1	–	–	2	5	1	4	2
San Bernardino	230	207	103	104	2	213	198	149	48	1
San Diego	231	1,116	84	1,032	10	434	1,782	129	1,654	16
San Francisco	63	62	29	33	<1	175	105	43	62	1
San Joaquin	90	16	52	–36	–1	23	22	119	97	5
San Luis Obispo	295	128	3	125	13	47	79	7	72	8

TABLE T-41—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	1983–84					*1982–83*				
				Net days received (or rendered) [a]					*Net days received (or rendered)* [a]	
County	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]	*Days assigned* [b]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [c]
San Mateo	241	230	41	189	6	87	76	–	76	2
Santa Barbara	222	115	4	111	5	354	266	2	264	14
Santa Clara	233	111	74	37	<1	79	72	18	54	1
Santa Cruz	49	52	–	52	5	69	54	7	48	5
Shasta	37	90	37	53	7	9	41	36	6	1
Sierra	6	15	102	−87	−35	8	18	93	−75	−30
Siskiyou	5	52	36	16	6	32	58	14	44	18
Solano	14	5	–	5	<1	48	41	–	41	4
Sonoma	135	134	106	28	2	76	127	61	66	4
Stanislaus	10	3	16	−13	−1	13	8	24	−16	−1
Sutter	11	37	27	10	2	43	66	48	18	4
Tehama	55	186	78	108	44	148	145	68	77	31
Trinity	63	66	7	59	41	–	20	44	−23	−9
Tulare	–	14	32	−18	−1	4	7	28	−20	−1
Tuolumne	130	149	10	139	56	99	76	16	60	24
Ventura	434	391	54	337	11	583	333	17	316	11
Yolo	13	16	1	15	2	4	32	33	−1	−<1
Yuba	72	30	63	−33	−7	43	50	62	−12	−2

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[a] Minus sign (−) indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received during the year through assignments by the Chief Justice under section 6 of article VI of the state Constitution.

[b] Does not include days from reciprocal or blanket assignments. Numerous blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her own county or in a neighboring county, whenever the presiding or sole judges of the courts involved agree. In courts which utilize the blanket and reciprocal procedure, a separate assignment need not be issued by the Chief Justice each time judicial assistance is given or received.

[c] Net judge days are the number of days the court is open for business times the number of judge positions in the court which are not vacant.

TABLE T-42—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS [a]

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1982–83

County and judicial district	1983–84					1982–83				
				Net days received (or rendered) [a]					Net days received (or rendered)	
	Days assigned [c]	Days received	Days rendered	Number	As a percent of net judge days [d]	Days assigned [c]	Days received	Days rendered	Number	As a percent of net judge days [d]
State Total [b]	7,554	6,140	2,360	3,780	3	7,045	5,926	2,874	3,052	2
Alameda										
Alameda	28	18	–	18	7	–	–	–	–	–
Berkeley-Albany	5	–	45	−45	−5	11	10	49	−39	−4
Fremont-Newark-Union City	135	115	–	115	18	92	92	–	92	12
Livermore-Pleasanton	77	72	–	72	14	36	42	–	42	11
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	180	164	126	38	1	213	162	61	101	3
San Leandro-Hayward	240	215	–	215	15	44	20	–	20	1
Butte										
Chico	57	84	13	71	29	52	94	8	85	34
Contra Costa										
Bay	94	70	–	70	6	144	130	–	130	11
Delta	152	122	–	122	32	1	1	–	1	<1
Mt. Diablo	–	–	–	–	–	170	137	–	137	16
Walnut Creek-Danville	5	5	–	5	1	8	3	5	−2	<−1
Fresno										
Consolidated Fresno	327	189	23	166	8	220	158	2	156	8
Humboldt										
Eureka	1	47	20	27	5	4	53	90	−37	−7
Imperial										
Imperial County	11	4	6	−2	<−1	4	–	30	−30	−3
Kern										
East Kern	5	6	30	−24	−5	27	52	38	14	3
West Kern	35	34	4	30	1	5	10	42	−32	−2
Los Angeles										
Alhambra	26	11	–	11	1	62	26	–	26	3
Antelope	30	15	–	15	3	20	18	–	18	4
Beverly Hills	27	24	–	24	3	38	44	–	44	6
Burbank	–	3	–	3	1	3	10	–	10	2
Citrus	102	78	18	60	4	62	51	26	25	2
Compton	102	89	36	54	4	243	224	6	218	16
Culver	33	39	41	−2	<−1	14	16	–	16	3
Downey	115	20	41	−21	−2	88	43	–	43	4
East Los Angeles	172	149	–	149	17	297	242	–	242	27
Glendale	38	25	–	25	4	22	13	–	13	3
Inglewood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Long Beach	79	77	25	52	3	20	14	–	14	1
Los Angeles	751	532	330	202	1	780	484	360	124	1
Los Cerritos	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	1
Malibu	70	58	46	12	5	32	39	1	38	15
Newhall	74	66	–	66	11	6	5	–	5	1
Pasadena	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	<1
Pomona	187	155	6	149	26	–	–	–	–	–
Rio Hondo	6	–	–	–	–	88	62	–	62	6
Santa Anita	69	69	–	69	33	30	35	2	33	13

TABLE T-42—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS [b]

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1982–83

	1983–84					*1982–83*				
				Net days received (or rendered) [a]					*Net days received (or rendered)* [a]	
County and judicial district	*Days assigned* [c]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [d]	*Days assigned* [c]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [d]
Los Angeles (Cont.)										
Santa Monica	115	104	49	55	7	106	87	35	52	7
South Bay	120	103	2	101	7	45	45	45	–	–
Southeast	14	10	–	10	1	10	10	–	10	1
Whittier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Marin										
Central	67	58	1	58	6	23	20	2	18	2
Merced										
Merced County	117	83	13	70	10	117	112	38	74	10
Monterey										
Monterey County [e]	24	39	–	39	5	157	188	1	188	11
Monterey County (Consolidated) [e]	11	13	4	9	1	–	–	–	–	–
Napa										
Napa County	122	121	7	114	23	24	21	12	8	2
Orange										
Central Orange County	97	–	96	–96	3	25	–	22	–22	–1
North Orange County	69	84	38	46	2	75	22	–	22	1
Orange County Harbor	30	–	6	–6	< –1	55	–	–	–	–
South Orange County	22	20	–	20	2	30	28	1	27	3
West Orange County	123	109	1	108	4	253	263	40	223	10
Placer										
Placer [f]	4	3	–	3	<1	1	1	1	–	–
Riverside										
Corona	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Desert	108	65	16	49	4	89	12	33	–21	–2
Mt. San Jacinto	61	54	2	52	10	118	92	–	92	18
Riverside	16	11	47	–36	–3	37	33	41	–8	–1
Three Lakes	19	14	12	2	<1	49	25	–	25	7
Sacramento										
Sacramento	382	310	1	309	9	590	601	97	504	15
South Sacramento County [g]	5	6	2	4	2	–	–	–	–	–
San Bernardino										
San Bernardino County	293	448	73	375	8	347	437	58	379	8
San Diego										
El Cajon	15	–	375 [h]	–375	–19	15	12	482 [h]	–470	–24
North County	62	–	68 [h]	–68	–3	23	37	150 [h]	–113	–5
San Diego	82	66	354 [h]	–288	–5	82	67	264 [h]	–197	–4
South Bay	–	–	148 [h]	–148	–8	10	10	568 [h]	–558	–34
San Francisco										
San Francisco	118	118	92	26	1	257	195	7	188	4
San Joaquin										
Lodi	55	31	1	30	11	72	28	5	23	9
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	138	126	4	122	32	21	7	2	5	1
Stockton	86	70	–	70	5	77	77	20	57	4
San Luis Obispo										
San Luis Obispo County	115	60	1	60	6	137	127	50	76	8

TABLE T-42—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued DAYS OF ASSISTANCE RECEIVED AND RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGH ASSIGNMENTS [b]

Fiscal Years 1983–84 and 1982–83

	1983–84					*1982–83*				
				Net days received (or rendered) [a]					*Net days received (or rendered)* [a]	
County and judicial district	*Days assigned* [c]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [d]	*Days assigned* [c]	*Days received*	*Days rendered*	*Number*	*As a percent of net judge days* [d]
San Mateo										
Northern [i]	45	33	40	−7	−2	31	13	11	2	<1
Southern [i]	128	120	–	120	16	132	122	–	122	9
San Mateo County [i]	213	175	–	175	17	–	–	–	–	–
Santa Barbara										
Lompoc	–	20	12	7	3	–	16	13	3	1
Santa Barbara-Goleta [j]	–	–	–	–	–	33	31	2	30	9
Santa Maria	139	80	1	80	20	–	–	2	−2	<−1
South Coast [j]	21	14	1	13	1	100	36	–	36	7
Santa Clara										
Santa Clara County	576	104	–	104	2	445	64	9	54	1
Santa Cruz										
Santa Cruz County	50	42	–	42	4	35	5	–	5	<1
Shasta										
Redding	50	288	1	288	116	53	311	2	309	123
Solano										
Northern Solano	129	125	7	118	18	67	82	4	77	11
Vallejo-Benicia	31	29	2	28	6	10	15	1	14	3
Sonoma										
Sonoma County	19	16	1	16	1	81	64	18	46	4
Stanislaus										
Stanislaus County	51	46	12	34	2	110	88	–	88	5
Sutter										
Sutter County	11	23	14	9	4	30	21	21	<−1	<−1
Tulare										
Porterville	228	219	–	219	228	30	37	5	32	13
Tulare-Pixley	28	36	1	35	14	27	33	3	30	12
Visalia	62	52	3	49	10	2	12	6	5	1
Ventura										
Ventura County	16	–	29	−29	−1	54	11	28	−17	−1
Yolo										
Yolo County	38	35	4	31	4	116	103	3	100	15
Yuba										
Yuba County	1	1	13	−12	−2	–	10	51	−41	−8

---

[a] Minus sign (−) indicates the court rendered more days of assistance than it received during the year through assignments by the Chief Justice under section 6 of article VI of the state Constitution. Days of assistance are rounded to whole numbers.

[b] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

[c] Does not include days from reciprocal or blanket assignments. Numerous blanket (within county) and reciprocal (between counties) assignments are issued each year by the Chief Justice to permit a judge of one court to sit as a judge of another court, either within his or her own county or in a neighboring county, whenever the presiding or sole judges of the courts involved agree. In courts which utilize the blanket and reciprocal procedure, a separate assignment need not be issued by the Chief Justice each time judicial assistance is given or received.

[d] Net judge days are the number of days the court is open for business times the number of judge positions in the court which are not vacant.

[e] Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District to become the Monterey County (Consolidated) Municipal Court District effective January 1, 1984.

[f] Auburn-Colfax, Foresthill, Loomis-Lincoln and Roseville-Rocklin Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Placer Municipal Court District, effective January 3, 1983.

[g] South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[h] The size of these figures is attributable to the extensive use of municipal court-superior court blanket assignments in San Diego County.

[i] Northern and Southern Municipal Court Districts consolidated to become the San Mateo County Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[j] Carpinteria-Montecito Justice Court District and Santa Barbara-Goleta Municipal Court District consolidated to become the South Coast Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1983.

TABLE T-43—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE[a] GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES

Fiscal Year 1983–1984

County and judicial district	*Total days*[b]	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
State Total[b]	25,906	14,045	9,151	2,710
Alameda	214	–	214	–
Alpine	–	–	–	–
Amador	–	–	–	–
Butte	–	–	–	–
Calaveras	–	–	–	–
Colusa	–	–	–	–
Contra Costa	1,157	404	753	–
Del Norte	–	–	–	–
El Dorado	–	–	–	–
Fresno	464	–	464	–
Glenn	–	–	–	–
Humboldt	–	–	–	–
Imperial	7	–	3	4
Inyo	–	–	–	–
Kern	559	233	247	79
Kings	–	–	–	–
Lake	–	–	–	–
Lassen	–	–	–	–
Los Angeles	13,698	8,408	5,040	250
Madera	6	–	–	6
Marin	242	224	–	17
Mariposa	–	–	–	–
Mendocino	–	–	–	–
Merced	2	–	–	2
Modoc	–	–	–	–
Mono	–	–	–	–
Monterey	5	–	–	5
Napa	5	< 1	–	5
Nevada	–	–	–	–
Orange	1,468	1,115	172	181
Placer	16	–	–	16
Plumas	–	–	–	–
Riverside	898	645	–	253
Sacramento	249	–	249	–
San Benito	1	–	10	1
San Bernardino	932	745	71	116
San Diego	1,255	21	518	716
San Francisco	1,822	1,810	–	12
San Joaquin	136	–	136	–
San Luis Obispo	71	6	22	44
San Mateo	566	223	225	118
Santa Barbara	83	–	–	83
Santa Clara	585	–	249	336
Santa Cruz	114	–	114	–
Shasta	–	–	–	–

TABLE T-43—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS, REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES
Fiscal Year 1982–1983

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
Sierra	–	–	–	–
Siskiyou	<1	–	<1	–
Solano	64	–	38	26
Sonoma	202	151	47	4
Stanislaus	240	–	240	–
Sutter	–	–	–	–
Tehama	–	–	–	–
Trinity	–	–	–	–
Tulare	210	19	190	2
Tuolumne	–	–	–	–
Ventura	468	40	–	428
Yolo	148	–	148	–
Yuba	8	–	–	8

---

[a] Rounded to whole days.

[b] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

TABLE T-44—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES[a]

Fiscal Year 1983–84

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*[c]	*Referees*[d]	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
State Total[b]	32,857	22,560	2,249	8,048
Alameda				
Alameda	28	–	–	28
Berkeley-Albany	246	216	5	25
Fremont-Newark-Union City	873	680	–	193
Livermore-Pleasanton	42	12	–	30
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	438	228	20	190
San Leandro-Hayward	108	–	–	108
Butte				
Chico	10	–	–	10
Contra Costa				
Bay	234	60	–	174
Delta	50	37	–	12
Mt. Diablo	260	211	–	50
Walnut Creek-Danville	146	120	14	12
Fresno				
Consolidated Fresno	444	221	184	39
Humboldt				
Eureka	36	–	–	36
Imperial				
Imperial County	182	–	180	2
Kern				
East Kern	<1	–	–	<1
West Kern	517	249	249	19
Los Angeles				
Alhambra	257	212	–	44
Antelope	20	–	–	20
Beverly Hills	668	234	37	396
Burbank	250	230	–	21
Citrus	448	374	–	74
Compton	1,317	1,020	–	297
Culver	191	191	–	–
Downey	347	256	–	91
East Los Angeles	480	433	–	47
Glendale	512	416	–	96
Inglewood	477	462	–	15
Long Beach	793	542	–	251
Los Angeles	7,337	5,348	–	1,989
Los Cerritos	490	450	–	40
Malibu	256	228	–	28
Newhall	44	–	–	44

TABLE T-44—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES[c]
Fiscal Year 1983–84

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*[c]	*Referees*[d]	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
Los Angeles (Cont.)				
Pasadena	644	461	–	182
Pomona	484	466	–	18
Rio Hondo	530	460	9	61
Santa Anita	334	324	–	10
Santa Monica	415	194	–	221
South Bay	360	244	–	116
Southeast	1,202	779	–	423
Whittier	452	452	–	1
				r4Ma- rin
Central	417	189	–	228
Merced				
Merced County	436	–	406	30
Monterey				
Monterey County[e]	174	145	–	29
Monterey County (Consolidated)[e]	140	114	–	26
Napa				
Napa County	37	–	–	37
Orange				
Central Orange County	17	–	–	17
North Orange County	375	212	–	163
Orange County Harbor	688	498	–	190
South Orange County	241	229	–	12
West Orange County	534	464	–	70
Placer				
Placer	20	–	–	20
Riverside				
Corona	8	–	–	8
Desert	69	–	–	69
Mt. San Jacinto	240	19	151	70
Riverside	366	134	221	10
Three Lakes	59	–	50	9
Sacramento				
Sacramento	724	404	–	321
South Sacramento County[f]	–	–	–	–
San Bernardino				
San Bernardino County	508	330	106	72
San Diego				
El Cajon	94	–	–	94
North County	298	220	–	78
San Diego	1,126	1,042	–	85
South Bay	43	–	–	43
San Francisco				
San Francisco	249	–	249	–
San Joaquin				
Lodi	270	129	–	141
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2	–	–	2
Stockton	237	222	–	15

TABLE T-44—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS—Continued
DAYS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS REFEREES AND TEMPORARY JUDGES[a]
Fiscal Year 1983–84

County and judicial district	*Total days*	*Commissioners*[c]	*Referees*[d]	*Lawyers as temporary judges*
San Luis Obispo				
San Luis Obispo County	95	–	90	5
San Mateo				
Northern[g]	122	111	–	12
San Mateo County[g]	376	349	–	27
Southern[g]	184	170	–	14
Santa Barbara				
Lompoc	2	–	–	2
Santa Maria	–	–	–	–
South Coast	420	210	210	–
Santa Clara				
Santa Clara County	1,186	846	–	340
Santa Cruz				
Santa Cruz County	313	207	21	85
Shasta				
Redding	25	–	–	25
Solano				
Northern Solano	271	218	–	53
Vallejo-Benicia	30	–	–	30
Sonoma				
Sonoma County	156	103	–	52
Stanislaus				
Stanislaus County	45	–	–	45
Sutter				
Sutter County	1	–	–	1
Tulare				
Porterville	86	64	–	22
Tulare-Pixley	58	49	–	9
Visalia	85	73	–	12
Ventura				
Ventura County	62	–	–	62
Yolo				
Yolo County	48	–	48	–
Yuba				
Yuba County	–	–	–	–

---

[a] Rounded to whole days.

[b] Components may not add to total due to rounding.

[c] Includes traffic commissioners and excludes jury commissioners.

[d] Includes days of assistance given by traffic referees.

[e] Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District to become the Monterey County (Consolidated) Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[f] South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[g] Northern and Southern Municipal Court Districts consolidated to become the San Mateo County Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

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TABLE A-1—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT SUMMARY OF FILINGS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

Type of filing	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total filings	4,025	3,856
Appeals:		
Civil	0	0
Criminal	34	34
Original proceedings:		
Civil	209	206
Criminal	538	411
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate:		
Civil	0	0
Criminal	0	0
Petitions for hearing of cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal:	3,244	3,205
Appeals:		
Civil	1,100	942
Criminal	1,071	1,050
Original proceedings:		
Civil	623	633
Criminal	450	580

TABLE A-2—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

Business transacted	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total business transacted	10,420	9,464
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	55	70
Criminal	38	27
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	9	0
Criminal	0	1
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	33	36
Without opinion	585	427
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	51	47
Hearings:		
Granted	318	286
Denied	3,003	2,980
Rehearings:		
Granted	1	2
Denied	43	55
Orders: [b]		
Transfers and retransfers	1,933	1,719
Alternative writs or orders to show cause	60	61
Miscellaneous	4,221	3,688
Executive clemency applications [c]	70	65

---

[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

[c] Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

TABLE A-3—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL FILINGS AND TRANSFERS FROM SUPREME COURT

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total All Courts of Appeal[a]		*First District*		*Second District*		*Third District*		*Fourth District*		*Fifth District*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total filings and transfers from Supreme Court	16,461	16,353	4,420	4,397	5,378	5,398	1,682	1,781	3,537	3,423	1,444	1,354
Appeals:												
Civil	4,720	5,003	1,073	1,097	1,588	1,773	541	645	1,200	1,211	318	277
Criminal	5,398	5,137	1,398	1,304	1,685	1,581	560	618	1,047	1,000	708	634
Original proceedings:												
Civil	4,050	4,300	949	1,092	1,515	1,574	429	393	970	945	187	296
Criminal	1,788	1,295	605	446	484	337	151	119	317	246	231	147
Motions to dismiss on clerk's certificate	505	618	395	458	106	133	1	6	3	21	0	0

---

[a] The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges were appointed and confirmed during fiscal year 1983–84. Its filings were transferred to and included with filings of the First Appellate District. The following cases were filed in the Sixth Appellate District and transferred to the First Appellate District during fiscal year 1983–84.

Total	1,360
Appeals	
Civil	353
Criminal	453
Original Proceedings	
Civil	259
Criminal	190
Motions to dismiss on Clerk's certificate	105

TABLE A-4—CALIFORNIA SUPREME COURT AND COURTS OF APPEAL SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal	*Totals*		*Appeals*		*Original proceedings*		*Motions* [a]		*Petitions for hearing*		*Rehearings*		*Orders* [b]		*Executive clemency applications* [c]	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total, Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal	49,878	45,171	11,100	10,694	6,536	6,230	794	1,085	3,321	3,266	1,523	1,501	26,534	22,330	70	65
Supreme Court	10,420	9,464	102	98	618	463	51	47	3,321	3,266	44	57	6,214	5,468	70	65
Courts of Appeal, total [d]	39,458	35,707	10,998	10,596	5,918	5,767	743	1,038	–	–	1,479	1,444	20,320	16,862	–	–
First District	9,996	9,209	2,705	2,682	1,617	1,513	28	38	–	–	428	392	5,218	4,584	–	–
Second District	11,113	11,640	3,490	3,288	2,011	2,044	169	61	–	–	530	510	4,913	5,737	–	–
Third District	4,197	4,398	1,212	1,276	586	535	446	518	–	–	154	193	1,799	1,876	–	–
Fourth District	10,692	8,517	2,456	2,281	1,280	1,250	82	235	–	–	281	261	6,593	4,490	–	–
Fifth District	3,460	1,943	1,135	1,069	424	425	18	186	–	–	86	88	1,797	175	–	–

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

[c] Cal. Const., art. V, § 8.

[d] The Sixth Appellate District was created on November 18, 1982 but no judges were appointed and confirmed during fiscal year 1983–84. Its filings were transferred to the First Appellate District.

TABLE A-5—CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
SUMMARY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

Business transacted	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total business transacted	39,458	35,707
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	3,812	3,257
Criminal	4,142	3,975
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	2,293	2,527
Criminal	751	837
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	555	473
Without opinion	5,363	5,294
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	29	31
Without opinion	714	1,007
Rehearings:		
Granted	95	125
Denied	1,384	1,319
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	20,320	16,862

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-6—FIRST APPELLATE (SAN FRANCISCO) DISTRICT
(Five Divisions—19 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

Business transacted	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total business transacted	9,996	9,209
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	908	921
Criminal	1,039	780
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	552	721
Criminal	206	260
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	195	121
Without opinion	1,422	1,392
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	7
Without opinion	28	31
Rehearings:		
Granted	36	46
Denied	392	346
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	5,218	4,584

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-7—SECOND APPELLATE (LOS ANGELES) DISTRICT
(Seven Divisions—26 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

Business transacted	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total business transacted	11,113	11,640
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	1,311	917
Criminal	1,239	1,466
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	724	661
Criminal	216	244
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	99	89
Without opinion	1,912	1,955
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	2
Without opinion	169	59
Rehearings:		
Granted	26	10
Denied	504	500
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	4,913	5,737

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-8—THIRD APPELLATE (SACRAMENTO) DISTRICT
(One Division—7 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

Business transacted	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total business transacted	4,917	4,398
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	422	369
Criminal	485	475
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	240	347
Criminal	65	85
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	53	75
Without opinion	533	460
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	24	11
Without opinion	422	507
Rehearings:		
Granted	17	43
Denied	137	150
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	1,799	1,876

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-9—FOURTH APPELLATE (SAN DIEGO, SAN BERNARDINO AND ORANGE) DISTRICT
(Three Divisions—14 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

Business transacted	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total business transacted	10,692	8,517
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	921	775
Criminal	741	750
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	623	595
Criminal	171	161
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	128	124
Without opinion	1,152	1,126
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted:[a]		
By written opinion	5	11
Without opinion	77	224
Rehearings:		
Granted	15	18
Denied	266	243
Orders (miscellaneous)[b]	6,593	4,490

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-10—FIFTH APPELLATE (FRESNO) DISTRICT
(One Division—8 Judges)
BUSINESS TRANSACTED
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

Business transacted	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Total business transacted	3,460	1,943
Appeals:		
By written opinion:		
Civil	250	275
Criminal	638	504
Without opinion (by dismissal, affirmance or reversal on stipulation, motion, etc.):		
Civil	154	203
Criminal	93	87
Original proceedings (including habeas corpus):		
By written opinion	80	64
Without opinion	344	361
Motions (miscellaneous) denied or granted: [a]		
By written opinion	0	0
Without opinion	18	186
Rehearings:		
Granted	1	8
Denied	85	80
Orders (miscellaneous) [b]	1,797	175

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[a] Excludes granted motions to dismiss reported under appeals.

[b] Not reported elsewhere.

TABLE A-11—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
SUMMARY OF ALL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Number of judgeships[a]		*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
									Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	655	648	781,471	[R] 753,490	643,065	[R] 622,395	313,924	303,922	260,198	[R] 252,414	68,943	66,059
Alameda	31	31	35,794	34,159	26,369	[R] 28,868	8,138	9,853	14,906	[R] 14,999	3,325	4,016
Alpine	1	1	61	58	35	37	32	28	2	4	1	5
Amador	1	1	678	625	431	443	122	133	257	256	52	54
Butte	3	3	4,778	4,712	3,524	3,659	1,928	1,894	1,261	1,415	335	350
Calaveras	1	1	883	880	482	561	205	388	197	111	80	62
Colusa	1	1	302	374	255	245	63	136	141	91	51	18
Contra Costa	15	15	19,736	20,053	14,979	15,578	5,644	6,265	7,761	7,759	1,574	1,554
Del Norte	1	1	727	738	484	511	327	222	109	228	48	61
El Dorado	3	3	3,284	3,110	2,441	2,517	1,274	1111	914	1,120	253	286
Fresno	[b] 14	13	19,745	16,806	11,037	12,566	3,988	4,577	5,652	6,574	1,397	1,415
Glenn	1	1	669	636	480	410	145	130	298	239	37	41
Humboldt	3	3	3,966	3,722	2,332	1,405	851	348	1,175	803	306	254
Imperial	3	3	2,663	2,565	2,098	1,788	1,336	1,328	565	297	197	163
Inyo	1	1	635	[R] 674	518	675	118	219	113	156	287	300
Kern	[b] 13	10	14,462	14,131	12,346	12,449	4,811	4,532	6,532	6,605	1,003	1,312
Kings	2	2	2,813	2,729	2,567	2,517	1,331	1,143	785	1,059	451	315
Lake	[c] 2	1	1,450	1,432	1,124	1,375	633	684	341	489	150	202
Lassen	1	1	804	627	713	667	282	246	338	328	93	93
Los Angeles	206	206	243,455	227,072	224,205	207,014	118,300	116,965	81,696	72,232	24,209	17,817
Madera	2	2	2,308	2,558	1,924	2,058	403	576	1,117	1,140	404	342
Marin	6	6	7,506	7,137	5,474	5,293	2,620	2,530	2,371	2,102	483	661
Mariposa	1	1	284	290	219	251	106	151	92	80	21	20
Mendocino	2	2	2,581	2,575	1,725	1,836	764	878	714	722	247	236
Merced	3	3	4,466	4,352	2,753	2,666	1,487	1,286	1,062	1,199	204	181
Modoc	1	1	295	336	260	319	107	115	127	171	26	33
Mono	1	1	365	387	271	305	201	196	23	33	47	76
Monterey	8	8	10,757	10,538	8,267	8,974	2,612	3,188	4,697	4,806	958	980
Napa	2	2	3,152	2,846	1,660	1,818	563	604	741	817	356	397
Nevada	2	2	1,847	1,777	1,596	1,659	1,200	922	184	530	212	207
Orange	51	51	58,671	56,168	55,852	50,788	33,283	26,305	17,987	19,752	4,582	4,731
Placer	4	4	4,152	4,063	3,224	2,875	1,015	854	1,779	1,522	430	499
Plumas	1	1	621	616	523	622	132	126	273	310	118	186
Riverside	17	17	23,208	22,652	19,469	18,316	8,235	8,640	9,177	7,548	2,057	2,128
Sacramento	27	27	28,506	27,730	23,360	22,264	9,403	8,887	12,376	11,580	1,581	1,797
San Benito	1	1	802	898	486	603	241	299	59	119	186	185
San Bernardino	22	22	30,357	34,251	18,590	23,346	11,028	9,136	5,867	11,797	1,695	2,413
San Diego	43	43	53,864	52,532	45,983	40,371	23,001	21,521	17,156	13,001	5,826	5,849
San Francisco	28	28	28,188	28,157	21,613	22,652	12,560	12,517	6,403	7,092	2,650	3,043
San Joaquin	[d] 11	10	11,840	10,839	9,781	10,261	4,090	3,790	3,859	4,351	1,832	2,120
San Luis Obispo	4	4	4,484	4,524	3,511	3,565	1,208	1,091	1,864	2,023	439	451
San Mateo	14	14	17,709	16,778	13,358	13,949	6,625	6,977	5,844	5,876	889	1,096
Santa Barbara	[b] 10	9	9,776	9,534	7,387	7,480	3,782	3,342	2,658	3,122	947	1,016
Santa Clara	33	33	40,798	39,894	31,292	31,644	16,188	17,307	12,930	12,176	2,174	2,161
Santa Cruz	4	4	6,291	6,074	5,389	4,891	2,796	2,391	2,121	1,960	472	540
Shasta	3	3	5,053	4,775	3,141	3,401	1,075	1,060	1,710	1,953	356	388
Sierra	1	1	102	106	77	70	23	13	48	50	6	7
Siskiyou	1	1	1,283	1,349	1,025	911	476	424	472	407	77	80
Solano	5	5	8,850	8,079	6,459	5,873	2,939	2,336	2,904	2,970	616	567
Sonoma	7	7	10,542	10,815	9,229	7,862	5,024	4,210	3,518	2,887	687	765
Stanislaus	8	8	9,748	9,254	6,367	6,839	1,699	2,773	3,428	2,912	1,240	1,154
Sutter	2	2	1,790	1,737	873	907	442	408	329	447	102	52
Tehama	1	1	1,577	1,426	1,009	908	375	310	548	540	86	58
Trinity	1	1	487	464	413	347	271	242	94	72	48	33
Tulare	6	6	8,124	7,489	5,187	5,113	1,820	1,978	2,860	2,712	507	423
Tuolumne	1	1	1,281	1,290	1,129	1,052	461	503	567	459	101	90
Ventura	13	13	17,023	18,495	13,268	12,645	3,985	3,701	7,247	6,559	2,036	2,385
Yolo	3	3	3,483	3,410	2,824	2,907	1,426	1,537	1,157	1,160	241	210
Yuba	2	2	2,395	2,192	1,677	1,469	730	596	792	692	155	181

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[a] Number of authorized judgeships at end of the fiscal year. See Table A-26A for total judicial positions.

[b] Statute provided for increase effective July 1, 1983.

[c] Additional judgeship became effective July 5, 1983 upon adoption of a resolution by the Board of Supervisors.

[d] Additional judgeship became effective July 1, 1983 when Board of Supervisors adopted resolution declaring juvenile referee position vacant.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-12—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
PROBATE AND GUARDIANSHIP FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	65,711	65,429	63,097	62,273	5,519	3,614	54,007	54,271	3,571	4,388
Alameda	3,952	3,570	3,994	4,612	232	243	3,262	3,561	500	808
Alpine	3	5	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Amador	87	81	82	77	0	2	82	74	0	1
Butte	535	440	377	402	3	2	374	396	0	4
Calaveras	86	77	55	33	4	20	44	9	7	4
Colusa	59	74	66	29	0	4	65	24	1	1
Contra Costa	1,891	1,892	2,034	1,872	203	203	1,747	1,634	84	35
Del Norte	65	75	54	89	49	11	5	78	0	0
El Dorado	286	292	272	306	6	1	266	303	0	2
Fresno	1,291	1,352	2,777	2,930	56	37	2,605	2,839	116	54
Glenn	100	85	87	64	4	1	80	60	3	3
Humboldt	507	477	319	334	34	25	277	298	8	11
Imperial	205	205	251	185	35	153	216	32	0	0
Inyo	56	56	58	51	2	3	5	0	51	48
Kern	1,050	896	1,051	983	0	0	1,019	947	32	36
Kings	235	215	132	115	123	66	2	47	7	2
Lake	174	171	129	141	3	0	121	123	5	18
Lassen	90	71	53	50	2	3	47	46	4	1
Los Angeles	18,791	18,861	16,511	16,446	1,443	1,320	14,642	14,589	426	537
Madera	157	206	139	279	2	47	137	229	0	3
Marin	812	837	921	816	0	7	921	804	0	5
Mariposa	34	39	24	32	19	32	5	0	0	0
Mendocino	264	269	239	201	17	17	215	179	7	5
Merced	353	344	343	265	3	4	306	254	34	7
Modoc	44	52	44	74	5	4	37	68	2	2
Mono	23	26	50	40	48	39	1	0	1	1
Monterey	777	840	952	887	71	46	875	834	6	7
Napa	375	389	270	200	5	1	254	197	11	2
Nevada	180	170	164	194	152	46	1	143	11	5
Orange	3,530	3,677	3,065	3,024	19	6	3,003	2,972	43	46
Placer	298	314	635	554	18	16	574	495	43	43
Plumas	83	75	74	78	1	0	65	64	8	14
Riverside	2,104	2,056	2,548	2,165	77	67	2,436	2,069	35	29
Sacramento	2,024	1,847	1,561	1,672	119	49	1,408	1,595	34	28
San Benito	97	97	53	50	1	0	0	0	52	50
San Bernardino	1,785	2,781	1,351	2,273	1,276	535	72	1,603	3	135
San Diego	4,877	4,906	5,678	4,447	328	93	4,346	3,484	1,004	870
San Francisco	4,207	3,703	4,375	3,935	629	77	3,015	2,923	731	935
San Joaquin	1,493	1,191	1,212	1,162	292	279	898	846	22	37
San Luis Obispo	421	491	412	474	2	1	409	468	1	5
San Mateo	1,984	1,941	2,300	1,937	0	12	2,288	1,910	12	15
Santa Barbara	944	929	759	749	14	11	725	717	20	21
Santa Clara	3,033	3,059	2,209	2,599	56	36	2,139	2,186	14	377
Santa Cruz	708	657	689	665	0	0	630	618	59	47
Shasta	471	480	408	343	12	4	331	326	65	13
Sierra	13	8	6	6	1	0	5	6	0	0
Siskiyou	146	139	127	125	7	3	120	122	0	0
Solano	630	681	537	595	23	18	495	539	19	38
Sonoma	1,107	1,094	1,033	897	48	19	969	858	16	20
Stanislaus	732	728	313	774	22	12	254	724	37	38
Sutter	177	172	20	11	0	1	18	9	2	1
Tehama	147	171	129	117	1	0	128	117	0	0
Trinity	49	50	19	23	14	13	4	10	1	0
Tulare	653	647	555	518	11	4	541	507	3	7
Tuolumne	122	100	107	99	1	0	105	98	1	1
Ventura	1,005	927	1,089	785	6	4	1,072	780	11	1
Yolo	284	325	260	366	18	13	227	338	15	15
Yuba	105	116	124	121	1	2	119	119	4	0

TABLE A-13—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS FAMILY LAW FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	164,352	161,391	143,458	[R] 138,168	46,978	42,453	85,381	[R] 84,999	11,099	10,716
Alameda	7,714	7,808	6,961	[R] 6,662	900	1,079	5,555	[R] 4,947	506	636
Alpine	7	4	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
Amador	150	153	106	98	2	0	88	81	16	17
Butte	1,110	1,056	906	901	616	514	234	323	56	64
Calaveras	172	178	126	107	19	71	85	29	22	7
Colusa	76	89	44	50	2	6	35	43	7	1
Contra Costa	4,867	4,896	3,985	4,037	1,835	1,727	1,970	2,048	180	262
Del Norte	155	170	138	127	108	21	22	101	8	5
El Dorado	713	714	613	593	451	262	137	299	25	32
Fresno	3,643	3,676	2,180	2,473	1,650	1,542	398	866	132	65
Glenn	121	157	128	115	17	7	102	99	9	9
Humboldt	885	911	805	123	371	28	369	58	65	37
Imperial	419	384	298	405	291	333	3	70	4	2
Inyo	129	145	121	165	7	24	0	0	114	141
Kern	3,540	3,500	2,855	2,620	985	742	1,580	1,612	290	266
Kings	545	523	657	453	362	276	62	129	233	48
Lake	323	303	276	263	217	118	40	119	19	26
Lassen	184	157	191	195	13	15	151	158	27	22
Los Angeles	43,912	42,001	46,232	40,650	6,264	5,908	36,039	32,682	3,929	2,060
Madera	354	373	299	483	11	60	217	321	71	102
Marin	1,479	1,547	1,223	1,143	797	611	352	449	74	83
Mariposa	99	65	77	66	23	14	50	45	4	7
Mendocino	606	608	506	544	394	391	69	91	43	62
Merced	883	841	533	401	298	115	207	275	28	11
Modoc	57	76	51	58	1	7	47	50	3	1
Mono	86	93	66	87	59	71	1	2	6	14
Monterey	2,291	2,136	1,829	1,841	64	202	1,650	1,512	115	127
Napa	705	755	264	344	33	24	188	268	43	52
Nevada	465	414	479	456	461	285	8	143	10	28
Orange	13,821	13,723	12,919	14,895	6,805	7,282	5,033	6,525	1,081	1,088
Placer	1,097	973	854	723	211	88	520	451	123	184
Plumas	114	113	100	120	3	3	83	99	14	18
Riverside	5,246	4,859	3,982	3,585	1,212	1,495	2,504	1,742	266	348
Sacramento	6,665	6,579	5,608	5,476	241	356	5,211	4,965	156	155
San Benito	149	160	104	115	5	4	0	0	99	111
San Bernardino	7,739	7,656	4,646	5,048	1,315	504	3,165	3,744	166	800
San Diego	13,730	13,386	12,521	10,789	8,979	6,769	2,645	2,756	897	1,264
San Francisco	3,883	3,783	3,060	3,323	1,820	1,546	1,063	1,521	177	256
San Joaquin	2,769	2,820	2,265	2,921	652	558	1,232	1,691	381	672
San Luis Obispo	1,065	1,153	777	902	28	29	691	811	58	62
San Mateo	3,550	3,531	2,800	3,015	1,688	1,480	1,076	1,497	36	38
Santa Barbara	2,075	2,059	1,798	1,667	1,071	889	579	668	148	110
Santa Clara	9,465	9,530	7,153	7,694	2,208	3,505	4,532	3,860	413	329
Santa Cruz	1,434	1,371	1,231	1,108	879	591	296	469	56	48
Shasta	1,208	1,219	733	889	59	109	525	665	149	115
Sierra	30	23	15	11	2	0	13	11	0	0
Siskiyou	308	325	231	180	36	4	187	165	8	11
Solano	2,053	2,172	1,733	1,802	807	640	752	961	174	201
Sonoma	2,234	2,296	1,883	1,652	1,622	1,256	171	282	90	114
Stanislaus	2,019	2,078	1,711	1,696	77	210	1,421	1,180	213	306
Sutter	480	488	233	240	112	106	91	124	30	10
Tehama	323	316	228	252	32	13	172	229	24	10
Trinity	109	114	96	87	61	51	28	30	7	6
Tulare	1,715	1,634	620	754	139	67	409	655	72	32
Tuolumne	293	287	272	237	40	48	224	181	8	8
Ventura	3,770	3,805	2,813	2,572	183	122	2,468	2,261	162	189
Yolo	820	726	675	563	352	192	305	357	18	19
Yuba	498	470	446	384	86	80	326	279	34	25

[R] Revised

TABLE A-14—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
MOTOR VEHICLE PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	55,474	51,560	50,924	54,934	49,161	52,991	1,035	1,034	728	909
Alameda	1,997	1,794	1,339	1,529	1,313	1,463	5	20	21	46
Alpine	3	7	8	3	8	3	0	0	0	0
Amador	16	9	10	22	9	17	1	3	0	2
Butte	199	193	154	143	146	135	7	3	1	5
Calaveras	8	20	14	10	13	7	0	2	1	1
Colusa	19	15	11	13	10	12	1	0	0	1
Contra Costa	1,219	1,118	794	798	748	743	33	43	13	12
Del Norte	20	19	17	13	15	11	0	0	2	2
El Dorado	173	166	101	116	97	103	1	5	3	8
Fresno	897	908	534	566	521	550	0	1	13	15
Glenn	12	13	10	17	10	16	0	1	0	0
Humboldt	94	66	34	9	26	4	3	0	5	5
Imperial	96	72	49	54	49	50	0	0	0	4
Inyo	17	15	10	18	7	17	0	0	3	1
Kern	748	637	525	469	521	454	1	9	3	6
Kings	74	100	77	70	76	65	1	1	0	4
Lake	26	36	33	41	28	32	3	8	2	1
Lassen	17	24	30	35	29	34	0	0	1	1
Los Angeles	23,964	24,133	28,851	32,991	28,528	32,677	95	83	228	231
Madera	51	57	49	50	47	47	0	1	2	2
Marin	453	383	340	328	332	321	2	1	6	6
Mariposa	19	11	19	16	15	16	3	0	1	0
Mendocino	82	60	58	51	54	44	2	5	2	2
Merced	171	145	126	121	122	115	3	1	1	5
Modoc	7	6	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
Mono	10	13	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	2
Monterey	380	329	198	264	185	231	4	15	9	18
Napa	142	110	115	104	115	101	0	0	0	3
Nevada	51	92	66	84	42	65	15	9	9	10
Orange	5,881	4,874	5,440	4,336	4,942	3,809	427	479	71	48
Placer	187	175	77	91	72	83	1	1	4	7
Plumas	18	23	23	20	21	12	0	2	2	6
Riverside	1,235	1,054	758	770	722	743	12	6	24	21
Sacramento	2,119	1,759	1,183	1,227	1,161	1,167	7	25	15	35
San Benito	31	22	10	13	10	13	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	1,388	1,220	833	904	812	852	8	17	13	35
San Diego	2,648	2,078	1,728	1,853	1,611	1,749	74	15	43	89
San Francisco	2,327	2,361	1,395	1,959	1,287	1,833	65	66	43	60
San Joaquin	550	451	414	392	378	360	4	13	32	19
San Luis Obispo	210	185	126	135	115	121	4	8	7	6
San Mateo	1,291	1,056	595	666	538	605	46	53	11	8
Santa Barbara	434	369	256	265	244	257	0	2	12	6
Santa Clara	2,829	2,509	2,038	2,084	1,956	2,015	48	20	34	49
Santa Cruz	332	256	234	237	188	190	29	30	17	17
Shasta	127	155	102	99	90	90	9	3	3	6
Sierra	3	3	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	1
Siskiyou	56	49	49	35	41	31	1	0	7	4
Solano	409	334	248	263	233	248	7	11	8	4
Sonoma	552	519	394	459	381	426	5	21	8	12
Stanislaus	437	367	265	292	194	224	60	15	11	53
Sutter	92	97	63	67	62	67	0	0	1	0
Tehama	40	21	30	26	28	24	0	0	2	2
Trinity	16	7	15	10	14	10	0	0	1	0
Tulare	125	94	191	119	147	116	39	2	5	1
Tuolumne	57	41	38	34	33	28	2	4	3	2
Ventura	893	736	703	503	676	458	6	27	21	18
Yolo	121	110	70	92	67	84	1	3	2	5
Yuba	101	84	64	43	62	41	0	0	2	2

TABLE A-15—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER PERSONAL INJURY, DEATH AND PROPERTY DAMAGE FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	41,594	33,949	29,587	26,586	27,536	24,473	968	960	1,083	1,153
Alameda	1,974	1,586	1,474	1,523	1,201	1,283	220	173	53	67
Alpine	5	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Amador	13	9	2	6	2	5	0	0	0	1
Butte	169	138	121	99	93	87	5	7	23	5
Calaveras	16	22	17	9	14	9	0	0	3	0
Colusa	23	15	10	5	9	5	1	0	0	0
Contra Costa	678	722	702	655	659	597	30	39	13	19
Del Norte	12	11	10	12	9	11	0	0	1	1
El Dorado	139	139	74	62	66	51	1	4	7	7
Fresno	449	439	409	371	383	360	0	0	26	11
Glenn	10	8	15	5	12	4	0	0	3	1
Humboldt	72	84	27	17	23	8	0	0	4	9
Imperial	91	82	40	47	36	34	0	1	4	12
Inyo	13	14	10	15	7	13	0	0	3	2
Kern	430	359	87	130	77	121	5	1	5	8
Kings	79	41	32	50	32	47	0	1	0	2
Lake	24	24	17	27	16	21	0	6	1	0
Lassen	10	7	6	4	5	3	0	0	1	1
Los Angeles	20,019	14,088	13,474	10,810	12,975	10,288	125	135	374	387
Madera	24	36	18	21	16	20	0	0	2	1
Marin	285	346	230	259	217	251	1	0	12	8
Mariposa	9	7	5	3	5	3	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	27	31	27	26	19	25	0	0	8	1
Merced	107	90	76	83	75	82	1	0	0	1
Modoc	4	5	2	4	2	2	0	0	0	2
Mono	21	23	5	4	4	1	0	0	1	3
Monterey	304	270	169	183	147	164	8	12	14	7
Napa	123	104	91	80	86	77	0	0	5	3
Nevada	31	75	20	45	17	40	3	5	0	0
Orange	3,923	3,701	3,094	2,588	2,755	2,211	217	271	122	106
Placer	138	135	77	81	72	77	1	1	4	3
Plumas	20	37	19	21	16	11	0	4	3	6
Riverside	848	848	566	518	538	487	7	12	21	19
Sacramento	1,555	1,560	1,232	1,203	1,189	1,143	12	24	31	36
San Benito	7	5	14	1	14	1	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	900	765	663	684	642	596	12	24	9	64
San Diego	1,474	1,114	1,716	1,955	1,507	1,801	140	51	69	103
San Francisco	2,261	2,506	1,454	1,481	1,360	1,359	33	51	61	71
San Joaquin	247	260	307	256	282	209	0	14	25	33
San Luis Obispo	194	164	90	76	78	66	7	5	5	5
San Mateo	856	738	521	430	461	369	39	35	21	26
Santa Barbara	384	287	207	178	182	163	3	3	22	12
Santa Clara	1,363	1,234	904	1,024	829	972	39	29	36	23
Santa Cruz	183	147	112	129	93	108	12	11	7	10
Shasta	137	124	112	81	94	73	7	1	11	7
Sierra	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	40	45	23	24	20	22	0	0	3	2
Solano	223	156	148	121	133	109	6	3	9	9
Sonoma	358	281	251	233	236	219	4	5	11	9
Stanislaus	213	184	212	182	179	146	21	17	12	19
Sutter	58	48	33	38	33	38	0	0	0	0
Tehama	28	9	13	11	8	10	1	0	4	1
Trinity	16	12	4	7	3	5	0	0	1	2
Tulare	172	128	145	174	140	165	2	2	3	7
Tuolumne	43	35	23	23	21	20	0	2	2	1
Ventura	612	501	425	437	401	416	3	10	21	11
Yolo	67	63	37	52	29	45	2	0	6	7
Yuba	112	77	13	22	12	19	0	1	1	2

TABLE A-16—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS EMINENT DOMAIN FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	1,136	1,208	495	924	357	738	66	122	72	64
Alameda	22	27	18	16	9	10	3	4	6	2
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	21	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0
Butte	3	12	4	5	2	5	0	0	2	0
Calaveras	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Colusa	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	46	29	17	8	16	5	1	1	0	2
Del Norte	0	4	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	0
El Dorado	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fresno	193	47	12	6	8	3	0	0	4	3
Glenn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial	5	9	1	5	1	5	0	0	0	0
Inyo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kern	70	3	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Kings	5	0	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	0
Lake	2	1	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	258	267	148	258	129	237	3	5	16	16
Madera	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Marin	0	1	5	5	2	1	2	2	1	2
Mariposa	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mendocino	5	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Merced	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	2	4	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	3
Monterey	5	4	1	7	0	5	1	2	0	0
Napa	15	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Orange	83	57	13	17	2	8	6	7	5	2
Placer	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Plumas	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	2	0
Riverside	70	118	23	138	16	136	3	0	4	2
Sacramento	26	16	30	37	28	24	0	10	2	3
San Benito	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	40	281	38	89	30	32	6	55	2	2
San Diego	48	88	81	202	47	162	20	25	14	15
San Francisco	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin	6	10	3	6	1	4	0	1	2	1
San Luis Obispo	1	13	6	4	0	1	3	2	3	1
San Mateo	7	6	2	24	1	23	1	0	0	1
Santa Barbara	1	18	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Santa Clara	18	15	3	10	2	9	1	0	0	1
Santa Cruz	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Shasta	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonoma	80	78	42	20	33	15	8	3	1	2
Stanislaus	32	4	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
Sutter	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tehama	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Trinity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tuolumne	3	38	11	4	11	4	0	0	0	0
Ventura	28	40	4	30	2	27	0	2	2	1
Yolo	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Yuba	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

TABLE A-17—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
OTHER CIVIL COMPLAINTS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	112,349	108,745	79,001	75,860	62,674	59,579	11,222	10,775	5,105	5,506
Alameda	6,169	5,807	2,706	3,338	1,898	1,827	598	1,187	210	324
Alpine	32	19	17	8	17	8	0	0	0	0
Amador	212	187	74	72	24	28	34	33	16	11
Butte	911	829	338	388	266	323	31	36	41	29
Calaveras	313	253	93	150	63	105	16	20	14	25
Colusa	30	81	25	69	19	64	2	4	4	1
Contra Costa	2,541	2,346	1,445	1,257	930	842	361	323	154	92
Del Norte	173	145	75	77	62	58	3	3	10	16
El Dorado	515	556	269	337	186	224	34	61	49	52
Fresno	4,792	3,388	361	899	164	693	105	131	92	75
Glenn	84	69	35	29	20	20	12	8	3	1
Humboldt	372	333	151	114	100	73	22	11	29	30
Imperial	191	218	98	88	66	76	18	2	14	10
Inyo	143	166	98	131	45	78	1	7	52	46
Kern	1,092	1,062	572	647	416	425	108	174	48	48
Kings	102	583	97	591	80	183	15	390	2	18
Lake	235	258	141	317	113	253	13	33	15	31
Lassen	139	105	91	115	46	67	32	20	13	28
Los Angeles	29,753	29,529	33,080	31,949	29,650	28,482	2,296	2,185	1,134	1,282
Madera	131	162	74	79	48	54	2	3	24	22
Marin	1,213	1,322	824	724	590	541	162	130	72	53
Mariposa	41	41	17	32	12	24	1	4	4	4
Mendocino	720	870	198	449	116	189	42	219	40	41
Merced	310	381	109	149	90	129	14	2	5	18
Modoc	28	33	18	35	10	12	4	7	4	16
Mono	99	102	52	49	40	36	2	1	10	12
Monterey	1,071	962	853	585	471	297	298	171	84	117
Napa	818	317	143	123	108	92	8	17	27	14
Nevada	477	502	430	358	333	269	45	54	52	35
Orange	11,321	11,674	10,698	8,176	8,495	5,935	1,801	1,881	402	360
Placer	746	671	404	299	159	169	137	57	106	73
Plumas	124	100	93	152	41	44	9	26	43	82
Riverside	3,804	4,467	3,115	3,226	2,631	2,801	356	291	128	134
Sacramento	3,196	3,241	1,959	2,008	1,607	1,614	176	179	176	215
San Benito	68	76	28	15	28	15	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	2,826	2,871	1,221	1,361	1,052	944	92	195	77	222
San Diego	10,012	9,405	4,208	4,113	2,918	3,259	833	302	457	552
San Francisco	5,037	5,115	2,455	2,704	1,941	2,130	154	213	360	361
San Joaquin	1,222	1,029	877	642	434	329	304	209	139	104
San Luis Obispo	985	914	695	449	319	255	309	139	67	55
San Mateo	3,108	2,395	1,169	1,025	759	639	347	272	63	114
Santa Barbara	1,066	1,013	620	613	497	500	37	66	86	47
Santa Clara	5,654	5,488	2,627	2,614	1,788	1,793	567	651	272	170
Santa Cruz	817	766	491	415	369	302	73	37	49	76
Shasta	767	729	315	310	244	206	52	47	19	57
Sierra	25	28	15	12	7	3	5	9	3	0
Siskiyou	154	181	109	101	65	56	21	15	23	30
Solano	1,370	955	730	405	587	296	104	82	39	27
Sonoma	2,201	1,966	1,302	946	822	768	407	112	73	66
Stanislaus	1,799	1,332	1,110	1,137	307	763	723	295	80	79
Sutter	145	185	100	68	56	40	29	20	15	8
Tehama	238	373	138	138	67	86	61	47	10	5
Trinity	83	40	74	40	65	25	1	6	8	9
Tulare	894	723	467	367	253	195	184	143	30	29
Tuolumne	132	201	118	157	81	119	14	22	23	16
Ventura	1,473	1,595	1,160	919	932	613	120	181	108	125
Yolo	273	296	162	207	133	157	16	30	13	20
Yuba	102	90	57	82	34	51	11	12	12	19

TABLE A-18—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS OTHER CIVIL PETITIONS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after hearing			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	122,071	118,228	83,487	[R] 69,453	41,838	40,138	37,209	[R] 27,478	4,440	1,837
Alameda	2,564	3,055	2,955	[R] 4,010	1,083	2,163	1,772	[R] 1,755	100	92
Alpine	4	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	28	38	1	13	0	3	1	5	0	5
Butte	713	838	576	570	491	516	85	54	0	0
Calaveras	110	116	51	93	32	87	10	4	9	2
Colusa	28	32	30	14	10	5	16	8	4	1
Contra Costa	2,513	2,985	1,277	1,886	528	1,206	673	623	76	57
Del Norte	93	124	32	36	28	35	1	1	3	0
El Dorado	746	567	419	424	191	208	221	199	7	17
Fresno	3,402	1,970	631	858	202	123	391	707	38	28
Glenn	136	134	34	31	12	5	17	20	5	6
Humboldt	1,297	1,048	344	33	148	13	183	11	13	9
Imperial	875	935	526	438	450	426	74	11	2	1
Inyo	27	35	23	31	2	3	0	0	21	28
Kern	2,112	1,985	1,757	1,666	520	599	1,208	1,026	29	41
Kings	763	372	598	344	395	250	203	87	0	7
Lake	304	249	161	203	111	126	40	74	10	3
Lassen	68	73	38	78	9	43	29	35	0	0
Los Angeles	37,119	31,365	25,293	14,732	9,434	8 421	13,301	5,658	2,558	653
Madera	618	698	396	73	57	58	243	9	96	6
Marin	1,266	1,206	629	619	253	334	363	274	13	11
Mariposa	25	48	8	33	7	28	1	2	0	3
Mendocino	67	56	31	8	6	1	20	7	5	0
Merced	1,531	1,325	514	511	446	395	46	111	22	5
Modoc	66	57	61	40	58	37	3	3	0	0
Mono	42	36	26	24	22	19	1	2	3	3
Monterey	2,449	2,489	1,238	2,002	292	761	936	1,214	10	27
Napa	168	190	78	124	32	53	45	70	1	1
Nevada	213	194	160	92	128	71	26	19	6	2
Orange	8 156	6,879	8,980	5,668	7,012	4,010	1,850	1,627	118	31
Placer	680	691	226	128	115	76	91	45	20	7
Plumas	130	124	101	106	24	25	71	70	6	11
Riverside	2,957	2,645	2,012	1,946	1,314	1,417	590	484	108	45
Sacramento	4,999	4,724	3,881	2,356	1,401	824	2,250	1,379	230	153
San Benito	262	278	90	132	90	132	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	8,452	10,962	3,886	6,577	3,383	2,597	496	3,913	7	67
San Diego	6,258	6,764	4,982	1,962	642	516	3,752	1,282	588	164
San Francisco	3,568	3,536	3,135	2,962	2,344	2,278	756	680	35	4
San Joaquin	1,525	1,619	1,064	1,257	585	855	414	329	65	73
San Luis Obispo	278	355	199	294	59	109	128	168	12	17
San Mateo	2,533	2,393	2,245	2,342	1,802	1,880	439	457	4	5
Santa Barbara	1,964	1,631	1,157	1,019	879	751	256	244	22	24
Santa Clara	6,867	7,414	4,934	5,043	2,572	2,882	2,306	2,112	56	49
Santa Cruz	1,306	1,258	1,238	874	669	516	558	346	11	12
Shasta	843	760	172	278	103	169	67	80	2	29
Sierra	1	3	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Siskiyou	369	439	281	277	184	202	97	74	0	1
Solano	849	954	260	310	109	107	143	200	8	3
Sonoma	1,337	2,011	1,697	1,379	846	781	824	554	27	44
Stanislaus	1,491	1,705	818	1,195	229	921	550	244	39	30
Sutter	497	447	168	199	79	61	82	136	7	2
Tehama	439	259	209	139	166	115	43	22	0	2
Trinity	128	166	104	107	74	91	26	16	4	0
Tulare	1,592	1,442	1,170	1,102	534	623	629	474	7	5
Tuolumne	304	291	232	218	151	160	76	53	5	5
Ventura	3,336	4,512	1,394	1,633	923	1,319	464	294	7	20
Yolo	811	969	643	801	407	689	222	101	14	11
Yuba	792	774	318	163	192	43	119	105	7	15

[R] Revised

TABLE A-19—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS MENTAL HEALTH FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	4,745	4,106	5,239	4,842	400	589	4,175	3,616	664	637
Alameda	76	52	81	159	26	105	12	17	43	37
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	7	5	7	2	3	0	3	2	1	0
Butte	5	10	5	10	0	0	2	6	3	4
Calaveras	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Colusa	2	11	6	12	1	7	3	3	2	2
Contra Costa	51	55	50	55	16	22	25	29	9	4
Del Norte	10	7	9	7	7	5	2	0	0	2
El Dorado	5	6	5	5	0	1	5	4	0	0
Fresno	207	168	470	194	0	2	456	157	14	35
Glenn	0	4	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	0
Humboldt	22	14	17	13	1	1	8	7	8	5
Imperial	54	14	30	24	0	0	29	22	1	2
Inyo	7	6	5	6	0	0	5	0	0	6
Kern	140	298	178	361	1	3	145	281	32	77
Kings	24	24	27	43	0	2	17	34	10	7
Lake	3	8	4	11	0	0	3	8	1	3
Lassen	6	5	8	6	0	0	7	4	1	2
Los Angeles	478	380	415	294	38	32	274	213	103	49
Madera	51	22	25	30	1	2	19	26	5	2
Marin	6	12	7	11	2	5	1	3	4	3
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	0	5	2	7	0	2	1	4	1	1
Merced	12	10	6	1	0	0	4	0	2	1
Modoc	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	130	147	97	93	54	36	30	38	13	19
Napa	12	26	2	26	0	2	0	9	2	15
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	57	70	48	97	0	0	41	92	7	5
Placer	37	52	84	144	0	2	78	111	6	31
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	86	82	87	111	4	15	70	77	13	19
Sacramento	161	97	130	110	33	23	69	67	28	20
San Benito	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	424	277	483	193	0	3	375	188	108	2
San Diego	400	363	421	565	0	43	413	487	8	35
San Francisco	136	147	125	140	21	31	88	86	16	23
San Joaquin	56	39	59	58	1	0	38	30	20	28
San Luis Obispo	63	46	44	43	1	2	43	32	0	9
San Mateo	172	100	124	166	69	133	29	14	26	19
Santa Barbara	66	45	98	126	10	17	66	90	22	19
Santa Clara	214	154	163	154	3	2	152	147	8	5
Santa Cruz	14	9	17	12	0	1	13	10	4	1
Shasta	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Siskiyou	7	4	4	3	1	1	3	1	0	1
Solano	107	41	162	63	36	20	119	39	7	4
Sonoma	94	187	339	291	19	17	239	182	81	92
Stanislaus	105	62	62	162	0	0	57	159	5	3
Sutter	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tehama	13	6	11	4	2	0	5	4	4	0
Trinity	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tulare	67	58	21	34	2	2	15	29	4	3
Tuolumne	33	32	31	28	0	3	29	22	2	3
Ventura	1,039	895	1,216	909	37	40	1,153	845	25	24
Yolo	19	21	21	17	5	2	12	15	4	0
Yuba	20	24	27	33	6	4	16	17	5	12

TABLE A-20—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Filings						Total Dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
	Total		Original		Subsequent						Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83
State total	76,033	77,477	46,433	48,166	29,600	29,311	70,510	73,276	7,400	7,703	52,892	55,207	10,218	10,366
Alameda	4,863	4,141	2,445	2,614	2,418	1,527	3,372	3,582	208	141	2,801	3,015	363	426
Alpine	4	7	4	7	0	0	4	13	2	8	2	3	0	2
Amador	51	60	39	48	12	12	57	72	5	11	40	53	12	8
Butte	466	549	263	365	203	184	418	563	24	10	334	474	60	79
Calaveras	37	54	28	47	9	7	37	58	4	17	24	35	9	6
Colusa	23	20	17	17	6	3	22	25	3	20	9	3	10	2
Contra Costa	3,275	3,447	1,681	1,867	1,594	1,580	2,528	2,750	4	11	2,296	2,533	228	206
Del Norte	67	54	42	33	25	21	55	43	10	3	43	33	2	7
El Dorado	285	286	137	113	148	173	275	296	34	47	208	217	33	32
Fresno	2,168	2,323	943	1,052	1,225	1,271	2,143	2,308	254	243	1,556	1,725	333	340
Glenn	70	48	67	39	3	9	81	47	10	7	70	35	1	5
Humboldt	233	332	109	181	124	151	216	285	50	41	164	242	2	2
Imperial	337	280	261	256	76	24	406	229	182	43	141	124	83	62
Inyo	140	132	125	80	15	52	113	114	1	0	85	113	27	1
Kern	2,030	2,443	1,166	1,425	864	1,018	2,260	2,655	227	265	1,891	2,024	142	366
Kings	475	398	230	228	245	170	455	417	11	12	353	294	91	111
Lake	101	129	66	95	35	34	119	120	10	5	103	85	6	30
Lassen	55	61	55	61	0	0	57	51	12	6	45	45	0	0
Los Angeles	21,294	22,093	13,423	14,023	7,871	8,070	20,648	21,111	3,089	3,378	13,473	13,865	4,086	3,868
Madera	456	486	266	263	190	223	475	507	23	22	424	444	28	41
Marin	585	574	287	291	298	283	478	529	2	9	455	364	21	156
Mariposa	17	41	16	37	1	4	26	34	0	5	22	29	4	0
Mendocino	376	272	263	233	113	39	375	286	11	71	309	172	55	43
Merced	451	621	284	373	167	248	500	627	62	92	363	468	75	67
Modoc	32	36	30	27	2	9	39	38	7	9	26	27	6	2
Mono	19	39	19	39	0	0	23	34	10	9	13	25	0	0
Monterey	1,144	1,325	687	736	457	589	971	1,164	0	8	748	925	223	231
Napa	295	271	190	176	105	95	247	240	1	3	219	210	27	27
Nevada	95	86	95	85	0	1	94	172	18	65	54	78	22	29
Orange	5,259	5,049	3,648	3,515	1,611	1,534	5,162	5,595	125	279	4,482	4,786	555	530
Placer	495	555	276	332	219	223	449	509	133	162	313	331	3	16
Plumas	65	67	55	55	10	12	57	59	3	5	30	33	24	21
Riverside	2,270	2,375	1,655	1,646	615	729	2,530	2,403	68	19	1,957	1,834	505	550
Sacramento	2,778	3,219	1,703	1,884	1,075	1,335	3,016	3,264	475	463	2,395	2,592	146	209
San Benito	55	79	50	75	5	4	72	118	11	9	48	92	13	17
San Bernardino	2,089	2,306	1,487	1,672	602	634	1,839	2,040	256	250	1,287	1,593	296	197
San Diego	3,952	3,902	2,564	2,450	1,388	1,452	4,553	3,912	376	371	3,673	3,077	504	464
San Francisco	2,158	2,356	1,128	1,278	1,030	1,078	1,455	1,807	242	320	943	1,182	270	305
San Joaquin	1,450	1,410	914	1,000	536	410	1,319	1,499	163	143	758	954	398	402
San Luis Obispo	261	247	180	188	81	59	263	309	11	4	221	299	31	6
San Mateo	1,858	1,980	1,070	1,226	788	754	1,401	1,523	0	2	1,329	1,438	72	83
Santa Barbara	1,292	1,625	668	734	624	891	1,228	1,543	220	158	827	1,082	181	303
Santa Clara	3,154	2,897	2,118	1,843	1,036	1,054	3,051	3,050	380	330	2,427	2,500	244	230
Santa Cruz	712	719	550	557	162	162	614	595	65	101	462	378	87	116
Shasta	610	577	319	325	291	252	495	558	43	72	423	444	29	42
Sierra	13	7	10	6	3	1	13	8	2	1	10	7	1	0
Siskiyou	42	29	42	25	0	4	41	28	8	5	32	19	1	4
Solano	1,546	1,453	919	855	727	598	1,326	1,193	130	149	1,082	993	114	51
Sonoma	1,008	836	546	531	462	305	936	818	146	25	717	709	73	84
Stanislaus	1,407	1,137	926	753	481	384	610	479	66	64	247	225	297	190
Sutter	97	121	84	87	13	34	113	134	2	2	88	125	23	7
Tehama	169	126	131	87	38	39	125	108	0	1	116	92	3	15
Trinity	25	24	23	13	2	11	45	7	6	2	29	2	10	3
Tulare	1,445	1,454	816	862	629	592	1,060	952	81	109	862	742	117	101
Tuolumne	118	108	105	85	13	23	119	100	7	18	104	66	8	16
Ventura	1,618	1,678	838	852	780	826	1,593	1,804	48	12	1,341	1,579	204	213
Yolo	350	336	250	269	100	67	357	320	59	42	272	256	26	22
Yuba	193	197	120	150	73	47	174	171	0	24	146	117	28	30

TABLE A-20A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY FILINGS BY TYPE
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	601 W & I[a]						*602 W & I*[b]					
	Total		*Original*		*Subsequent*		*Total*		*Original*		*Subsequent*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	1,049	2,010	873	1,505	176	505	74,984	75,467	45,560	46,661	29,424	28,806
Alameda	30	15	19	15	11	0	4,833	4,126	2,426	2,599	2,407	1,527
Alpine	1	6	1	6	0	0	3	1	3	1	0	0
Amador	5	3	5	3	0	0	46	57	34	45	12	12
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	466	549	263	365	203	184
Calaveras	3	3	3	3	0	0	34	51	25	44	9	7
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	20	17	17	6	3
Contra Costa	27	19	27	19	0	0	3,248	3,428	1,654	1,848	1,594	1,580
Del Norte	0	1	0	1	0	0	67	53	42	32	25	21
El Dorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	285	286	137	113	148	173
Fresno	83	83	61	63	22	20	2,085	2,240	882	989	1,203	1,251
Glenn	0	2	0	2	0	0	70	46	67	37	3	9
Humboldt	2	6	1	4	1	2	231	326	108	177	123	149
Imperial	0	2	0	2	0	0	337	278	261	254	76	24
Inyo	11	8	9	6	2	2	129	124	116	74	13	50
Kern	0	2	0	2	0	0	2,030	2,441	1,166	1,423	864	1,018
Kings	41	23	23	23	18	0	434	375	207	205	227	170
Lake	0	1	0	1	0	0	101	128	66	94	35	34
Lassen	2	4	2	4	0	0	53	57	53	57	0	0
Los Angeles	446	1,193	382	798	64	395	20,848	20,900	13,041	13,225	7,807	7,675
Madera	8	8	8	7	0	1	448	478	258	256	190	222
Marin	17	18	16	17	1	1	568	556	271	274	297	282
Mariposa	2	7	2	7	0	0	15	34	14	30	1	4
Mendocino	0	0	0	0	0	0	376	272	263	233	113	39
Merced	6	14	6	14	0	0	445	607	278	359	167	248
Modoc	3	1	3	1	0	0	29	35	27	26	2	9
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	39	19	39	0	0
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,144	1,325	687	736	457	589
Napa	9	0	8	0	1	0	286	271	182	176	104	95
Nevada	5	8	5	8	0	0	90	78	90	77	0	1
Orange	2	3	0	3	2	0	5,257	5,046	3,648	3,512	1,609	1,534
Placer	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	555	276	332	219	223
Plumas	7	8	5	3	2	5	58	59	50	52	8	7
Riverside	9	10	8	8	1	2	2,261	2,365	1,647	1,638	614	727
Sacramento	35	93	25	78	10	15	2,743	3,126	1,678	1,806	1,065	1,320
San Benito	3	0	3	0	0	0	52	79	47	75	5	4
San Bernardino	2	29	2	29	0	0	2,087	2,277	1,485	1,643	602	634
San Diego	18	11	18	11	0	0	3,934	3,891	2,546	2,439	1,388	1,452
San Francisco	71	49	45	19	26	30	2,087	2,307	1,083	1,259	1,004	1,048
San Joaquin	32	73	29	73	3	0	1,418	1,337	885	927	533	410
San Luis Obispo	4	0	4	0	0	0	257	247	176	188	81	59
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,858	1,980	1,070	1,226	788	754
Santa Barbara	6	9	6	8	0	1	1,286	1,616	662	726	624	890
Santa Clara	6	6	6	6	0	0	3,148	2,891	2,112	1,837	1,036	1,054
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	712	719	550	557	162	162
Shasta	13	19	13	17	0	2	597	558	306	308	291	250
Sierra	0	4	0	4	0	0	13	3	10	2	3	1
Siskiyou	1	0	1	0	0	0	41	29	41	25	0	4
Solano	11	112	9	102	2	10	1,635	1,341	910	753	725	588
Sonoma	2	1	2	1	0	0	1,006	835	544	530	462	305
Stanislaus	14	4	14	4	0	0	1,393	1,133	912	749	481	384
Sutter	1	0	1	0	0	0	96	121	83	87	13	34
Tehama	23	11	22	11	1	0	146	115	109	76	37	39
Trinity	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	24	23	13	2	11
Tulare	51	119	45	100	6	19	1,394	1,335	771	762	623	573
Tuolumne	12	7	11	7	1	0	106	101	94	78	12	23
Ventura	3	0	3	0	0	0	1,615	1,678	835	852	780	826
Yolo	22	15	20	15	2	0	328	321	230	254	98	67
Yuba	0	0	0	0	0	0	193	197	120	150	73	47

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[a] W & I 601 seeks to make a minor a ward of the court.

[b] W & I 602 alleges a violation of a criminal statute.

TABLE A-21—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS JUVENILE DEPENDENCY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Filings						*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*			
	Total		*Original*		*Subsequent*						*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	29,064	23,179	27,258	21,952	1,806	1,227	18,460	17,848	3,675	3,312	11,729	12,048	3,056	2,488
Alameda	972	856	949	855	23	1	802	337	45	2	663	296	94	39
Alpine	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Amador	10	2	9	2	1	0	9	3	2	0	7	3	0	0
Butte	219	183	161	154	58	29	214	144	3	3	185	109	26	32
Calaveras	24	19	24	19	0	0	24	17	4	3	16	10	4	4
Colusa	20	5	17	5	3	0	11	8	1	3	8	5	2	0
Contra Costa	722	655	662	573	60	82	570	515	0	7	493	439	77	69
Del Norte	70	45	38	24	32	21	48	24	11	9	31	12	6	3
El Dorado	56	37	50	28	6	9	50	35	7	5	39	25	4	5
Fresno	454	447	335	329	119	118	462	363	117	63	138	124	207	176
Glenn	22	15	22	14	0	1	21	14	3	1	15	13	3	0
Humboldt	101	132	84	114	17	18	84	100	18	32	63	65	3	3
Imperial	139	87	139	87	0	0	162	52	50	8	79	27	33	17
Inyo	26	22	25	18	1	4	16	35	0	0	16	34	0	1
Kern	835	698	740	644	95	54	680	703	135	111	525	506	20	86
Kings	141	74	117	74	24	0	143	85	1	4	129	71	13	10
Lake	38	42	38	42	0	0	21	38	0	0	18	33	3	5
Lassen	35	25	35	25	0	0	28	23	2	3	26	20	0	0
Los Angeles	11,560	7,999	11,343	7,954	217	45	3,398	4,228	1,314	1,239	1,045	2,223	1,039	766
Madera	71	78	71	78	0	0	70	78	0	3	63	72	7	3
Marin	134	92	119	84	15	8	112	96	0	15	105	69	7	12
Mariposa	14	6	14	6	0	0	15	1	1	1	9	0	5	0
Mendocino	89	54	81	53	8	1	72	55	4	12	53	36	15	7
Merced	100	121	100	119	0	2	126	134	20	44	104	86	2	4
Modoc	25	18	15	18	10	0	19	22	8	6	10	15	1	1
Mono	7	1	7	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
Monterey	236	120	227	117	9	3	157	78	0	0	126	65	31	13
Napa	57	64	51	50	6	14	31	54	0	1	25	46	6	7
Nevada	41	33	41	33	0	0	38	105	14	43	12	37	12	25
Orange	1,507	1,389	1,370	1,291	137	98	1,506	1,376	304	196	1,092	1,070	110	110
Placer	80	57	66	55	14	2	110	62	49	34	58	25	3	3
Plumas	13	8	13	8	0	0	14	4	0	0	11	2	3	2
Riverside	1,525	1,205	1,520	1,199	5	6	1,458	1,096	97	103	1,212	941	149	52
Sacramento	1,099	993	939	864	160	129	993	868	154	121	812	701	27	46
San Benito	22	32	22	32	0	0	23	32	4	2	6	27	13	3
San Bernardino	1,103	885	1,079	879	24	6	635	651	262	183	330	432	43	36
San Diego	1,647	1,951	1,647	1,951	0	0	1,659	2,078	219	386	1,196	1,433	244	259
San Francisco	741	543	430	379	311	164	385	419	88	53	244	328	53	38
San Joaquin	605	450	552	430	53	20	581	576	227	205	199	192	155	179
San Luis Obispo	91	102	86	89	5	13	69	106	3	8	43	83	23	15
San Mateo	466	410	424	379	42	31	336	292	0	0	242	168	94	124
Santa Barbara	304	322	222	212	82	110	224	317	27	22	160	233	37	62
Santa Clara	1,067	778	1,067	778	0	0	1,034	829	163	160	675	601	196	68
Santa Cruz	92	80	92	80	0	0	97	103	31	23	43	56	23	24
Shasta	197	145	159	121	38	24	202	190	54	19	144	169	4	2
Sierra	10	16	10	13	0	3	16	15	2	3	14	12	0	0
Siskiyou	22	13	22	13	0	0	22	13	6	2	11	11	5	0
Solano	398	239	362	206	36	33	269	212	58	60	179	131	32	21
Sonoma	220	184	205	178	15	6	221	183	46	17	145	139	30	27
Stanislaus	221	139	212	138	9	1	145	75	11	4	58	37	76	34
Sutter	40	25	39	17	1	8	26	26	2	0	17	26	7	0
Tehama	43	37	43	36	0	1	32	34	0	0	22	29	10	5
Trinity	9	6	6	6	3	0	10	8	3	3	6	5	1	0
Tulare	502	415	502	415	0	0	245	233	51	64	168	137	26	32
Tuolumne	23	25	23	24	0	1	20	22	3	3	13	10	4	9
Ventura	587	654	449	521	138	133	542	548	12	2	491	524	39	22
Yolo	163	109	138	86	25	23	161	98	39	21	98	60	24	17
Yuba	47	37	43	32	4	5	37	32	0	0	33	23	4	9

TABLE A-22—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CRIMINAL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*						*Dispositions after trial*			
					Total		*Guilty pleas*		*Other*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	74,412	[R] 72,423	66,534	67,261	59,824	59,461	54,217	52,933	5,607	6,528	1,514	1,904	5,196	5,896
Alameda	3,464	3,288	1,239	1,527	1,029	1,338	793	1,089	236	249	15	24	195	165
Alpine	1	5	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Amador	71	63	76	54	70	49	66	40	4	9	1	0	5	5
Butte	321	342	302	330	272	283	240	279	32	4	4	7	26	40
Calaveras	102	108	57	70	48	66	36	52	12	14	1	2	8	2
Colusa	14	22	17	14	8	9	7	9	1	0	1	1	8	4
Contra Costa	1,085	1,105	914	958	557	638	482	524	75	114	132	47	225	273
Del Norte	54	62	33	62	24	49	13	26	11	23	2	0	7	13
El Dorado	243	203	233	219	206	185	148	139	58	46	2	3	25	31
Fresno	1,855	1,643	836	1,195	628	960	508	728	120	232	3	24	205	211
Glenn	101	78	60	69	54	64	47	58	7	6	2	0	4	5
Humboldt	188	167	162	240	50	100	8	0	42	100	86	111	26	29
Imperial	235	235	202	233	171	198	106	159	65	39	5	8	26	27
Inyo	46	[R] 72	48	93	42	81	32	74	10	7	1	2	5	10
Kern	2,010	1,874	2,002	1,879	1,782	1,687	1,631	1,516	151	171	50	25	170	167
Kings	289	311	279	279	246	224	179	181	67	43	2	5	31	50
Lake	131	110	132	100	106	88	85	78	21	10	0	0	26	12
Lassen	73	57	106	65	87	47	72	36	15	11	1	0	18	18
Los Angeles	26,187	25,765	25,183	24,464	23,242	22,159	21,190	20,085	2,052	2,074	403	594	1,538	1,711
Madera	290	346	253	334	189	251	164	209	25	42	10	35	54	48
Marin	319	305	185	258	128	202	107	182	21	20	7	6	50	50
Mariposa	23	30	28	30	24	28	20	22	4	6	1	0	3	2
Mendocino	256	227	158	144	142	112	125	83	17	29	2	9	14	23
Merced	446	398	399	345	371	307	367	299	4	8	14	2	14	36
Modoc	24	42	16	38	12	34	6	22	6	12	0	0	4	4
Mono	31	26	20	28	11	21	9	13	2	8	1	2	8	5
Monterey	1,304	1,213	1,342	1,164	1,137	1,021	993	874	144	147	21	18	184	125
Napa	166	178	176	182	122	136	116	129	6	7	2	0	52	46
Nevada	257	159	91	104	30	34	7	11	23	23	20	42	41	28
Orange	2,582	2,352	2,680	2,588	2,482	2,217	2,368	2,074	114	143	35	42	163	329
Placer	220	244	192	154	159	131	120	107	39	24	6	5	27	18
Plumas	52	61	35	42	21	24	21	23	0	1	4	10	10	8
Riverside	2,065	1,918	1,426	1,438	1,264	1,168	1,078	1,011	186	157	30	92	132	178
Sacramento	2,688	2,570	2,780	2,948	2,607	2,742	2,219	2,315	388	427	36	43	137	163
San Benito	98	123	83	125	78	123	78	100	0	23	5	0	0	2
San Bernardino	2,348	2,757	1,915	2,550	1,786	2,281	1,667	2,113	119	168	24	33	105	236
San Diego	6,651	6,334	5,991	6,349	5,610	5,929	5,413	5,202	197	727	64	89	317	331
San Francisco	2,794	2,889	2,739	2,736	2,472	2,440	2,185	2,156	287	284	42	42	225	254
San Joaquin	915	948	751	812	667	593	578	529	89	64	12	72	72	147
San Luis Obispo	288	272	201	206	172	179	157	151	15	28	6	8	23	19
San Mateo	1,254	1,306	1,286	1,404	1,161	1,259	1,023	1,115	138	144	8	32	117	113
Santa Barbara	769	758	609	590	542	484	500	433	42	51	5	17	62	89
Santa Clara	6,016	5,436	6,128	5,469	5,912	5,236	5,639	4,944	273	292	44	70	172	163
Santa Cruz	516	580	501	551	456	505	395	423	61	82	5	5	40	41
Shasta	544	458	532	566	353	308	319	255	34	53	152	218	27	40
Sierra	4	5	3	9	3	5	3	4	0	1	0	4	0	0
Siskiyou	106	96	101	91	92	77	83	75	9	2	0	0	9	14
Solano	749	720	712	646	625	557	591	535	34	22	17	11	70	78
Sonoma	574	652	517	556	411	471	311	374	100	97	29	22	77	63
Stanislaus	790	932	618	574	463	366	415	306	48	60	33	15	122	193
Sutter	179	126	97	102	90	91	85	86	5	5	4	7	3	4
Tehama	111	89	79	73	70	61	55	43	15	18	0	0	9	12
Trinity	42	35	37	48	28	39	25	34	3	5	0	3	9	6
Tulare	786	759	561	718	446	619	435	590	11	29	11	21	104	78
Tuolumne	82	93	98	98	89	91	52	68	37	23	0	1	9	6
Ventura	856	848	719	673	471	516	399	434	72	82	129	56	119	101
Yolo	335	331	194	265	171	252	117	204	54	48	2	0	21	13
Yuba	412	297	400	399	335	323	329	310	6	13	22	19	43	57

[R] Revised

TABLE A-22A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS AFTER UNCONTESTED TRIAL

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total Disposed of After Uncontested Trial						*Acquitted or Dismissed*				*Convicted*			
	All Defendants		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	1,514	1,904	1,143	1,574	371	330	238	302	94	85	905	1,272	277	245
Alameda	15	24	11	15	4	9	2	3	1	0	9	12	3	9
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Butte	4	7	0	2	4	5	0	0	1	3	0	2	3	2
Calaveras	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Colusa	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Contra Costa	132	47	117	46	15	1	13	6	7	0	104	40	8	1
Del Norte	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
El Dorado	2	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0
Fresno	3	24	3	18	0	6	1	2	0	3	2	16	0	3
Glenn	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Humboldt	86	111	86	111	0	0	0	2	0	0	86	109	0	0
Imperial	5	8	2	8	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	5	3	0
Inyo	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Kern	50	25	13	12	37	13	10	7	5	2	3	5	32	11
Kings	2	5	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3
Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lassen	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Los Angeles	403	594	271	461	132	133	109	187	46	50	162	274	86	83
Madera	10	35	9	35	1	0	9	8	1	0	0	27	0	0
Marin	7	6	4	5	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	4	3	1
Mariposa	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mendocino	2	9	1	5	1	4	0	2	0	0	1	3	1	4
Merced	14	2	4	2	10	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	10	0
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Monterey	21	18	21	18	0	0	6	7	0	0	15	11	0	0
Napa	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Nevada	20	42	10	32	10	10	3	5	3	1	7	27	7	9
Orange	35	42	34	42	1	0	3	3	0	0	31	39	1	0
Placer	6	5	2	3	4	2	0	1	1	1	2	2	3	1
Plumas	4	10	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	0
Riverside	30	92	24	69	6	23	1	8	1	3	23	61	5	20
Sacramento	36	43	5	25	31	18	1	6	7	4	4	19	24	14
San Benito	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
San Bernardino	24	33	15	31	9	2	8	0	1	0	7	31	8	2
San Diego	64	89	58	77	6	12	10	11	3	5	48	66	3	7
San Francisco	42	42	36	33	6	9	12	9	3	3	24	24	3	6
San Joaquin	12	72	12	62	0	10	4	1	0	1	8	61	0	9
San Luis Obispo	6	8	6	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	7	0	1
San Mateo	8	32	7	28	1	4	2	0	0	0	5	28	1	4
Santa Barbara	5	17	4	17	1	0	2	0	1	0	2	17	0	0
Santa Clara	44	70	32	66	12	4	5	2	4	0	27	64	8	4
Santa Cruz	5	5	4	3	1	2	0	1	0	1	4	2	1	1
Shasta	152	218	150	209	2	9	0	0	0	0	150	209	2	9
Sierra	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Siskiyou	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solano	17	11	15	10	2	1	1	1	1	0	14	9	1	1
Sonoma	29	22	25	22	4	0	5	1	0	0	20	21	4	0
Stanislaus	33	15	27	8	6	7	20	8	2	1	7	0	4	6
Sutter	4	7	0	1	4	6	0	1	1	2	0	0	3	4
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Tulare	11	21	7	17	4	4	1	13	0	0	6	4	4	4
Tuolumne	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ventura	129	56	109	51	20	5	3	1	0	0	106	50	20	5
Yolo	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yuba	22	19	1	0	21	19	0	0	3	3	1	0	18	16

TABLE A-22B—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS CRIMINAL DISPOSITIONS AFTER CONTESTED TRIAL

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total Disposed of After Contested Trial						*Acquitted or Dismissed*				*Convicted*			
	All Defendants		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*		*By Court*		*By Jury*	
County	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	5,196	5,896	1,163	1,416	4,033	4,480	224	314	701	786	939	1,102	3,332	3,694
Alameda	195	165	66	37	129	128	6	11	19	24	60	26	110	104
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	3
Butte	26	40	6	7	20	33	1	0	2	4	5	7	18	29
Calaveras	8	2	4	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	4	1
Colusa	8	4	1	0	7	4	0	0	2	3	1	0	5	1
Contra Costa	225	273	85	57	140	216	17	2	30	26	68	55	110	190
Del Norte	7	13	1	0	6	13	1	0	2	2	0	0	4	11
El Dorado	25	31	2	0	23	31	1	0	11	7	1	0	12	24
Fresno	205	211	29	22	176	189	2	3	26	21	27	19	150	168
Glenn	4	5	0	2	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	3
Humboldt	26	29	4	11	22	18	1	1	6	4	3	10	16	14
Imperial	26	27	1	3	25	24	0	0	1	5	1	3	24	19
Inyo	5	10	4	7	1	3	0	5	0	0	4	2	1	3
Kern	170	167	10	7	160	160	4	2	18	22	6	5	142	138
Kings	31	50	5	5	26	45	3	0	5	3	2	5	21	42
Lake	26	12	2	1	24	11	0	0	2	0	2	1	22	11
Lassen	18	18	6	6	12	12	0	0	0	0	6	6	12	12
Los Angeles	1,538	1,711	494	651	1,044	1,060	120	196	248	292	374	455	796	768
Madera	54	48	5	4	49	44	4	1	11	11	1	3	38	33
Marin	50	50	2	8	48	42	0	2	9	10	2	6	39	32
Mariposa	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	1
Mendocino	14	23	2	3	12	20	1	2	1	3	1	1	11	17
Merced	14	36	6	8	8	28	0	1	0	2	6	7	8	26
Modoc	4	4	1	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	3
Mono	8	5	2	2	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
Monterey	184	125	94	47	90	78	19	8	17	18	75	39	73	60
Napa	52	46	9	5	43	41	1	0	9	3	8	5	34	38
Nevada	41	28	8	10	33	18	0	4	7	0	8	6	26	18
Orange	163	329	11	14	152	315	3	2	14	47	8	12	138	268
Placer	27	18	1	5	26	13	0	1	2	1	1	4	24	12
Plumas	10	8	2	0	8	8	0	0	0	3	2	0	8	5
Riverside	132	178	16	53	116	125	2	10	8	18	14	43	108	107
Sacramento	137	163	15	6	122	157	1	1	17	14	14	5	105	143
San Benito	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
San Bernardino	105	236	4	13	101	223	0	1	3	41	4	12	98	182
San Diego	317	331	56	64	261	267	8	14	45	42	48	50	216	225
San Francisco	225	254	14	19	211	235	3	3	34	32	11	16	177	203
San Joaquin	72	147	5	23	67	124	0	2	11	8	5	21	56	116
San Luis Obispo	23	19	2	3	21	16	1	1	0	5	1	2	21	11
San Mateo	117	113	9	14	108	99	1	2	16	14	8	12	92	85
Santa Barbara	62	89	4	12	58	77	0	2	7	12	4	10	51	65
Santa Clara	172	163	28	31	144	132	4	5	17	15	24	26	127	117
Santa Cruz	40	41	2	7	38	34	0	0	8	5	2	7	30	29
Shasta	27	40	8	14	19	26	0	1	1	4	8	13	18	22
Sierra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	9	14	2	3	7	11	0	0	4	6	2	3	3	5
Solano	70	78	12	12	58	66	3	0	19	18	9	12	39	48
Sonoma	77	63	18	7	59	56	4	2	15	6	14	5	44	50
Stanislaus	122	193	33	118	89	75	4	6	14	6	29	112	75	69
Sutter	3	4	1	0	2	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	2
Tehama	9	12	0	2	9	10	0	1	0	5	0	1	9	5
Trinity	9	6	0	0	9	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	5
Tulare	104	78	13	21	91	57	0	14	10	3	13	7	81	54
Tuolumne	9	6	1	0	8	6	0	0	4	2	1	0	4	4
Ventura	119	101	36	30	83	71	7	3	6	6	29	27	77	65
Yolo	21	13	2	3	19	10	0	2	4	2	2	1	15	8
Yuba	43	57	19	35	24	22	0	0	8	5	19	35	16	17

TABLE A-22C—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS
LEVEL OF CONVICTION OF CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County	Total defendants convicted of						Convicted before trial on plea of guilty				Convicted after court trial of				Convicted after jury trial of			
	All types		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor	
	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83
State total	59,670	59,246	57,315	56,544	2,355	2,702	52,154	50,584	2,063	2,349	1,719	2,190	125	184	3,442	3,770	167	169
Alameda	975	1,240	944	1,202	31	38	763	1,054	30	35	69	37	0	1	112	111	1	2
Alpine	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	67	43	55	38	12	5	54	35	12	5	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
Butte	266	319	262	314	4	5	238	278	2	1	4	9	1	0	20	27	1	4
Calaveras	44	56	33	35	11	21	25	32	11	20	3	0	0	1	5	3	0	0
Colusa	14	10	13	10	1	0	6	9	1	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Contra Costa	772	810	764	804	8	6	477	523	5	1	169	92	3	3	118	189	0	2
Del Norte	18	37	15	27	3	10	12	20	1	6	1	0	0	0	2	7	2	4
El Dorado	163	166	163	162	0	4	148	135	0	4	1	3	0	0	14	24	0	0
Fresno	687	934	685	931	2	3	507	728	1	0	28	32	1	3	150	171	0	0
Glenn	53	62	48	60	5	2	45	56	2	2	0	1	2	0	3	3	1	0
Humboldt	113	133	104	131	9	2	6	0	2	0	83	117	6	2	15	14	1	0
Imperial	136	186	127	161	9	25	99	141	7	18	3	6	0	2	25	14	2	5
Inyo	38	80	34	70	4	10	28	64	4	10	4	2	0	0	2	4	0	0
Kern	1,814	1,675	1,755	1,632	59	43	1,575	1,475	56	41	9	10	0	0	171	147	3	2
Kings	203	232	201	232	2	0	177	181	2	0	2	6	0	0	22	45	0	0
Lake	109	90	106	89	3	1	84	77	1	1	2	1	0	0	20	11	2	0
Lassen	91	54	91	49	0	5	72	31	0	5	6	6	0	0	13	12	0	0
Los Angeles	22,608	21,665	21,551	20,263	1,057	1,402	20,315	18,924	875	1,161	455	589	81	140	781	750	101	101
Madera	203	272	195	271	8	1	158	208	6	1	1	30	0	0	36	33	2	0
Marin	153	225	152	223	1	2	107	182	0	0	4	9	0	1	41	32	1	1
Mariposa	23	24	22	24	1	0	19	22	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Mendocino	139	108	93	58	46	50	82	42	43	41	1	1	1	3	10	15	2	6
Merced	393	334	376	324	17	10	350	291	17	8	8	8	0	1	18	25	0	1
Modoc	9	26	7	23	2	3	5	19	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	0
Mono	16	17	15	9	1	8	8	7	1	6	2	1	0	1	5	1	0	1
Monterey	1,156	984	1,119	912	37	72	962	805	31	69	86	47	4	3	71	60	2	0
Napa	160	172	160	168	0	4	116	126	0	3	9	5	0	0	35	37	0	1
Nevada	55	71	55	71	0	0	7	11	0	0	15	33	0	0	33	27	0	0
Orange	2,546	2,393	2,487	2,295	59	98	2,314	1,981	54	93	38	51	1	0	135	263	4	5
Placer	150	126	141	121	9	5	112	102	8	5	3	6	0	0	26	13	1	0
Plumas	35	38	35	38	0	0	21	23	0	0	6	10	0	0	8	5	0	0
Riverside	1,228	1,242	1,193	1,231	35	11	1,057	1,002	21	9	30	104	7	0	106	125	7	2
Sacramento	2,366	2,496	2,307	2,362	59	134	2,163	2,186	56	129	18	21	0	3	126	155	3	2
San Benito	83	101	83	101	0	0	78	100	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
San Bernardino	1,784	2,340	1,745	2,340	39	0	1,632	2,113	35	0	7	43	4	0	106	184	0	0
San Diego	5,728	5,550	5,220	5,274	508	276	4,915	4,934	498	268	93	113	3	3	212	227	7	5
San Francisco	2,400	2,405	2,349	2,328	51	77	2,142	2,085	43	71	31	35	4	5	176	208	4	1
San Joaquin	647	736	646	734	1	2	578	528	0	1	13	81	0	1	55	125	1	0
San Luis Obispo	184	172	180	170	4	2	153	150	4	1	6	9	0	0	21	11	0	1
San Mateo	1,129	1,244	1,128	1,231	1	13	1,022	1,105	1	10	13	40	0	0	93	86	0	3
Santa Barbara	557	525	551	508	6	17	495	418	5	15	5	26	1	1	51	64	0	1
Santa Clara	5,825	5,155	5,708	4,986	117	169	5,524	4,781	115	163	51	86	0	4	133	119	2	2
Santa Cruz	432	462	396	451	36	11	362	417	33	6	6	7	0	2	28	27	3	3
Shasta	497	508	491	504	6	4	316	251	3	4	157	222	1	0	18	31	2	0
Sierra	3	8	2	7	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Siskiyou	88	83	85	76	3	7	80	69	3	6	2	2	0	1	3	5	0	0
Solano	654	605	623	556	31	49	563	488	28	47	20	20	3	1	40	48	0	1
Sonoma	393	450	389	448	4	2	309	374	2	0	32	26	2	0	48	48	0	2
Stanislaus	530	493	521	484	9	9	408	300	7	6	36	112	0	0	77	72	2	3
Sutter	90	92	89	88	1	4	84	82	1	4	1	0	0	0	4	6	0	0
Tehama	64	49	62	46	2	3	54	40	1	3	0	1	0	0	8	5	1	0
Trinity	34	42	32	37	2	5	25	29	0	5	0	1	0	0	7	7	2	0
Tulare	539	659	514	601	25	58	412	539	23	51	19	10	0	1	83	52	2	6
Tuolumne	57	73	55	73	2	0	52	68	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	0
Ventura	631	581	627	574	4	7	396	429	3	5	135	77	0	0	96	68	1	2
Yolo	135	213	128	207	7	6	111	198	6	6	2	1	0	0	15	8	1	0
Yuba	383	378	383	378	0	0	329	310	0	0	20	35	0	0	34	33	0	0

TABLE A-23—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS APPEALS FROM LOWER COURTS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing*			
							Questions of law		*Trials de novo*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	21,313	21,733	21,324	19,581	2,095	2,383	3,034	3,108	16,195	14,090
Alameda	1,093	1,218	947	1,123	15	20	136	135	796	968
Alpine	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Amador	4	9	2	13	0	9	0	1	2	3
Butte	91	98	83	70	6	15	18	14	59	41
Calaveras	7	24	3	10	0	2	0	0	3	8
Colusa	8	8	13	6	0	1	2	0	11	5
Contra Costa	690	668	565	660	83	168	59	61	423	431
Del Norte	5	17	10	15	3	5	4	1	3	9
El Dorado	95	114	103	105	25	22	21	12	57	71
Fresno	230	251	181	268	0	0	43	105	138	163
Glenn	11	21	7	11	1	1	0	0	6	10
Humboldt	75	75	73	70	6	2	67	68	0	0
Imperial	2	25	20	17	0	0	1	0	19	17
Inyo	19	9	11	16	2	0	3	2	6	14
Kern	276	250	247	203	33	24	55	50	159	129
Kings	53	62	57	39	4	1	25	13	28	25
Lake	57	54	49	62	1	7	11	12	37	43
Lassen	22	20	27	19	4	3	4	6	19	10
Los Angeles	7,314	6,761	8,679	5,864	583	521	676	686	7,420	4,657
Madera	37	40	29	54	3	6	5	8	21	40
Marin	678	254	242	254	49	24	44	67	149	163
Mariposa	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mendocino	75	86	49	50	0	8	49	41	0	1
Merced	83	57	19	26	0	3	1	1	18	22
Modoc	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Mono	19	18	19	33	1	0	2	0	16	33
Monterey	166	304	154	335	24	99	18	128	112	108
Napa	41	59	33	41	0	1	9	6	24	34
Nevada	31	49	50	47	1	3	6	0	43	44
Orange	2,037	2,180	1,866	2,126	142	189	210	230	1,514	1,707
Placer	86	131	59	93	4	1	6	14	49	78
Plumas	1	8	4	18	1	0	2	0	1	18
Riverside	554	645	582	665	21	23	64	43	497	599
Sacramento	616	692	536	669	76	72	78	96	382	501
San Benito	11	13	8	2	0	0	4	0	4	2
San Bernardino	763	797	679	542	59	121	98	41	522	380
San Diego	1,556	1,602	1,786	1,491	356	66	387	304	1,043	1,121
San Francisco	826	898	806	861	209	282	180	156	417	423
San Joaquin	302	217	256	224	7	13	54	44	195	167
San Luis Obispo	119	124	136	115	13	10	29	4	94	101
San Mateo	498	769	465	979	74	525	105	144	286	310
Santa Barbara	327	328	289	263	23	6	69	68	197	189
Santa Clara	710	925	670	612	21	16	142	168	507	428
Santa Cruz	97	158	88	133	3	7	15	23	70	103
Shasta	85	122	45	74	2	4	12	9	31	61
Sierra	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	2
Siskiyou	18	13	19	15	1	3	0	0	18	12
Solano	140	164	138	127	4	5	29	25	105	97
Sonoma	222	312	184	200	14	9	25	15	145	176
Stanislaus	318	200	282	174	118	10	72	52	92	112
Sutter	21	25	12	18	6	0	3	9	3	9
Tehama	23	17	11	5	0	0	3	1	8	4
Trinity	5	8	6	7	2	2	2	4	2	1
Tulare	139	117	130	124	2	4	45	37	83	83
Tuolumne	12	24	16	20	3	4	0	0	13	16
Ventura	540	588	469	523	82	61	118	183	269	279
Yolo	89	79	92	72	8	4	13	11	71	57
Yuba	8	17	14	11	0	1	10	9	4	1

TABLE A-24—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS HABEAS CORPUS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing contested matters*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	13,217	14,062	10,949	11,389	6,467	6,488	4,482	4,901
Alameda	934	957	481	450	179	179	302	271
Alpine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	8	8	5	8	5	8	0	0
Butte	36	24	26	34	6	1	20	33
Calaveras	4	4	3	2	3	1	0	1
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	158	135	98	127	65	96	33	31
Del Norte	3	5	1	4	0	2	1	2
El Dorado	25	30	27	18	5	2	22	16
Fresno	164	194	41	135	5	1	36	134
Glenn	2	4	2	3	2	2	0	1
Humboldt	119	78	100	67	24	21	76	46
Imperial	14	19	15	11	5	2	10	9
Inyo	10	2	5	0	3	0	2	0
Kern	129	126	131	131	113	99	18	32
Kings	28	26	11	29	1	11	10	18
Lake	32	47	36	52	22	34	14	18
Lassen	104	22	78	26	73	22	5	4
Los Angeles	2,806	3,830	2,293	3,217	1,611	2,303	682	914
Madera	67	54	95	70	6	6	89	64
Marin	276	258	278	251	248	209	30	42
Mariposa	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mendocino	14	34	9	14	1	5	8	9
Merced	12	19	1	3	0	0	1	3
Modoc	2	6	1	5	0	3	1	2
Mono	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	0
Monterey	500	399	306	371	167	318	139	53
Napa	235	383	210	295	61	108	149	187
Nevada	6	3	4	1	4	1	0	0
Orange	514	543	381	302	200	163	181	139
Placer	87	65	56	37	23	15	33	22
Plumas	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Riverside	444	380	382	255	271	166	111	89
Sacramento	580	433	451	426	312	289	139	137
San Benito	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
San Bernardino	500	693	401	434	155	238	246	196
San Diego	611	639	659	655	408	377	251	278
San Francisco	247	318	228	325	146	168	82	157
San Joaquin	700	395	673	456	401	242	272	214
San Luis Obispo	508	458	493	452	407	306	86	146
San Mateo	132	153	114	146	72	50	42	96
Santa Barbara	150	150	139	149	71	83	68	66
Santa Clara	408	455	378	462	298	351	80	111
Santa Cruz	79	73	76	68	42	46	34	22
Shasta	25	6	24	13	20	6	4	7
Sierra	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	3
Siskiyou	15	16	18	19	15	18	3	1
Solano	262	210	196	136	194	127	2	9
Sonoma	555	399	430	228	400	187	30	41
Stanislaus	184	186	217	98	33	53	184	45
Sutter	3	3	7	2	0	0	7	2
Tehama	3	2	3	1	1	0	2	1
Trinity	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	2
Tulare	31	18	21	17	13	9	8	8
Tuolumne	59	15	44	12	21	5	23	7
Ventura	1,266	1,716	1,141	1,309	212	111	929	1,198
Yolo	151	45	151	49	137	36	14	13
Yuba	3	8	3	7	2	7	1	0

TABLE A-25—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS DISPOSITIONS BY JURY TRIAL

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County	*Total*		*Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage*		*Criminal*		*All other Proceedings*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	7,517	7,775	1,558	1,593	4,404	4,810	1,555	1,372
Alameda	250	275	53	79	133	137	64	59
Alpine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amador	7	9	0	2	6	5	1	2
Butte	40	54	11	7	24	38	5	9
Calaveras	8	7	3	2	5	3	0	2
Colusa	7	6	0	1	7	5	0	0
Contra Costa	215	270	19	20	155	217	41	33
Del Norte	11	16	3	2	6	13	2	1
El Dorado	46	61	11	17	25	31	10	13
Fresno	250	250	33	23	176	195	41	32
Glenn	8	6	1	1	4	3	3	2
Humboldt	43	34	8	9	22	18	13	7
Imperial	35	34	2	9	28	24	5	1
Inyo	11	6	3	0	2	5	6	1
Kern	207	184	3	9	197	173	7	2
Kings	31	53	1	4	28	48	2	1
Lake	29	17	3	1	24	11	2	5
Lassen	19	19	2	2	13	12	4	5
Los Angeles	2,331	2,251	576	558	1,176	1,190	579	503
Madera	59	46	4	1	50	44	5	1
Marin	86	71	18	15	51	43	17	13
Mariposa	3	4	0	0	3	1	0	3
Mendocino	19	35	4	2	13	24	2	9
Merced	18	40	0	5	18	28	0	7
Modoc	4	7	0	2	3	3	1	2
Mono	11	7	1	3	6	3	4	1
Monterey	126	121	19	21	90	78	17	22
Napa	57	49	5	5	44	41	8	3
Nevada	83	54	10	11	43	28	30	15
Orange	403	525	164	125	153	315	86	85
Placer	47	24	7	4	30	15	10	5
Plumas	17	23	1	2	8	8	8	13
Riverside	171	200	29	32	122	148	20	20
Sacramento	230	259	41	57	153	175	36	27
San Benito	10	1	0	0	0	1	10	0
San Bernardino	156	331	18	64	110	225	28	42
San Diego	468	508	89	115	267	279	112	114
San Francisco	379	426	99	120	217	244	63	62
San Joaquin	124	180	43	36	67	134	14	10
San Luis Obispo	36	43	9	10	21	17	6	16
San Mateo	173	169	29	23	109	103	35	43
Santa Barbara	111	99	28	16	59	77	24	6
Santa Clara	312	258	66	65	156	136	90	57
Santa Cruz	71	75	19	20	39	36	13	19
Shasta	38	49	7	9	21	35	10	5
Sierra	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Siskiyou	22	20	10	4	7	11	5	5
Solano	97	94	14	12	60	67	23	15
Sonoma	101	88	20	13	63	56	18	19
Stanislaus	111	105	10	16	95	82	6	7
Sutter	8	14	1	0	6	10	1	4
Tehama	18	13	6	3	9	10	3	0
Trinity	12	8	1	0	9	8	2	0
Tulare	111	71	6	4	95	61	10	6
Tuolumne	14	7	3	0	8	6	3	1
Ventura	166	120	37	23	103	76	26	21
Yolo	33	32	5	10	20	10	8	12
Yuba	62	46	3	1	45	41	14	4

TABLE A-26—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURTS TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1983 AND JUNE 30, 1984

	Number of judicial positions[a]		*Cases awaiting trial at end of month*[b]						*Total cases per judicial position*	
			Total		*Civil*		*Criminal*[c]			
County	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*
State total	749	744	89,663	[R] 91,131	79,998	[R] 81,816	9,665	9,315	120	122
Alameda	33	33	4,522	4,380	3,873	3,734	649	646	137	133
Alpine	1	1	7	3	7	3	0	0	7	3
Amador	1	1	80	87	47	52	33	35	80	87
Butte	3	3	228	216	201	198	27	18	76	72
Calaveras	1	1	98	138	90	133	8	5	98	138
Colusa	1	1	28	23	23	22	5	1	28	23
Contra Costa	18	18	2,366	[R] 2,308	2,005	[R] 1,937	361	371	131	128
Del Norte	1	1	12	6	6	3	6	3	12	6
El Dorado	3	3	210	206	182	191	28	15	70	69
Fresno	16	15	818	876	704	783	114	93	51	58
Glenn	1	1	20	47	20	44	0	3	20	47
Humboldt	3	3	214	272	181	223	33	49	71	91
Imperial	3	3	116	118	87	96	29	22	39	39
Inyo	1	1	36	60	35	52	1	8	36	60
Kern	15	12	1,120	1,575	977	1,233	143	342	75	131
Kings	2	2	106	104	76	58	30	46	53	52
Lake	2	1	62	63	54	49	8	14	31	63
Lassen	1	1	44	33	38	21	6	12	44	33
Los Angeles	[d] 261	[e] 261	38,992	38,768	34,840	34,886	4,152	3,882	149	149
Madera	2	2	142	121	103	83	39	38	71	61
Marin	7	7	738	613	670	584	68	29	105	88
Mariposa	1	1	19	24	17	22	2	2	19	24
Mendocino	2	2	179	34	142	15	37	19	90	17
Merced	3	3	285	239	210	194	75	45	95	80
Modoc	1	1	9	9	9	8	0	1	9	9
Mono	1	1	51	35	48	30	3	5	51	35
Monterey	8	8	434	447	365	333	69	114	54	56
Napa	2	2	257	227	226	224	31	3	129	114
Nevada	2	2	126	138	126	126	0	12	63	69
Orange	56	56	9,470	10,105	9,113	9,795	357	310	169	180
Placer	4	4	309	428	227	366	82	62	77	107
Plumas	1	1	67	87	67	72	0	15	67	87
Riverside	20	20	2,164	2,194	2,020	2,058	144	136	108	110
Sacramento	28	28	2,157	2,103	1,879	1,844	278	259	77	75
San Benito	1	1	32	32	27	27	5	5	32	32
San Bernardino	26	26	1,799	1,802	1,505	1,543	294	259	69	69
San Diego	46	46	5,205	6,152	4,760	5,696	445	456	113	134
San Francisco	34	35	6,300	5,505	6,061	5,316	239	189	185	157
San Joaquin	11	11	860	915	707	805	153	110	78	83
San Luis Obispo	5	5	662	974	612	944	50	30	132	195
San Mateo	16	16	1,185	1,187	929	939	256	248	74	74
Santa Barbara	10	9	621	696	512	607	109	89	62	77
Santa Clara	34	34	2,913	2,981	2,272	2,329	641	652	86	88
Santa Cruz	4	4	380	331	341	284	39	47	95	83
Shasta	3	3	477	430	437	405	40	25	159	143
Sierra	1	1	16	12	16	12	0	0	16	12
Siskiyou	1	1	56	68	50	65	6	3	56	68
Solano	5	5	340	346	270	254	70	92	68	69
Sonoma	8	8	630	740	539	604	91	136	79	93
Stanislaus	9	9	816	911	743	802	73	109	91	101
Sutter	2	2	147	159	136	151	11	8	74	80
Tehama	1	1	73	68	58	63	15	5	73	68
Trinity	1	1	41	32	37	30	4	2	41	32
Tulare	6	6	345	354	236	267	109	87	58	59
Tuolumne	1	1	109	123	103	100	6	23	109	123
Ventura	13	13	917	968	799	889	118	79	71	74
Yolo	4	4	175	185	143	165	32	20	44	46
Yuba	2	2	78	73	37	47	41	26	39	37

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[a] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court. For a list of judgeships see Table A-26A.

[b] Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which at-issue memoranda have been filed but no trial dates assigned.

[c] Criminal cases set for trial.

[d] Includes 206 judges and one referee and 54 commissioner positions which were funded.

[e] Includes 206 judges, one referee and 54 commissioners, of whom 51 were budgeted and three were funded from salary savings

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-26A—CALIFORNIA SUPERIOR COURT
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS[a] AND JUDICIAL POSITION EQUIVALENTS[a]
FISCAL YEARS 1982–83 AND 1983–84

	1983–84					*1982–83*				
	Judicial positions				*Judicial Position Equivalents*	*Judicial positions*				*Judicial Position Equivalents*
County	*Total*	*Judges*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*		*Total*	*Judges*	*Commissioners*	*Referees*	
State Total	749	655	78	16	762.2	744	648	76	20	744.8
Alameda	33	31	0	2	32.7	33	31	0	2	32.1
Alpine	1	1	0	0	.6	1	1	0	0	.4
Amador	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.0
Butte	3	3	0	0	3.1	3	3	0	0	3.1
Calaveras	1	1	0	0	1.2	1	1	0	0	1.0
Colusa	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.1
Contra Costa	18	15	1	2	19.9	18	15	1	2	17.7
Del Norte	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
El Dorado	3	3	0	0	3.2	3	3	0	0	3.3
Fresno	16	[b] 14	0	2	16.0	15	13	0	2	14.7
Glenn	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Humboldt	3	3	0	0	3.2	3	3	0	0	3.7
Imperial	3	3	0	0	3.2	3	3	0	0	3.2
Inyo	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.1
Kern	15	[c] 13	1	1	14.6	12	10	1	1	12.7
Kings	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.1
Lake	2	[d] 2	0	0	1.8	1	1	0	0	1.4
Lassen	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.1
Los Angeles	[e] 261	206	54	1	257.6	261	206	54	1	253.6
Madera	2	2	0	0	2.2	2	2	0	0	2.2
Marin	7	6	1	0	7.7	7	6	1	0	7.5
Mariposa	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Mendocino	2	2	0	0	2.2	2	2	0	0	2.0
Merced	3	3	0	0	3.0	3	3	0	0	2.8
Modoc	1	1	0	0	.9	1	1	0	0	1.0
Mono	1	1	0	0	1.3	1	1	0	0	1.3
Monterey	8	8	0	0	7.6	8	8	0	0	7.8
Napa	2	2	0	0	2.6	2	2	0	0	2.5
Nevada	2	2	0	0	2.1	2	2	0	0	2.1
Orange	56	51	5	0	56.2	56	51	5	0	56.1
Placer	4	4	0	0	4.1	4	4	0	0	3.8
Plumas	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
Riverside	20	17	3	0	21.4	20	17	3	0	20.3
Sacramento	28	27	0	1	28.2	28	27	0	1	28.6
San Benito	1	1	0	0	1.0	1	1	0	0	1.0
San Bernardino	26	22	4	0	24.8	26	22	4	0	24.8
San Diego	46	43	0	3	51.9	46	43	0	3	51.8
San Francisco	34	28	[f] 6	0	35.3	35	28	4	3	34.2
San Joaquin	11	[g] 11	0	0	10.6	11	10	0	1	8.6
San Luis Obispo	5	4	1	0	4.6	5	4	1	0	4.5
San Mateo	16	14	1	1	16.8	16	14	1	1	16.4
Santa Barbara	10	[b] 10	0	0	10.2	9	9	0	0	10.1
Santa Clara	34	33	0	1	34.3	34	33	0	1	35.5
Santa Cruz	4	4	0	0	4.7	4	4	0	0	4.6
Shasta	3	3	0	0	3.2	3	3	0	0	3.0
Sierra	1	1	0	0	.6	1	1	0	0	1.0
Siskiyou	1	1	0	0	1.1	1	1	0	0	1.2
Solano	5	5	0	0	5.1	5	5	0	0	5.3
Sonoma	8	7	1	0	7.9	8	7	1	0	7.8
Stanislaus	9	8	0	1	8.9	9	8	0	1	6.8
Sutter	2	2	0	0	2.0	2	2	0	0	2.1
Tehama	1	1	0	0	1.4	1	1	0	0	1.3
Trinity	1	1	0	0	.8	1	1	0	0	1.0
Tulare	6	6	0	0	6.8	6	6	0	0	6.7
Tuolumne	1	1	0	0	1.6	1	1	0	0	1.2
Ventura	13	13	0	0	16.1	13	13	0	0	14.9
Yolo	4	3	0	1	3.7	4	3	0	1	3.6
Yuba	2	2	0	0	1.9	2	2	0	0	2.0

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[a] Judicial positions are defined as authorized judges and full-time referees and commissioners. Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships, plus assistance from referees and commissioners and are adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts, and assistance received from assigned and temporary judges.

[b] An additional judgeship was authorized by 1982 legislation effective 7/1/83.

[c] Three additional judgeships were authorized by 1982 legislation effective 7/1/83.

[d] An additional judgeship became effective on 7/3/83 when the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to support the position.

[e] Includes 206 judges and one referee and 54 commissioner positions which were funded.

[f] The four commissioner and three referee positions were consolidated into six full-time commissioner positions effective 12/31/83.

[g] An additional judgeship became effective on 7/1/83 when the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution declaring the juvenile referee position vacant.

TABLE A-27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	*Number of judgeships*[a]		*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Dispositions after hearing* *Uncontested matters*		*Dispositions after hearing* *Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[b]	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	518	508	8,254,380	[R]7,839,746	7,162,901	[R]6,926,906	6,535,290	[R]6,264,099	326,017	[R]351,569	278,905	[R]286,283	22,689	24,955
Alameda:														
Alameda	1	1	29,801	27,935	24,519	28,603	23,500	27,411	503	674	516	518	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	4	4	37,434	45,703	49,294	50,776	45,642	46,105	1,365	1,689	2,286	2,980	1	2
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3	3	67,683	68,618	65,582	69,857	56,577	60,278	5,165	4,432	3,826	5,146	14	1
Livermore-Pleasanton	2	2	46,909	44,165	49,305	45,263	46,484	42,440	1,254	1,342	1,567	1,480	0	1
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	14	14	217,516	209,453	175,229	177,226	161,540	162,385	6,475	7,599	7,214	7,242	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	7	7	116513	126,884	101,112	101,938	93,326	94,487	3,928	4,298	3,858	3,153	0	0
Butte:														
Chico	1	1	22,345	25,357	20,865	23,442	19,269	21,611	637	750	959	1,081	0	0
Contra Costa:														
Bay	5	5	74,839	67,654	63,626	56,991	54,053	49,684	4,142	2,303	4,014	3,036	1,417	1,968
Delta	2	2	33,413	30,952	29,843	28,680	25,971	24,078	1,245	1,757	1,712	1,914	915	931
Mt. Diablo	4	4	66,588	68,769	59,770	59,626	52,452	51,762	2,052	2,273	2,833	2,926	2,433	2,665
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	61,814	62,141	53,875	58,412	46,160	50,761	1,613	1,662	2,976	2,709	3,126	3,280
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	[c]9	8	105,929	104,635	98,435	97,453	89,944	87,640	4,429	4,893	3,602	4,178	460	742
Humboldt:														
Eureka	2	2	11,214	10,701	10,863	10,303	9,751	8,999	551	709	560	595	1	0
Imperial:														
Imperial County	4	4	47,884	50,334	39,771	40,156	37,669	36,625	1,353	1,956	747	1,515	2	60
Kern:														
East Kern	2	2	27,265	29,829	25,471	26,131	23,499	24,295	473	460	630	578	869	798
West Kern	9	9	85,840	94,098	82,665	84,728	75,094	77,337	5,233	4,699	2,338	2,692	0	0
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	3	3	54,650	54,728	55,871	55,422	52,480	51,453	1,645	1,835	1,746	2,134	0	0
Antelope	2	2	40,178	39,670	37,396	38,704	35,278	36,443	1,142	1,224	976	1,037	0	0
Beverly Hills	3	3	51,404	[R]54,640	43,424	47,165	38,235	41,868	2,887	3,065	2,302	2,232	0	0
Burbank	2	2	25,761	33,180	24,123	31,637	22,115	29,155	1,095	1,237	913	1,245	0	0
Citrus	6	6	124,064	118,686	94,553	108,554	83,055	96,977	7,546	5,769	3,951	5,791	1	17
Compton	6	6	130,369	127,122	112,531	98,018	103,304	88,284	6,025	6,629	2,951	3,104	251	1
Culver	2	2	41,449	29,042	35,618	26,080	32,009	22,865	2,403	2,069	1,206	1,146	0	0
Downey	[d]5	4	62,438	61,228	58,434	55,644	51,917	49,997	3,843	3,232	2,673	2,413	1	2
East Los Angeles	4	4	67,447	65,507	54,531	56,267	49,397	51,191	3,757	2,934	1,377	2,142	0	0
Glendale	[d]3	2	51,711	53,586	42,634	48,884	39,029	44,771	1,815	2,200	1,790	1,910	0	3
Inglewood	6	6	86,200	85,396	69,604	72,844	63,003	65,534	3,388	4,203	3,213	3,106	0	1
Long Beach	7	7	157,200	140,528	125,021	107,290	113,650	97,643	6,720	5,985	4,651	3,661	0	1
Los Angeles	74	74	1,095,554	942,597	949,144	798,223	856,291	700,412	52,547	57,964	40,306	39,847	0	0
Los Cerritos	3	3	67,731	66,196	62,482	62,629	57,994	58,023	2,111	2,300	2,377	2,306	0	0
Malibu	1	1	35,217	37,633	34,271	34,838	32,937	33,334	553	622	781	881	0	1
Newhall	[d]3	2	58,094	68,937	46,691	61,024	45,103	59,360	684	717	904	947	0	0
Pasadena	4	4	68,753	68,885	65,869	62,695	60,188	56,423	3,001	3,330	2,660	2,942	20	0
Pomona	3	3	66,261	56,472	59,168	51,608	54,135	46,477	2,880	2,874	2,153	2,257	0	0
Rio Hondo	4	4	60,168	60,608	54,086	54,896	50,468	51,016	1,633	1,862	1,984	2,018	1	0
Santa Anita	1	1	33,628	35,608	29,597	30,733	27,277	28,139	1,199	1,229	1,121	1,365	0	0
Santa Monica	3	3	41,470	42,476	37,171	33,824	33,621	30,574	1,811	1,777	1,739	1,473	0	0
South Bay	6	6	127,479	128,851	121,366	124,512	109,059	112,242	6,729	6,776	5,578	5,494	0	0
Southeast	5	5	78,608	70,183	67,226	57,464	61,641	52,348	3,162	3,149	2,423	1,967	0	0
Whittier	4	4	59,609	61,448	53,544	55,099	47,868	49,143	2,572	2,607	3,104	3,349	0	0

TABLE A-27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	Number of judgeships[a] 1983–84	Number of judgeships[a] 1982–83	Total filings 1983–84	Total filings 1982–83	Total dispositions 1983–84	Total dispositions 1982–83	Dispositions before hearing 1983–84	Dispositions before hearing 1982–83	Dispositions after hearing: Uncontested matters 1983–84	Dispositions after hearing: Uncontested matters 1982–83	Dispositions after hearing: Contested matters 1983–84	Dispositions after hearing: Contested matters 1982–83	Juvenile orders[b] 1983–84	Juvenile orders[b] 1982–83
Marin:														
Central	4	4	88,086	88,454	80,324	80,319	76,616	74,208	1,716	2,687	2,581	3,336	11	88
Merced:														
Merced County	3	3	71,047	69,350	59,893	61,306	56,640	58,003	1,857	1,740	1,394	1,535	2	28
Monterey:														
Monterey County[e]	–	7	50,285	100,614	43,905	88,679	40,143	80,015	2,086	4,580	1,676	4,084	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated)[e]	9	–	66,457	0	57,870	0	53,765	0	2,101	0	2,004	0	0	0
Napa:														
Napa County	2	2	32,838	34,622	30,529	30,859	27,053	27,158	1,283	1,088	925	912	1,268	1,701
Orange:														
Central Orange County	13	13	161,167	170,771	125,444	151,635	112,686	138,511	7,484	7,640	5,271	5,480	3	4
North Orange County	12	12	181,631	179,791	173,139	162,847	163,101	151,615	4,108	5,483	5,930	5,749	0	0
Orange County Harbor	7	7	137,902	135,828	131,315	131,291	116,337	115,635	2,458	2,864	4,389	4,432	8,131	8,360
South Orange County	4	4	70,201	68,107	64,619	63,935	59,406	58,762	2,432	2,510	2,779	2,663	2	0
West Orange County	10	10	149,577	142,079	131,720	126,207	119,076	112,262	6,386	7,513	6,185	6,378	73	54
Placer:														
Placer[f]	3	3	50,552	22,635	42,658	17,381	39,583	15,686	1,391	653	1,684	1,042	0	0
Riverside:														
Corona	2	2	27,611	31,060	28,023	25,597	26,446	23,622	745	934	832	1,041	0	0
Desert	5	5	88,141	77,188	74,680	74,158	70,196	69,396	2,211	2,439	2,273	2,323	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	2	2	67,084	64,273	63,670	61,231	61,386	59,034	1,196	1,164	1,088	1,033	0	0
Riverside	6	6	86,504	89,354	77,729	81,784	71,001	74,565	3,846	4,545	2,882	2,659	0	15
Three Lakes	2	2	20,393	20,449	18,546	18,357	16,963	16,680	725	825	858	852	0	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	15	15	99,428	98,990	79,664	87,115	60,159	65,983	13,398	13,941	6,107	7,191	0	0
South Sacramento County[g]	1	–	7,316	0	6,289	0	5,818	0	287	0	184	0	0	0
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	[d]21	20	291,299	275,754	273,017	277,203	252,628	255,418	11,411	12,578	8,961	9,201	17	6
San Diego:														
El Cajon	8	8	142,586	[R]136,176	129,584	121,848	119,901	112,389	5,717	5,654	3,966	3,805	0	0
North County	10	10	155,749	157,113	143,638	144,127	132,215	132,728	5,988	6,083	5,435	5,313	0	3
San Diego	[d]23	22	432,778	412,504	359,278	374,206	334,154	347,252	10,693	13,854	14,428	13,100	3	0
South Bay	7	7	89,310	79,293	80,722	71,507	74,526	65,547	1,835	1,682	4,361	4,278	0	0
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	20	20	247,107	241,968	145,210	130,680	113,070	95,603	25,462	29,110	6,676	5,961	2	6
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	[h]2	1	20,484	20,168	21,300	19,150	19,151	16,901	698	842	665	689	786	718
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2	2	36,124	31,962	31,074	28,581	28,215	25,497	1,043	1,255	1,013	946	803	883
Stockton	6	6	68,382	67,427	68,562	66,689	60,920	58,050	3,843	4,715	2,730	2,704	1,069	1,220
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	71,021	65,275	59,897	[R]58,419	56,319	54,532	1,609	1,755	1,969	[R]2,129	0	3
San Mateo:														
Northern[i]	–	3	31,037	64,337	32,419	68,066	30,439	62,955	837	2,562	1,143	2,519	0	30
San Mateo County[i]	9	–	111,499	0	87,395	0	80,608	0	3,035	0	3,751	0	1	0
Southern[i]	–	6	65,388	131,555	58,665	126,563	54,262	116,451	1,981	4,618	2,420	5,491	2	3
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	1	1	8,771	7,379	8,320	6,601	7,657	5,911	310	351	353	339	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta[j]	–	–	0	26,396	0	22,357	0	19,668	0	1,415	0	1,274	0	0
Santa Maria	2	2	27,174	24,925	24,428	27,821	22,320	26,111	1,167	856	941	854	0	0
South Coast[j]	4	4	63,124	28,630	61,114	26,968	55,471	24,128	3,448	1,703	2,195	1,137	0	0

TABLE A-27—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF CRIMINAL (EXCLUDES PARKING) AND CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	Number of judgeships[a]		Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after hearing: Contested matters		Juvenile orders[b]	
	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83
Santa Clara:														
Santa Clara County	24	24	507,350	464,485	408,468	[R] 381,445	384,503	[R] 354,132	10,248	12,354	13,717	14,959	0	0
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	4	4	62,211	60,541	49,588	[R] 52,183	44,937	46,277	2,166	[R] 2,794	1,999	[R] 2,426	486	686
Shasta:														
Redding	1	1	19,413	20,043	21,311	18,715	19,180	16,230	1,133	1,118	998	1,364	0	3
Solano:														
Northern Solano	3	3	75,785	59,228	65,065	51,562	62,360	48,797	788	901	1,917	1,864	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	2	2	25,673	25,000	24,019	22,975	21,987	20,724	823	1,011	1,209	1,240	0	0
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	5	5	114,723	104,404	84,927	83,831	79,587	76,961	2,300	3,312	3,032	3,542	8	16
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	7	7	93,291	88,993	87,167	83,804	80,637	77,386	2,915	3,112	3,613	3,297	2	9
Sutter:														
Sutter County	1	1	15,575	11,895	13,571	10,393	12,469	9,208	555	594	547	591	0	0
Tulare:														
Porterville	1	1	13,522	12,563	12,329	12,170	11,481	11,209	382	487	466	472	0	2
Tulare Pixley	1	1	23,537	19,814	18,188	15,998	17,318	15,192	410	394	453	410	7	2
Visalia	2	2	35,583	32,391	27,884	25,885	25,034	23,241	1,121	1,213	1,729	1,426	0	5
Ventura:														
Ventura County	11	11	176,397	171,471	161,767	170,359	151,272	158,506	5,138	5,664	5,357	6,189	0	0
Yolo:														
Yolo County	3	3	17,838	17,860	14,411	16,324	12,215	13,607	945	1,191	754	910	497	616
Yuba:														
Yuba County	2	2	16,619	15,356	14,386	14,136	13,094	12,783	740	700	548	633	4	20

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[a] Number of authorized judgeships at the end of the fiscal year (June 30).

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] Statute provided for increase effective July 1, 1983.

[d] Judgeship became effective when the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to support this position.

[e] Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District to become the Monterey County (Consolidated) Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[f] Auburn-Colfax, Foresthill, Loomis-Lincoln and Roseville-Rocklin Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Placer Municipal Court District, effective January 3, 1983.

[g] South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[h] Statute provided for increase effective January 1, 1984.

[i] Northern and Southern Municipal Court Districts consolidated to become the San Mateo County Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[j] Carpinteria-Montecito Justice Court District and Santa Barbara-Goleta Municipal Court District consolidated to become the South Coast Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1983.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before hearing		Dispositions after hearing			
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	133,968	[R] 128,160	110,591	[R] 106,108	61,174	56,551	42,880	[R] 42,780	6,537	6,777
Alameda:										
Alameda	354	274	362	231	300	193	0	0	62	38
Berkeley-Albany	1,066	862	1,078	698	837	616	85	55	156	27
Fremont-Newark-Union City	940	958	547	579	456	467	50	88	41	24
Livermore-Pleasanton	347	300	233	241	157	153	37	60	39	28
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	3,397	3,267	3,173	3,258	2,349	2,448	567	617	257	193
San Leandro-Hayward	2,255	2,405	1,725	1,887	1,555	1,743	158	115	12	29
Butte:										
Chico	1	170	21	164	19	129	2	33	0	2
Contra Costa:										
Bay	1,291	1,363	1,126	1,180	600	750	372	371	154	59
Delta	514	580	552	527	275	279	215	194	62	54
Mt. Diablo	841	1,008	876	845	578	532	257	293	41	20
Walnut Creek-Danville	295	486	235	272	132	140	74	121	29	11
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	4,438	3,692	3,853	2,909	2,393	1,732	1,378	1,044	82	133
Humboldt:										
Eureka	592	584	623	522	487	380	94	114	42	28
Imperial:										
Imperial County	866	791	1,292	633	1,057	368	192	217	43	48
Kern:										
East Kern	330	360	245	285	188	199	8	27	49	59
West Kern	2,586	2,947	2,566	2,740	1,493	1,908	1,044	796	29	36
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	531	526	456	[R] 443	125	133	331	[R] 310	0	0
Antelope	489	434	336	370	191	161	145	204	0	5
Beverly Hills	751	[R] 822	545	494	114	56	376	419	55	19
Burbank	268	290	248	238	53	41	168	187	27	10
Citrus	1,420	1,309	691	601	298	388	363	198	30	15
Compton	3,679	2,266	1,696	1,977	399	341	1,135	1,635	162	1
Culver	317	372	240	280	51	27	170	245	19	8
Downey	1,133	1,040	958	750	384	149	518	556	56	45
East Los Angeles	914	735	753	535	111	100	641	420	1	15
Glendale	423	436	342	329	109	68	213	242	20	19
Inglewood	2,343	2,066	1,950	1,702	649	509	874	1,121	427	72
Long Beach	1,579	1,806	1,366	1,511	472	596	832	834	62	81
Los Angeles	18,671	17,493	15,276	14,846	5,313	4,704	9,596	8,796	367	1,346
Los Cerritos	785	644	644	508	143	99	482	383	19	26
Malibu	344	277	161	172	97	115	58	53	6	4
Newhall	385	297	268	251	103	58	164	193	1	0
Pasadena	1,156	926	960	782	282	249	677	530	1	3
Pomona	941	784	597	456	118	87	470	352	9	17
Rio Hondo	892	1,077	411	456	48	78	325	310	38	68
Santa Anita	311	257	247	229	56	48	191	180	0	1

TABLE A-28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after hearing			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	253	265	211	211	35	32	174	174	2	5
South Bay	1,562	1,339	1,128	1,074	310	232	815	839	3	3
Southeast	2,182	1,721	1,637	1,531	443	335	1,181	1,186	13	10
Whittier	892	873	688	721	230	178	456	453	2	0
Marin:										
Central	837	776	539	589	308	357	147	209	84	23
Merced:										
Merced County	1,070	898	790	729	395	438	336	219	59	72
Monterey:										
Monterey County [a]	1,086	1,929	680	1,363	207	380	473	983	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [a]	1,057	0	602	0	261	0	341	0	0	0
Napa:										
Napa County	384	505	404	411	231	218	96	126	77	67
Orange:										
Central Orange County	1,424	1,689	1,312	1,531	648	813	333	0	331	718
North Orange County	1,049	923	875	923	468	406	363	454	44	63
Orange County Harbor	544	407	497	368	214	164	0	0	283	204
South Orange County	242	341	256	276	74	60	152	166	30	50
West Orange County	1,027	760	887	860	393	338	435	461	59	61
Placer:										
Placer [a]	808	352	520	264	313	154	11	17	196	93
Riverside:										
Corona	476	498	440	456	367	309	71	141	2	6
Desert	1,258	899	840	643	580	430	256	205	4	8
Mt. San Jacinto	529	460	364	301	172	184	192	117	0	0
Riverside	1,726	1,812	1,328	977	800	586	127	63	401	328
Three Lakes	407	377	383	250	53	23	238	115	92	112
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	5,565	5,365	4,511	4,696	3,219	3,165	1,292	1,531	0	0
South Sacramento County [a]	9	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	5,189	5,727	4,375	5,101	2,884	3,212	1,283	1,585	208	304
San Diego:										
El Cajon	1,621	1,835	1,542	1,472	1,087	1,001	361	392	94	79
North County	1,669	1,722	1,451	1,575	1,075	1,052	371	516	5	7
San Diego	6,512	6,278	7,546	5,352	5,650	3,556	1,646	1,233	250	563
South Bay	1,448	1,095	1,318	1,155	882	783	432	370	4	2
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	5,982	6,964	5,708	6,386	3,397	4,303	1,171	1,557	1,140	526
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	178	216	179	83	69	27	108	56	2	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	689	483	537	415	341	258	178	122	18	35
Stockton	1,857	1,698	1,701	1,590	1,115	965	530	556	56	69
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	515	552	452	479	177	285	213	127	62	67

TABLE A-28—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS FELONY FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1981–82 and 1982–83

							Dispositions after hearing			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before hearing*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
San Mateo:										
Northern [a]	300	747	210	443	32	54	178	389	0	0
San Mateo County [a]	1,116	0	782	0	301	0	476	0	5	0
Southern [a]	797	1,818	571	1,479	267	752	300	722	4	5
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	128	116	101	107	39	48	61	59	1	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [a]	0	333	0	290	0	97	0	0	0	193
Santa Maria	316	190	363	131	128	23	235	92	0	16
South Coast [a]	550	249	457	267	194	103	263	131	0	33
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	9,814	9,276	7,684	7,339	5,527	4,718	2,082	2,587	75	34
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	1,552	1,430	1,171	1,141	586	525	557	576	28	40
Shasta:										
Redding	1,060	891	846	716	565	508	251	180	30	28
Solano:										
Northern Solano	961	1,166	942	1,126	748	938	126	144	68	44
Vallejo-Benicia	833	907	824	802	704	635	103	138	17	29
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	1,679	1,630	893	1,051	546	639	328	374	19	38
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	2,483	2,437	1,954	2,262	1,534	1,648	408	603	12	11
Sutter:										
Sutter County	392	353	314	271	234	195	74	70	6	6
Tulare:										
Porterville	424	434	351	407	235	284	91	103	25	20
Tulare-Pixley	426	396	281	273	183	147	98	120	0	6
Visalia	707	652	373	376	142	196	85	92	146	88
Ventura:										
Ventura County	1,097	1,039	800	863	115	179	629	617	56	67
Yolo:										
Yolo County	1,050	760	584	452	410	269	88	109	86	74
Yuba:										
Yuba County	791	673	729	629	286	305	403	298	40	26

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Before hearing						*After hearing*									
			Pleas of guilty				*Acquitted or dismissed*				*Convicted or bound over*					
	Dismissals and transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*		
State total	20,941	19,701	23,026	19,213	17,207	17,637	4,457	3,619	176	129	44,369	[R]45,375	415	434		
Alameda:																
Alameda	40	24	119	79	141	90	0	0	0	0	62	38	0	0		
Berkeley-Albany	230	257	382	225	225	134	8	16	0	0	232	64	1	2		
Fremont-Newark-Union City	229	288	147	152	80	27	1	1	3	7	86	104	1	0		
Livermore-Pleasanton	80	62	37	61	40	30	1	1	0	0	75	87	0	0		
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	823	839	875	881	651	728	0	0	2	0	821	810	1	0		
San Leandro-Hayward	632	645	494	415	429	683	5	1	2	0	162	141	1	2		
Butte:																
Chico	19	69	0	45	0	15	0	5	0	0	2	30	0	0		
Contra Costa:																
Bay	151	162	244	220	205	368	89	32	9	3	426	390	2	5		
Delta	118	108	13	20	144	151	15	11	0	2	262	231	0	4		
Mt. Diablo	173	158	66	80	339	294	9	12	39	0	207	250	43	51		
Walnut Creek-Danville	52	61	19	10	61	69	1	10	0	1	99	121	3	0		
Fresno:																
Consolidated Fresno	576	593	690	568	1,127	571	606	416	3	6	836	753	15	2		
Humboldt:																
Eureka	262	175	50	50	175	155	12	5	1	0	121	137	2	0		
Imperial:																
Imperial County	143	105	729	53	185	210	100	66	2	1	131	197	2	1		
Kern:																
East Kern	56	55	38	48	94	96	10	0	0	0	46	86	1	0		
West Kern	521	631	574	641	398	636	91	89	1	0	981	742	0	1		
Los Angeles:																
Alhambra	78	58	9	23	38	52	21	2	0	0	310	[R]307	0	1		
Antelope	48	46	0	0	143	115	3	4	7	0	112	191	23	14		
Beverly Hills	45	31	13	9	56	16	51	46	3	1	370	387	7	4		
Burbank	11	20	34	10	8	11	5	10	0	2	190	173	0	12		
Citrus	298	380	0	5	0	3	33	5	1	0	348	203	11	5		
Compton	223	191	70	118	106	32	147	182	0	1	1,150	1,452	0	1		
Culver	34	12	10	5	7	10	19	6	0	0	170	247	0	0		
Downey	81	22	25	9	278	118	11	12	2	1	560	587	1	1		
East Los Angeles	34	26	16	8	61	66	40	22	0	8	593	400	9	5		
Glendale	46	24	25	14	38	30	10	13	0	0	221	248	2	0		
Inglewood	440	293	52	27	157	189	181	134	35	38	1,010	893	75	128		
Long Beach	36	70	431	513	5	13	57	53	0	0	837	861	0	1		
Los Angeles	1,871	1,793	2,566	1,977	876	934	888	572	13	21	9,010	9,490	52	59		
Los Cerritos	63	37	17	11	63	51	1	0	0	0	500	409	0	0		
Malibu	71	109	15	5	11	1	1	0	0	0	63	57	0	0		
Newhall	31	28	1	4	71	26	3	5	0	0	162	182	0	6		
Pasadena	176	93	45	69	61	87	12	16	0	0	666	517	0	0		
Pomona	68	64	23	17	27	6	12	8	0	1	466	359	1	1		
Rio Hondo	33	43	6	11	9	24	4	17	3	0	356	351	0	10		
Santa Anita	9	1	16	2	31	45	10	4	0	0	181	177	0	0		
Santa Monica	11	13	24	16	0	3	4	14	0	0	172	165	0	0		
South Bay	125	27	130	129	55	78	71	180	1	0	721	660	25	2		
Southeast	321	228	25	21	97	86	69	30	0	0	1,125	1,166	0	0		
Whittier	95	44	34	22	101	112	39	79	4	0	414	464	1	0		

TABLE A-29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Before hearing						*After hearing*							
			Pleas of guilty				*Acquitted or dismissed*				*Convicted or bound over*			
	Dismissals and transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Marin:														
Central	197	235	66	64	45	58	15	22	0	0	212	206	4	4
Merced:														
Merced County	215	209	5	70	175	159	3	16	0	2	388	272	4	1
Monterey:														
Monterey County [a]	78	250	112	43	17	87	20	47	0	0	452	936	1	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [a]	77	0	150	0	34	0	24	0	0	0	314	0	3	0
Napa:														
Napa County	116	77	28	14	87	127	6	2	0	0	167	191	0	0
Orange:														
Central Orange County	353	507	146	79	149	227	5	1	0	0	658	715	1	2
North Orange County	132	183	198	20	138	203	0	0	1	0	406	517	0	0
Orange County Harbor	52	72	100	48	62	44	0	0	0	0	282	204	1	0
South Orange County	20	21	45	13	9	26	1	4	0	1	181	211	0	0
West Orange County	88	161	155	55	150	122	21	20	0	0	473	496	0	6
Placer:														
Placer [a]	33	31	48	27	232	96	26	10	3	11	177	89	1	0
Riverside:														
Corona	139	120	129	102	99	87	0	0	0	0	73	147	0	0
Desert	202	121	243	199	135	110	17	13	0	0	242	200	1	0
Mt. San Jacinto	40	68	56	43	76	73	33	9	2	0	149	108	8	0
Riverside	79	252	461	277	260	57	138	0	0	0	364	391	26	0
Three Lakes	3	0	46	23	4	0	194	112	0	0	136	115	0	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	931	1,082	1,295	1,120	993	963	35	55	0	0	1,257	1,476	0	0
South Sacramento County [a]	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	852	852	1,103	1,150	929	1,210	172	145	3	6	1,307	1,699	9	39
San Diego:														
El Cajon	318	291	500	486	269	224	18	35	1	1	436	435	0	0
North County	201	270	451	347	423	435	21	23	1	0	348	500	6	0
San Diego	2,559	753	2,103	1,753	988	1,050	146	172	0	0	1,746	1,624	4	0
South Bay	171	180	481	334	230	269	48	56	2	1	384	314	2	1
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	1,565	1,940	1,111	1,349	721	1,014	328	281	20	2	1,945	1,792	18	8
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	25	13	9	0	35	14	2	0	0	0	108	56	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	118	86	40	6	183	166	4	7	1	0	191	140	0	10
Stockton	411	392	212	136	492	437	27	47	0	0	559	576	0	2
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	58	82	76	109	43	94	17	3	0	0	258	191	0	0
San Mateo:														
Northern [a]	18	20	8	23	6	11	2	0	0	1	176	388	0	0
San Mateo County [a]	143	0	55	0	103	0	4	0	0	0	474	0	3	0
Southern [a]	133	354	45	114	89	284	12	15	0	1	292	707	0	4
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	26	24	0	0	13	24	0	1	0	0	62	58	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [a]	0	61	0	33	0	3	0	26	0	0	0	167	0	0
Santa Maria	45	2	28	10	55	11	19	14	0	0	216	94	0	0
South Coast [a]	35	39	84	50	75	14	0	0	0	0	263	164	0	0

TABLE A-29—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
DISPOSITIONS OF FELONIES AND FELONIES REDUCED TO MISDEMEANORS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	*Before hearing*						*After hearing*									
			Pleas of guilty				*Acquitted or dismissed*				*Convicted or bound over*					
	Dismissals and transfers		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*		*Felonies*		*Reduced to misdemeanors*			
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*		
Santa Clara:																
Santa Clara County	845	708	3,859	3,010	823	1,000	112	136	1	0	2,040	2,479	4	6		
Santa Cruz:																
Santa Cruz County	274	296	35	41	277	188	140	85	0	1	445	529	0	1		
Shasta:																
Redding	169	129	225	230	171	149	0	6	2	1	271	200	3	1		
Solano:																
Northern Solano	404	356	121	197	223	385	4	4	3	3	185	177	2	4		
Vallejo-Benicia	133	138	270	195	301	302	3	11	1	1	115	155	1	0		
Sonoma:																
Sonoma County	363	409	68	64	115	166	3	6	2	0	320	395	22	11		
Stanislaus:																
Stanislaus County	397	455	405	414	732	779	46	9	1	0	373	604	0	1		
Sutter:																
Sutter County	94	86	53	33	87	76	4	4	0	1	74	70	2	1		
Tulare:																
Porterville	55	82	73	77	107	125	4	6	0	1	111	116	1	0		
Tulare-Pixley	34	26	41	30	108	91	20	49	0	1	76	72	2	4		
Visalia	76	78	0	5	66	113	24	13	1	1	204	162	2	4		
Ventura:																
Ventura County	78	94	30	83	7	2	13	19	0	0	672	659	0	6		
Yolo:																
Yolo County	185	103	141	135	84	31	13	5	0	0	161	178	0	0		
Yuba:																
Yuba County	46	108	46	29	194	168	73	51	0	0	370	273	0	0		

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.
[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[a]	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	717,974	[R] 687,917	596,442	[R] 587,637	584,483	576,686	3,556	3,042	8,374	[R] 7,859	29	50
Alameda:												
Alameda	2,028	1,954	1,428	1,087	1,412	1,083	16	0	0	4	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	3,891	4,064	3,848	3,992	3,803	3,779	9	170	36	41	0	2
Fremont-Newark-Union City	5,353	3,587	5,334	4,412	5,057	4,302	205	51	72	58	0	1
Livermore-Pleasanton	2,178	3,129	1,931	2,010	1,608	1,950	70	1	253	59	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	20,092	18,007	15,937	15,587	15,773	15,408	18	36	146	143	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	7,450	7,376	6,894	6,530	6,804	6,465	29	18	61	47	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	2,444	2,568	2,836	3,303	2,757	3,217	5	5	74	81	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	7,395	6,547	5,927	5,132	4,746	4,773	786	156	395	203	0	0
Delta	4,097	4,137	3,997	3,466	3,867	3,305	48	40	78	111	4	10
Mt. Diablo	4,945	5,420	4,099	4,472	4,069	4,424	5	8	25	40	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,288	2,731	2,116	2,631	2,040	2,569	21	11	55	51	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	8,937	8,985	7,283	7,427	7,181	7,323	11	11	89	93	2	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	1,151	1,278	1,247	1,194	1,221	1,166	3	2	23	26	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	3,000	3,202	2,219	2,954	2,168	2,823	31	42	20	89	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	2,023	1,973	1,787	1,891	1,756	1,844	1	9	29	30	1	8
West Kern	13,132	12,201	10,850	9,425	10,746	9,362	14	1	90	62	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	2,897	3,237	2,786	2,825	2,722	2,781	7	7	57	37	0	0
Antelope	2,741	2,881	2,923	3,203	2,890	3,154	2	6	31	43	0	0
Beverly Hills	2,545	[R] 2,205	2,007	1,865	1,945	1,812	12	16	50	37	0	0
Burbank	1,865	2,157	1,633	1,808	1,611	1,789	9	2	13	17	0	0
Citrus	10,214	8,766	6,853	6,379	6,673	6,304	71	3	109	72	0	0
Compton	10,495	10,200	6,230	7,539	6,117	7,390	54	13	59	136	0	0
Culver	2,127	2,751	1,630	1,929	1,603	1,833	15	84	12	12	0	0
Downey	5,050	5,801	3,856	4,783	3,837	4,741	1	9	18	33	0	0
East Los Angeles	6,513	5,404	4,899	4,078	4,836	4,058	26	6	37	14	0	0
Glendale	4,416	4,684	4,024	3,643	3,989	3,601	5	16	30	24	0	2
Inglewood	9,414	7,516	7,202	6,876	6,983	6,549	35	118	184	209	0	0
Long Beach	19,795	20,292	17,630	16,545	17,534	16,433	15	21	81	91	0	0
Los Angeles	72,782	64,263	61,279	53,279	60,235	52,465	452	220	592	594	0	0
Los Cerritos	4,040	4,498	3,529	4,005	3,484	3,954	1	0	44	51	0	0
Malibu	2,942	3,270	3,057	2,719	3,032	2,687	3	9	22	23	0	0
Newhall	2,599	2,908	2,044	2,997	2,004	2,953	2	0	38	44	0	0
Pasadena	6,003	6,483	5,059	5,847	5,004	5,821	16	2	39	24	0	0
Pomona	5,958	4,852	4,872	4,473	4,777	4,404	14	11	81	58	0	0
Rio Hondo	6,152	6,686	4,988	5,214	4,923	5,150	11	19	54	45	0	0
Santa Anita	2,524	2,316	1,910	1,828	1,875	1,785	0	0	35	43	0	0
Santa Monica	8,066	8,143	5,449	5,897	5,365	5,794	41	15	43	88	0	0
South Bay	15,921	14,169	12,855	12,312	12,687	12,063	60	43	108	206	0	0
Southeast	12,216	10,964	9,269	9,135	9,170	9,019	11	16	88	100	0	0
Whittier	5,731	5,269	4,082	4,100	3,930	4,028	0	0	152	72	0	0

TABLE A-30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Uncontested matters		Contested matters		Juvenile orders[a]	
County and judicial district	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83
Marin:												
Central	4,935	6,212	4,226	5,684	4,180	5,584	17	17	29	83	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	5,798	6,030	4,430	5,002	4,340	4,875	3	17	86	110	1	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County[b]	4,387	8,883	3,712	7,854	3,582	7,510	12	82	118	262	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated)[b]	5,646	0	5,204	0	5,027	0	2	0	175	0	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	3,189	2,941	2,673	2,632	2,512	2,518	53	52	108	62	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	17,630	17,784	16,042	16,383	15,932	16,292	27	29	83	62	0	0
North Orange County	17,833	16,952	16,207	14,592	16,127	14,491	13	16	67	85	0	0
Orange County Harbor	17,915	18,994	17,305	18,212	17,202	18,088	22	18	81	106	0	0
South Orange County	7,192	7,047	6,747	6,609	6,704	6,546	7	9	36	54	0	0
West Orange County	13,923	14,016	12,843	12,891	12,762	12,777	10	25	71	88	0	1
Placer:												
Placer[b]	3,795	1,976	3,455	1,309	3,253	1,301	149	1	53	7	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	3,917	3,588	3,540	3,246	3,495	3,211	0	0	45	35	0	0
Desert	6,956	5,768	5,840	5,096	5,738	5,009	42	32	60	55	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	3,760	3,720	3,429	3,503	3,370	3,480	19	6	40	17	0	0
Riverside	10,066	11,262	8,680	10,541	8,591	10,518	80	2	9	21	0	0
Three Lakes	3,852	4,331	3,691	4,305	3,659	4,278	8	12	24	15	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	12,382	12,310	12,148	12,348	12,048	12,257	5	10	95	81	0	0
South Sacramento County[b]	920	0	625	0	619	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	27,018	20,393	22,694	17,305	22,117	16,851	319	169	255	285	3	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	7,252	[R] 6,693	6,675	6,158	6,524	6,016	75	52	76	90	0	0
North County	10,601	11,953	10,282	11,419	9,916	11,148	74	46	292	225	0	0
San Diego	45,351	46,352	36,839	40,292	35,943	39,352	119	112	775	828	2	0
South Bay	11,795	9,747	8,853	8,048	8,446	7,721	0	24	407	303	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	22,446	23,275	10,309	12,501	10,151	11,594	69	804	88	97	1	6
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,584	1,426	2,119	1,420	2,021	1,355	36	48	62	17	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2,792	2,586	2,397	2,204	2,361	2,159	8	10	23	34	5	1
Stockton	10,163	9,027	8,080	8,332	8,052	8,297	2	2	25	30	1	3
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	6,210	6,017	5,672	[R] 5,907	5,532	5,828	0	0	140	[R] 79	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern[b]	1,776	4,004	1,599	3,760	1,574	3,711	3	11	22	32	0	6
San Mateo County[b]	4,421	0	3,999	0	3,909	0	26	0	63	0	1	0
Southern[b]	2,557	6,070	2,215	4,551	2,127	4,433	39	32	47	83	2	3
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	893	693	795	671	772	655	0	1	23	15	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta[b]	0	4,863	0	3,499	0	3,480	0	3	0	16	0	0
Santa Maria	2,006	1,832	2,232	2,212	2,187	2,194	0	0	45	18	0	0
South Coast[b]	10,881	4,947	9,102	3,867	9,034	3,827	16	2	52	38	0	0

TABLE A-30—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84
(Excludes felonies reduced to misdemeanors)

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	35,809	33,540	27,270	28,472	26,957	28,056	7	15	306	401	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	8,845	7,977	6,911	6,842	6,837	6,760	12	18	61	64	1	0
Shasta:												
Redding	2,078	2,401	1,969	2,136	1,940	2,103	2	2	27	31	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	3,819	4,584	3,267	4,041	3,201	3,955	19	8	47	78	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	3,122	2,646	2,713	2,555	2,534	2,440	39	15	140	100	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	8,186	8,035	6,202	6,368	6,143	6,308	26	25	29	33	4	2
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	6,179	5,782	5,783	5,767	5,620	5,590	22	37	140	137	1	3
Sutter:												
Sutter County	1,227	1,189	1,129	1,160	1,097	1,079	4	18	28	63	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	1,955	1,769	1,704	1,834	1,677	1,815	3	7	24	11	0	1
Tulare-Pixley	1,238	1,122	1,315	1,223	1,309	1,194	0	4	6	25	0	0
Visalia	1,700	1,563	1,458	971	1,174	940	3	0	281	31	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	11,171	12,001	8,232	9,362	7,979	9,035	15	25	238	302	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	5,326	5,027	4,353	4,392	4,317	4,361	4	19	32	11	0	1
Yuba:												
Yuba County	2,067	1,715	1,678	1,369	1,657	1,333	5	8	16	28	0	0

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[a] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters		Juvenile orders [b]	
	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83
State total	443,666	[R] 425,128	377,178	[R] 370,733	368,683	363,741	2,555	1,668	5,924	[R] 5,299	16	25
Alameda:												
Alameda	886	902	822	727	822	724	0	0	0	3	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	2,931	2,969	2,831	2,467	2,808	2,331	6	111	17	23	0	2
Fremont-Newark-Union City	2,872	2,344	3,736	3,774	3,536	3,681	161	42	39	50	0	1
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,504	2,861	1,473	1,828	1,171	1,769	53	1	249	58	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	9,548	9,269	8,831	8,998	8,721	8,862	13	29	97	107	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	3,965	3,802	3,909	3,962	3,873	3,917	9	7	27	38	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	911	895	904	1,008	847	955	0	0	57	53	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	3,300	3,205	2,769	2,561	1,862	2,270	545	98	362	193	0	0
Delta	1,686	1,581	1,416	1,424	1,352	1,361	35	31	29	32	0	0
Mt. Diablo	2,974	3,151	2,725	2,647	2,703	2,619	2	7	20	21	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	1,192	1,613	1,163	1,565	1,103	1,513	16	6	44	46	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	6,999	7,230	5,818	6,076	5,759	6,012	8	7	49	57	2	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	848	923	898	811	874	789	3	2	21	20	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,587	1,399	1,151	1,435	1,127	1,348	13	27	11	60	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	1,151	1,057	967	887	950	859	0	7	17	21	0	0
West Kern	9,461	8,453	7,619	6,146	7,555	6,090	5	1	59	55	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	2,495	2,694	2,365	2,209	2,303	2,168	7	5	55	36	0	0
Antelope	1,898	1,706	1,912	1,875	1,883	1,839	2	6	27	30	0	0
Beverly Hills	2,154	1,921	1,727	1,594	1,668	1,551	12	9	47	34	0	0
Burbank	1,269	1,434	1,065	1,177	1,053	1,164	1	2	11	11	0	0
Citrus	8,282	6,601	5,283	4,490	5,141	4,426	58	3	84	61	0	0
Compton	7,674	6,514	3,923	4,550	3,830	4,493	46	9	47	48	0	0
Culver	1,636	2,000	1,104	1,241	1,087	1,166	7	66	10	9	0	0
Downey	2,995	3,161	2,289	2,642	2,276	2,612	0	3	13	27	0	0
East Los Angeles	5,244	3,826	3,187	2,719	3,144	2,701	7	5	36	13	0	0
Glendale	3,139	3,050	2,696	2,427	2,671	2,391	3	16	22	18	0	2
Inglewood	6,824	6,045	4,533	4,808	4,376	4,633	25	115	132	60	0	0
Long Beach	11,483	12,044	8,583	8,636	8,494	8,532	12	21	77	83	0	0
Los Angeles	64,830	56,020	53,278	46,121	52,327	45,391	416	192	535	538	0	0
Los Cerritos	3,461	3,698	2,922	3,164	2,882	3,115	0	0	40	49	0	0
Malibu	1,236	1,047	1,173	834	1,158	820	2	5	13	9	0	0
Newhall	1,220	1,323	869	1,071	842	1,047	2	0	25	24	0	0
Pasadena	4,402	3,714	3,697	3,713	3,655	3,695	15	2	27	16	0	0
Pomona	4,520	3,493	3,744	3,410	3,688	3,354	11	10	45	46	0	0
Rio Hondo	4,285	3,215	3,816	3,301	3,757	3,239	10	17	49	45	0	0
Santa Anita	2,018	2,063	1,571	1,540	1,536	1,500	0	0	35	40	0	0
Santa Monica	2,898	3,391	3,044	2,988	2,961	2,912	41	9	42	67	0	0
South Bay	5,532	5,879	3,831	4,963	3,713	4,823	41	36	77	104	0	0
Southeast	8,577	7,793	6,208	5,913	6,129	5,818	7	8	72	87	0	0
Whittier	3,960	3,658	2,965	2,662	2,822	2,594	0	0	143	68	0	0

TABLE A-30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Marin:												
Central	2,296	2,418	1,863	2,218	1,833	2,168	12	6	18	44	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	2,611	3,067	2,144	2,617	2,104	2,556	2	9	38	52	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	3,113	6,288	2,444	5,536	2,338	5,255	9	51	97	230	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	3,468	0	3,054	0	2,923	0	2	0	129	0	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	2,129	1,806	1,604	1,576	1,494	1,505	24	22	86	49	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	11,964	12,383	10,935	12,297	10,847	12,224	23	26	65	47	0	0
North Orange County	11,545	11,506	10,183	9,510	10,116	9,418	12	12	55	80	0	0
Orange County Harbor	8,493	8,705	7,964	8,531	7,923	8,484	6	8	35	39	0	0
South Orange County	4,056	3,730	3,872	3,400	3,839	3,350	7	7	26	43	0	0
West Orange County	8,706	8,723	8,076	8,342	8,009	8,245	9	18	58	78	0	1
Placer:												
Placer [c]	2,231	1,242	2,037	813	1,849	806	146	0	42	7	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	973	1,022	854	847	847	829	0	0	7	18	0	0
Desert	3,590	3,279	2,962	2,923	2,885	2,847	32	32	45	44	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,929	1,638	1,958	1,720	1,920	1,717	15	0	23	3	0	0
Riverside	4,664	4,679	4,500	4,579	4,429	4,560	62	2	9	17	0	0
Three Lakes	1,233	1,044	1,326	1,182	1,307	1,169	4	5	15	8	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	9,616	11,023	9,311	10,128	9,218	10,039	5	9	88	80	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	286	0	170	0	168	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	13,508	11,744	13,251	9,930	12,827	9,656	241	104	180	170	3	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	5,932	[R] 5,338	5,139	4,579	5,041	4,482	41	29	57	68	0	0
North County	6,388	6,548	6,118	6,362	5,912	6,212	29	8	177	142	0	0
San Diego	27,634	26,742	23,327	24,389	22,770	23,844	82	73	473	472	2	0
South Bay	4,886	4,454	5,062	4,345	4,904	4,159	0	15	158	171	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	8,030	9,522	6,888	10,019	6,761	9,762	43	167	83	84	1	6
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,181	1,148	1,125	1 104	1,110	1,092	4	2	11	10	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,773	1,807	1,519	1,472	1,494	1,440	6	7	16	25	3	0
Stockton	5,907	5,095	5,024	4,913	4,999	4,901	1	1	24	11	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	3,378	2,933	2,907	[R] 2,662	2,804	2,603	0	0	103	[R] 59	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	784	2,938	1,282	2,904	1,261	2,868	2	3	19	27	0	6
San Mateo County [c]	2,676	0	2,488	0	2,435	0	16	0	37	0	0	0
Southern [c]	1,548	3,766	1,262	2,744	1,204	2,685	33	8	24	49	1	2
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	578	428	529	411	510	400	0	0	19	11	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	0	3,138	0	2,460	0	2,447	0	2	0	11	0	0
Santa Maria	1,430	1,258	1,412	1,586	1,381	1,571	0	0	31	15	0	0
South Coast [c]	6,281	3,003	5,212	2,429	5,175	2,407	6	2	31	20	0	0

TABLE A-30A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP A NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	20,994	19,368	16,431	16,076	16,270	15,898	3	9	158	169	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	4,526	4,455	4,078	3,986	4,034	3,943	5	10	39	33	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	1,267	1,545	1,153	1,329	1,130	1,306	2	1	21	22	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	2,933	3,517	2,506	3,014	2,460	2,953	11	5	35	56	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	2,063	1,971	1,603	1,887	1,511	1,836	21	9	71	42	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	4,573	5,204	3,547	4,107	3,515	4,070	13	17	16	18	3	2
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	4,544	4,113	4,491	4,421	4,375	4,309	9	13	106	96	1	3
Sutter:												
Sutter County	656	618	639	574	618	548	2	5	19	21	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	758	709	727	954	714	943	2	5	11	6	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	769	706	853	791	848	769	0	4	5	18	0	0
Visalia	1,171	1,103	1,023	651	817	623	3	0	203	28	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	6,396	7,026	6,038	6,595	5,852	6,366	7	21	179	208	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,738	2,939	2,234	2,302	2,227	2,273	2	19	5	10	0	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,634	1,475	1,236	1,154	1,216	1,119	5	7	15	28	0	0

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are. Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS[a]

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1982-83*
State total	166,457	[R] 158,383	148,528	146,720	146,602	144,861	516	456	1,399	1,385	11	18
Alameda:												
Alameda	1,142	1,052	603	359	587	358	16	0	0	1	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	620	741	717	1,017	707	947	2	54	8	16	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	1,576	1,230	705	638	697	621	2	9	6	8	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	418	254	200	175	190	174	8	0	2	1	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	3,947	4,644	3,436	4,626	3,451	4,596	4	5	31	25	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	2,219	2,698	2,279	2,139	2,262	2,124	8	11	9	4	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	569	437	311	376	303	365	1	0	7	11	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	1,022	879	717	645	595	597	90	39	32	9	0	0
Delta	1,217	1,029	1,355	772	1,308	745	10	9	33	8	4	10
Mt. Diablo	257	297	291	144	288	139	2	0	1	5	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	230	120	207	108	199	107	3	0	5	1	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	494	469	416	536	416	532	0	1	0	3	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	285	345	339	379	337	373	0	0	2	6	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,317	1,736	1,017	1,440	992	1,401	17	12	8	27	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	852	899	798	963	784	950	1	2	12	8	1	3
West Kern	2,400	2,596	2,104	2,309	2,082	2,303	0	0	22	6	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	302	383	310	444	308	441	0	2	2	1	0	0
Antelope	843	1,175	1,011	1,328	1,007	1,315	0	0	4	13	0	0
Beverly Hills	388	[R] 284	269	271	266	261	0	7	3	3	0	0
Burbank	473	633	492	610	490	604	0	0	2	6	0	0
Citrus	951	693	752	681	719	671	10	0	23	10	0	0
Compton	2,679	2,672	2,252	1,771	2,232	1,764	8	0	12	7	0	0
Culver	445	704	488	621	481	603	5	15	2	3	0	0
Downey	2,055	2,640	1,503	2,117	1,497	2,105	1	6	5	6	0	0
East Los Angeles	932	1,392	1,406	1,197	1,401	1,195	4	1	1	1	0	0
Glendale	1,267	1,634	1,304	1,181	1,294	1,175	2	0	8	6	0	0
Inglewood	1,424	814	1,821	1,375	1,802	1,371	9	1	10	3	0	0
Long Beach	7,581	7,404	8,213	7,242	8,206	7,234	3	0	4	8	0	0
Los Angeles	7,036	5,952	6,195	5,668	6,122	5,612	24	16	49	40	0	0
Los Cerritos	579	800	607	841	602	839	1	0	4	2	0	0
Malibu	1,703	2,222	1,861	1,865	1 851	1,847	1	4	9	14	0	0
Newhall	1,164	1,585	1,004	1,926	991	1,906	0	0	13	20	0	0
Pasadena	1,601	2,760	1,362	2,090	1,349	2,082	1	0	12	8	0	0
Pomona	1,210	1,351	984	1,043	964	1,030	3	1	17	12	0	0
Rio Hondo	1,867	3,471	1,171	1,911	1,165	1,909	1	2	5	0	0	0
Santa Anita	463	206	320	266	320	263	0	0	0	3	0	0
Santa Monica	661	803	1,252	1,300	1,251	1,278	0	5	1	17	0	0
South Bay	6,669	4,693	8,048	4,892	8,006	4,838	15	4	27	50	0	0
Southeast	3,639	3,171	3,061	3,222	3,041	3,201	4	8	16	13	0	0
Whittier	383	360	488	546	479	543	0	0	9	3	0	0

TABLE A-30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters*		*Dispositions after trial: Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Marin:												
Central	645	1,437	769	1,364	756	1,346	4	3	9	15	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	3,111	2,961	2,248	2,384	2,202	2,318	1	8	44	58	1	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	487	1,268	715	1,385	703	1,347	0	15	12	23	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	1,188	0	1,302	0	1,277	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	715	836	876	840	834	820	24	7	18	13	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	4,937	4,584	4,580	3,713	4,559	3,695	3	3	18	15	0	0
North Orange County	5,036	4,511	4,901	4,239	4,888	4,230	1	4	12	5	0	0
Orange County Harbor	6,046	6,654	6,881	7,647	6,834	7,577	9	7	38	63	0	0
South Orange County	2,762	2,668	2,617	2,790	2,608	2,778	0	2	9	10	0	0
West Orange County	3,858	3,063	3,493	2,740	3,482	2,728	1	3	10	9	0	0
Placer:												
Placer [c]	1,173	352	1,069	358	1,057	357	3	1	9	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,876	1,110	1,529	1,084	1,492	1,068	0	0	37	16	0	0
Desert	2,515	1,963	2,205	1,780	2,188	1,771	6	0	11	9	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,112	1,118	908	899	896	897	2	0	10	2	0	0
Riverside	2,856	2,582	1,782	1,737	1,764	1,734	18	0	0	3	0	0
Three Lakes	1,859	1,231	1,574	1,133	1,568	1,125	1	5	5	3	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	2,766	1,287	2,837	2,220	2,830	2,218	0	1	7	1	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	629	0	448	0	444	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	6,020	5,239	4,244	4,212	4,113	4,075	61	54	70	83	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	767	952	914	1,144	892	1,121	11	6	11	17	0	0
North County	954	1,547	1,323	2,250	1,303	2,215	5	9	15	26	0	0
San Diego	9,603	8,354	8,234	8,573	8,016	8,358	28	16	190	199	0	0
South Bay	399	693	518	786	494	769	0	6	24	11	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	560	680	650	658	637	618	11	37	2	3	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	302	159	227	174	219	167	4	4	4	3	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	958	744	836	673	826	660	1	3	7	9	2	1
Stockton	2,634	1,874	1,506	1,635	1,503	1,615	1	1	1	16	1	3
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	2,231	2,184	2,270	2,426	2,235	2,409	0	0	35	17	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	780	519	108	450	106	442	0	4	2	4	0	0
San Mateo County [c]	1,078	0	1,103	0	1,081	0	3	0	19	0	0	0
Southern [c]	489	1,240	646	1,329	634	1,304	0	0	12	25	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	79	84	74	89	72	86	0	0	2	3	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	0	1,093	0	648	0	645	0	1	0	2	0	0
Santa Maria	445	318	460	336	447	334	0	0	13	2	0	0
South Coast [c]	3,128	1,291	2,822	1,014	2,809	1,006	10	0	3	8	0	0

TABLE A-30B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP B NONTRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [c]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders[b]	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	11,370	11,430	7,557	10,584	7,499	10,463	3	3	55	118	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	1,534	1,138	1,328	1,017	1,314	1,002	4	1	9	14	1	0
Shasta:												
Redding	583	635	636	678	635	675	0	1	1	2	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	661	773	607	760	587	743	8	3	12	14	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	438	443	448	496	389	435	13	6	46	55	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	3,156	2,490	2,388	1,966	2,372	1,948	2	7	13	11	1	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	1,317	1,312	925	939	901	910	7	9	17	20	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	508	535	445	533	438	513	1	7	6	13	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	748	622	773	664	763	663	1	0	9	1	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	317	253	392	292	391	288	0	0	1	4	0	0
Visalia	406	351	370	246	305	243	0	0	65	3	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	3,822	4,253	1,935	2,734	1,891	2,662	8	4	36	68	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,533	1,946	2,106	1,899	2,077	1,897	2	0	27	1	0	1
Yuba:												
Yuba County	216	178	230	168	229	167	0	1	1	0	0	0

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[a] Group B Misdemeanors include Fish and Game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.
[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.
[R] Revised.

TABLE A-30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	107,801	104,406	70,736	70,184	69,198	68,084	485	918	1,051	1,175	2	7
Alameda:												
Alameda	0	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	340	354	300	508	288	501	1	5	11	2	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	905	13	893	0	824	0	42	0	27	0	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	256	14	258	7	247	7	9	0	2	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	6,597	4,094	3,620	1,963	3,601	1,950	1	2	18	11	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	1,266	876	706	429	669	424	12	0	25	5	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	964	1,236	1,621	1,919	1,607	1,897	4	5	10	17	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	3,073	2,463	2,441	1,926	2,289	1,906	151	19	1	1	0	0
Delta	1,194	1,527	1,226	1,270	1,207	1,199	3	0	16	71	0	0
Mt. Diablo	1,714	1,972	1,083	1,681	1,078	1,666	1	1	4	14	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	866	998	746	958	738	949	2	5	6	4	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	1,444	1,286	1,049	815	1,006	779	3	3	40	33	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	18	10	10	4	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	96	67	51	79	49	74	1	3	1	2	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	20	17	22	41	22	35	0	0	0	1	0	5
West Kern	1,271	1,152	1,127	970	1,109	969	9	0	9	1	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	100	160	111	172	111	172	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antelope	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beverly Hills	3	0	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burbank	123	90	76	21	68	21	8	0	0	0	0	0
Citrus	981	1,472	818	1,208	813	1,207	3	0	2	1	0	0
Compton	142	1,014	55	1,218	55	1,133	0	4	0	81	0	0
Culver	46	47	38	67	35	64	3	3	0	0	0	0
Downey	0	0	64	24	64	24	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Los Angeles	337	186	306	162	291	162	15	0	0	0	0	0
Glendale	10	0	24	35	24	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inglewood	1,166	657	848	693	805	545	1	2	42	146	0	0
Long Beach	731	844	834	667	834	667	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	916	2,291	1,806	1,490	1,786	1,462	12	12	8	16	0	0
Los Cerritos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malibu	3	1	23	20	23	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newhall	215	0	171	0	171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pasadena	0	9	0	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pomona	228	8	144	20	125	20	0	0	19	0	0	0
Rio Hondo	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Anita	43	47	19	22	19	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Monica	4,507	3,949	1,153	1,609	1,153	1,604	0	1	0	4	0	0
South Bay	3,720	3,597	976	2,457	968	2,402	4	3	4	52	0	0
Southeast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Whittier	1,388	1,251	629	892	629	891	0	0	0	1	0	0

TABLE A-30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters		Juvenile orders [b]	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Marin:												
Central	1,994	2,357	1,594	2,102	1,591	2,070	1	8	2	24	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	76	2	38	1	34	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	787	1,327	553	933	541	908	3	16	9	9	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	990	0	848	0	827	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	345	299	193	216	184	193	5	23	4	0	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	729	817	527	373	526	373	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Orange County	1,252	935	1,123	843	1,123	843	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange County Harbor	3,376	3,635	2,460	2,034	2,445	2,027	7	3	8	4	0	0
South Orange County	374	649	258	419	257	418	0	0	1	1	0	0
West Orange County	1,359	2,230	1,274	1,809	1,271	1,804	0	4	3	1	0	0
Placer:												
Placer [c]	391	182	349	138	347	138	0	0	2	0	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,068	1,456	1,157	1,315	1,156	1,314	0	0	1	1	0	0
Desert	851	526	673	393	665	391	4	0	4	2	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	719	964	563	884	554	866	2	6	7	12	0	0
Riverside	2,546	4,001	2,398	4,225	2,398	4,224	0	0	0	1	0	0
Three Lakes	760	2,056	791	1,990	784	1,984	3	2	4	4	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	5	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	7,490	3,410	5,199	3,163	5,177	3,120	17	11	5	32	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	553	403	622	435	591	413	23	17	8	5	0	0
North County	3,259	3,858	2,841	2,807	2,701	2,721	40	29	100	57	0	0
San Diego	8,114	11,256	5,278	7,330	5,157	7,150	9	23	112	157	0	0
South Bay	6,510	4,600	3,273	2,917	3,048	2,793	0	3	225	121	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	13,856	13,073	2,771	1,824	2,753	1,214	15	600	3	10	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	101	119	767	142	692	96	28	42	47	4	0	0
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	61	35	42	59	41	59	1	0	0	0	0	0
Stockton	1,622	2,058	1,550	1,784	1,550	1,781	0	0	0	3	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	601	880	495	819	49[illegible]	816	0	0	2	3	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	212	547	209	406	207	401	1	4	1	1	0	0
San Mateo County [c]	667	0	408	0	393	0	7	0	7	0	1	0
Southern [c]	520	1,064	307	478	289	444	6	24	11	9	1	1
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	236	181	192	171	190	169	0	1	2	1	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	0	632	0	391	0	388	0	0	0	3	0	0
Santa Maria	131	256	360	290	359	289	0	0	1	1	0	0
South Coast [c]	1,472	653	1,068	424	1,050	414	0	0	18	10	0	0

TABLE A-30C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NONTRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	3,445	2,742	3,282	1,812	3,188	1,695	1	3	93	114	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	2,785	2,384	1,505	1,839	1,489	1,815	3	7	13	17	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	228	221	180	129	175	122	0	0	5	7	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	225	294	154	267	154	259	0	0	0	8	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	621	232	662	172	634	169	5	0	23	3	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	457	341	267	295	256	290	11	1	0	4	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	318	357	367	407	344	371	6	15	17	21	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	63	36	45	53	41	18	1	6	3	29	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	449	438	204	216	200	209	0	2	4	4	0	1
Tulare-Pixley	152	163	70	140	70	137	0	0	0	3	0	0
Visalia	123	109	65	74	52	74	0	0	13	0	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	953	722	259	33	236	7	0	0	23	26	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	55	142	13	191	13	191	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	217	62	212	47	212	47	0	0	0	0	0	0

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[a] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

TABLE A-31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* *	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	6,430,602	R 6,012,128	5,698,633	R 5,442,542	5,520,031	R 5,267,144	56,012	R 53,437	99,930	R 97,056	22,660	24,905
Alameda:												
Alameda	25,527	23,654	20,929	25,351	20,870	25,288	13	61	46	2	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	28,063	36,177	40,768	42,293	39,322	40,123	353	552	1,092	1,618	1	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	55,157	57,799	52,961	58,267	48,835	53,650	1,973	1,157	2,139	3,460	14	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	41,654	37,730	44,921	39,873	43,841	39,239	515	6	565	627	0	1
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	166,284	160,028	133,837	134,886	131,310	132,603	217	299	2,310	1,984	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	94,772	104,723	82,737	83,322	79,962	81,537	1,051	913	1,724	872	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	17,447	19,970	15,748	17,436	15,270	16,757	82	154	396	525	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	58,486	52,898	50,068	45,413	45,455	41,426	1,682	566	1,534	1,453	1,417	1,968
Delta	24,900	22,131	22,197	21,274	20,267	19,335	275	157	744	861	911	921
Mt. Diablo	54,453	55,430	49,419	48,344	45,290	44,156	349	268	1,347	1,255	2,433	2,665
Walnut Creek-Danville	52,882	52,594	46,285	50,250	41,348	45,518	274	203	1,537	1,249	3,126	3,280
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	74,289	73,432	73,177	72,838	71,614	70,694	86	85	1,019	1,317	458	742
Humboldt:												
Eureka	7,698	6,940	7,573	6,923	7,399	6,721	23	47	150	155	1	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	41,182	43,538	34,276	34,008	33,437	32,405	461	647	376	896	2	60
Kern:												
East Kern	23,452	26,028	22,239	22,852	21,083	21,809	57	60	231	193	868	790
West Kern	57,521	67,174	59,096	63,624	58,074	62,566	233	68	789	990	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	45,949	45,734	48,894	48,222	48,258	47,161	5	35	631	1,026	0	0
Antelope	33,317	32,855	31,241	32,173	31,079	31,980	16	12	146	181	0	0
Beverly Hills	39,548	R 41,088	35,326	38,155	33,665	36,739	1,119	1,060	542	356	0	0
Burbank	20,153	27,335	19,697	27,009	19,390	26,345	127	178	180	486	0	0
Citrus	98,596	95,615	76,966	90,615	72,389	86,806	2,983	493	1,593	3,299	1	17
Compton	104,423	102,221	96,801	80,027	94,647	78,475	1,177	659	726	892	251	1
Culver	34,716	21,193	30,584	20,565	28,989	19,616	1,061	514	534	435	0	0
Downey	48,364	46,477	47,683	44,857	45,621	43,395	777	364	1,284	1,096	1	2
East Los Angeles	53,683	52,630	45,019	46,797	43,638	45,748	1,072	99	309	950	0	0
Glendale	40,755	41,781	33,229	39,888	32,602	39,228	102	65	525	594	0	1
Inglewood	59,183	62,084	49,773	53,333	49,150	52,649	87	139	536	544	0	1
Long Beach	113,549	97,647	90,420	75,481	88,127	73,734	995	815	1,298	931	0	1
Los Angeles	836,541	685,409	732,651	589,695	719,275	579,327	1,659	974	11,717	9,394	0	0
Los Cerritos	57,341	55,546	54,060	53,511	52,814	52,495	1	0	1,245	1,016	0	0
Malibu	29,816	32,114	29,818	30,489	29,330	29,970	86	136	402	382	0	1
Newhall	52,744	63,312	42,825	56,081	42,378	55,667	16	2	431	412	0	0
Pasadena	51,886	51,965	52,774	49,425	51,980	48,358	170	21	604	1,046	20	0
Pomona	51,221	42,805	47,486	40,434	46,603	39,700	54	19	829	715	0	0
Rio Hondo	45,310	45,337	42,906	43,100	41,896	42,380	93	113	916	607	1	0
Santa Anita	26,900	29,180	24,690	25,008	24,247	24,394	0	1	443	613	0	0
Santa Monica	27,463	27,522	26,685	22,636	26,091	22,162	45	51	549	423	0	0
South Bay	93,961	96,136	95,556	98,380	91,445	95,290	1,620	1,032	2,491	2,058	0	0
Southeast	55,347	49,165	50,029	41,119	49,413	40,735	0	38	616	346	0	0
Whittier	45,545	47,556	42,994	44,266	41,372	42,508	38	0	1,584	1,758	0	0

TABLE A-31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Marin:												
Central	75,636	73,864	70,178	67,556	68,319	64,344	537	1,264	1,311	1.860	11	88
Merced:												
Merced County	59,869	57,751	51,517	52,116	50,318	50,885	578	550	620	653	1	28
Monterey:												
Monterey County [b]	39,659	78,758	35,265	70,308	34,366	68,442	39	104	860	1,762	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [b]	54,021	0	47,326	0	46,226	0	74	0	1,026	0	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	26,537	28,248	25,252	25,102	22,997	22,915	659	265	328	221	1,268	1,701
Orange:												
Central Orange County	117,317	125,504	89,711	114,875	88,652	113,959	122	184	934	728	3	4
North Orange County	140,841	137,602	140,425	128,910	138,635	127,435	37	223	1,753	1,252	0	0
Orange County Harbor	106,097	101,363	103,952	102,078	93,576	91,847	396	298	1,849	1,573	8,131	8,360
South Orange County	53,784	51,080	51,040	50,238	50,058	49,472	12	11	968	755	2	0
West Orange County	114,837	105,966	100,391	93,573	98,196	91,592	33	43	2,089	1,885	73	53
Placer:												
Placer [b]	42,573	18,268	35,923	14,046	34,974	13,514	285	112	664	420	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	20,781	24,364	22,203	19,841	21,959	19,486	0	4	244	351	0	0
Desert	71,412	61,433	61,447	61,583	60,772	60,460	189	441	486	682	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	59,718	56,757	57,245	54,614	56,769	54,237	122	119	354	258	0	0
Riverside	63,455	64,399	59,386	60,890	59,130	60,589	31	42	225	244	0	15
Three Lakes	13,704	13,208	12,650	11,793	12,518	11,650	3	6	129	137	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	39,337	38,243	34,897	39,804	34,361	39,189	273	68	263	547	0	0
South Sacramento County [b]	6,059	0	5,275	0	5,076	0	124	0	75	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	229,739	219,888	223,057	230,829	218,162	226,409	1,935	1,760	2,946	2,654	14	6
San Diego:												
El Cajon	120,882	114,775	113,338	103,813	107,554	100,326	2,964	2,731	820	756	0	0
North County	128,254	128,334	120,413	119,573	117,324	116,556	934	1,072	2,155	1,942	0	3
San Diego	341,642	314,626	284,707	298,298	276,710	289,168	1,625	4,668	6,371	4,462	1	0
South Bay	68,560	61,122	64,335	56,158	61,961	53,749	0	1	2,374	2,408	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	187,433	178,668	105,045	87,858	85,735	65,652	18,692	21,796	617	410	1	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	16,808	16,285	16,936	15,302	15,826	14,210	90	100	234	274	786	718
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	29,972	25,643	26,056	23.452	24,624	22,068	174	246	460	256	798	882
Stockton	45,614	45,540	49,222	46,850	47,104	44,640	144	113	906	880	1,068	1,217
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	58,432	49,871	49,234	[R] 46,324	48,435	45,501	115	52	684	[R] 768	0	3
San Mateo:												
Northern [b]	26,103	53,541	28,215	58,491	27,371	56,483	239	536	605	1,448	0	24
San Mateo County [b]	97,600	0	75,856	0	72,381	0	1,313	0	2,162	0	0	0
Southern [b]	56,540	111,822	51,474	110,682	49,444	105,948	790	1,874	1,240	2,860	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	6,610	5,410	6,489	4,890	6,345	4,736	27	16	117	138	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [b]	0	17,813	0	16,027	0	15,356	0	236	0	435	0	0
Santa Maria	21,746	19,656	19,285	22,690	18,869	22,398	9	0	407	292	0	0
South Coast [b]	43,890	19,945	46,033	19 992	44,533	19,344	614	239	886	409	0	0

TABLE A-31—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING TRAFFIC MISDEMEANORS AND INFRACTIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[a]	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	412,885	368,273	336,380	[R] 303,818	329,733	[R] 296,689	78	324	6,569	6,805	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	45,255	44,413	36,599	[R] 37,287	35,223	35,503	184	[R] 332	707	[R] 766	485	686
Shasta:												
Redding	12,702	13,020	15,362	12,673	14,971	11,985	77	126	314	559	0	3
Solano:												
Northern Solano	64,786	46,668	54,959	40,129	53,889	39,213	65	54	1,005	862	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	18,120	17,689	17,545	16,384	17,119	15,949	57	52	369	383	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	93,860	83,593	69,094	66,196	67,487	64,721	316	301	1,287	1,160	4	14
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	72,153	68,323	69,806	66,513	66,875	63,974	680	752	2,250	1,781	1	6
Sutter:												
Sutter County	12,005	8,447	10,671	7,395	10,386	7,142	58	20	227	233	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	9,223	8,461	8,270	8,107	8,129	7,924	16	18	125	164	0	1
Tulare-Pixley	20,564	17,046	15,466	13,559	15,208	13,357	31	28	220	172	7	2
Visalia	29,515	26,123	23,166	21,461	22,422	20,879	10	24	734	553	0	5
Ventura:												
Ventura County	143,566	137,818	137,542	142,807	135,018	140,362	151	91	2,373	2,354	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	8,024	8,180	6,638	8,631	5,969	7,785	73	55	149	176	497	615
Yuba:												
Yuba County	12,404	11,374	10,949	10,806	10,546	10,412	90	23	309	351	4	20

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[a] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
[b] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.
[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	321,754	[R] 324,155	260,947	[R] 261,344	254,309	255,525	1,192	[R] 819	5,326	[R] 4,904	120	96
Alameda:												
Alameda	1,090	446	866	380	866	379	0	0	0	1	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	511	557	488	605	471	553	8	31	8	21	1	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	2,683	2,370	2,646	2,322	2,449	2,262	144	26	53	34	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,431	1,478	1,035	1,235	1,000	1,183	15	4	20	48	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	3,837	3,226	2,886	2,831	2,805	2,780	8	13	73	38	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	4,066	4,931	3,361	4,016	3,330	3,961	7	3	24	52	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	843	914	797	786	765	777	0	0	32	9	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	2,866	2,500	2,327	2,052	1,778	1,808	297	75	252	169	0	0
Delta	956	901	807	748	757	714	28	17	22	17	0	0
Mt. Diablo	2,546	2,801	2,371	2,207	2,290	2,164	12	0	69	43	0	0
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,139	2,327	1,634	1,744	1,545	1,677	10	11	79	56	0	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	4,208	4,491	4,232	4,139	4,156	4,080	1	0	75	59	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	1,166	1,105	913	893	886	875	5	4	22	14	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	2,076	1,575	1,493	1,607	1,476	1,551	9	3	8	53	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	1,520	1,276	1,124	949	1,103	930	2	3	15	15	4	1
West Kern	5,346	5,816	5,417	4,993	5,350	4,896	8	0	59	97	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	1,818	2,282	2,367	1,898	2,315	1,830	2	12	50	56	0	0
Antelope	1,772	1,771	1,409	1,700	1,374	1,678	1	2	34	20	0	0
Beverly Hills	1,802	[R] 2,078	1,248	1,077	1,148	1,012	28	9	72	56	0	0
Burbank	749	847	636	639	632	628	0	1	4	10	0	0
Citrus	5,325	5,295	4,615	4,775	4,516	4,713	18	1	81	61	0	0
Compton	5,299	4,571	3,705	3,227	3,649	3,161	16	2	39	64	1	0
Culver	852	885	556	713	541	703	0	1	15	9	0	0
Downey	2,283	2,915	2,164	2,379	2,138	2,352	3	2	23	24	0	1
East Los Angeles	2,557	3,198	2,083	2,696	2,054	2,679	2	3	27	14	0	0
Glendale	2,240	2,459	1,829	1,877	1,731	1,804	7	11	91	61	0	1
Inglewood	3,208	3,820	2,643	3,058	2,617	3,020	6	11	20	27	0	0
Long Beach	5,836	7,742	5,592	6,103	5,538	6,035	5	5	49	63	0	0
Los Angeles	40,693	42,906	27,592	28,152	27,159	27,785	124	81	309	286	0	0
Los Cerritos	2,813	2,813	2,822	2,593	2,764	2,536	1	0	57	57	0	0
Malibu	1,132	1,052	798	763	774	732	4	2	20	29	0	0
Newhall	2,126	1,795	1,403	1,298	1,345	1,261	3	1	55	36	0	0
Pasadena	2,408	2,679	1,860	2,015	1,831	1,979	0	3	29	33	0	0
Pomona	2,253	1,995	3,177	2,891	3,137	2,860	1	2	39	29	0	0
Rio Hondo	3,123	3,424	3,075	3,066	3,008	3,004	4	5	62	57	1	0
Santa Anita	984	1,153	868	962	845	934	0	0	23	28	0	0
Santa Monica	1,134	1,569	910	992	896	958	5	0	9	34	0	0
South Bay	6,637	6,704	4,724	4,678	4,570	4,525	22	19	132	134	0	0
Southeast	5,419	4,779	4,872	4,506	4,844	4,463	0	3	28	40	0	0
Whittier	2,739	3,264	2,571	2,616	2,456	2,550	3	0	112	66	0	0

TABLE A-31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters		Juvenile Orders [b]	
County and judicial district	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83
Marin:												
Central	3,483	4,115	3,098	3,395	2,900	3,238	28	23	170	134	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	3,761	4,010	2,796	3,127	2,724	3,075	3	1	69	51	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	2,447	5,527	2,264	4,827	2,170	4,612	4	10	90	205	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	3,437	0	3,276	0	3,203	0	1	0	72	0	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	2,192	1,339	1,737	923	1,588	879	2	2	118	42	29	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	4,746	5,629	3,711	4,962	3,623	4,910	40	11	48	41	0	0
North Orange County	5,644	5,648	4,980	5,143	4,921	5,081	0	1	59	61	0	0
Orange County Harbor	4,838	5,143	4,306	4,223	4,246	4,179	0	0	60	44	0	0
South Orange County	2,084	2,435	1,778	2,055	1,727	1,989	5	7	46	59	0	0
West Orange County	5,029	5,461	4,945	4,976	4,861	4,860	14	18	70	98	0	0
Placer:												
Placer [c]	1,602	773	1,537	732	1,489	705	12	4	36	23	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	914	839	588	571	586	566	0	1	2	4	0	0
Desert	3,447	3,384	2,467	2,410	2,436	2,376	4	7	27	27	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,629	1,792	1,360	1,149	1,350	1,143	4	3	6	3	0	0
Riverside	3,907	4,358	2,813	3,032	2,797	3,009	7	0	9	23	0	0
Three Lakes	749	629	556	484	551	479	0	1	5	4	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	13,040	11,937	9,790	10,214	9,626	10,022	13	7	151	185	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	594	0	385	0	385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	14,396	12,736	9,816	9,737	9,520	9,369	73	88	223	277	0	3
San Diego:												
El Cajon	6,048	6,150	3,983	4,348	3,920	4,292	2	2	61	54	0	0
North County	6,719	6,871	5,150	5,513	4,924	5,365	3	1	223	146	0	1
San Diego	11,473	11,585	7,750	9,460	7,441	9,135	20	35	288	290	1	0
South Bay	3,947	4,061	3,028	3,293	2,945	3,200	0	1	83	92	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	3,691	4,216	2,905	3,440	2,859	3,382	10	45	35	13	1	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	810	794	847	886	846	865	1	3	0	5	0	13
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,273	1,012	1,120	857	1,092	846	10	2	15	9	3	0
Stockton	3,582	3,323	4,079	3,576	4,018	3,516	3	1	20	25	38	34
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	3,283	2,481	2,549	[R] 1,895	2,498	1,849	0	0	51	[R] 46	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	956	1,805	668	1,668	663	1,652	1	0	4	16	0	0
San Mateo County [c]	3,743	0	2,777	0	2,737	0	4	0	36	0	0	0
Southern [c]	2,682	5,249	1,801	3,397	1,764	3,335	7	8	30	54	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	660	388	676	418	669	410	1	0	6	8	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	0	1,284	0	1,357	0	1,336	0	0	0	21	0	0
Santa Maria	1,188	1,146	1,177	1,176	1,152	1,165	0	0	25	11	0	0
South Coast [c]	3,276	1,556	2,925	1,463	2,900	1,442	2	1	23	20	0	0

TABLE A-31A—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP C TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [c]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial				Juvenile orders [b]	
							Uncontested matters		Contested matters			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	17,729	17,782	14,718	15,094	14,492	14,865	21	29	205	200	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	3,639	3,846	2,707	[R] 3,052	2,666	2,965	8	[R] 48	33	[R] 39	0	0
Shasta:												
Redding	879	1,188	787	1,179	778	1,146	1	5	8	25	0	2
Solano:												
Northern Solano	2,213	2,346	1,930	1,919	1,904	1,854	19	9	57	56	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	745	898	662	830	623	794	6	3	33	33	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	4,821	4,339	3,781	3,007	3,711	2,934	27	40	39	33	4	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	4,298	4,015	4,389	3,545	4,085	3,355	8	9	296	181	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	828	937	793	886	759	871	3	0	31	15	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	539	558	479	563	475	554	0	0	4	8	0	1
Tulare-Pixley	826	646	652	622	648	610	0	4	4	6	0	2
Visalia	1,000	844	971	703	830	664	0	2	141	37	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	7,091	7,820	6,736	6,904	6,637	6,787	8	11	91	106	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,418	1,656	1,879	1,525	1,822	1,456	7	7	13	25	37	37
Yuba:												
Yuba County	940	694	859	627	839	596	1	3	19	28	0	0

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[a] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run, drunk driving, reckless driving with injury, and driving under the influence of drugs.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	506,141	429,060	414,896	347,130	407,280	340,298	2,009	1,292	3,610	3,443	1.997	2,097
Alameda:												
Alameda	481	438	2,737	1,831	2,726	1,814	9	17	2	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	2,342	2,537	4,574	5,304	4,498	3,276	47	15	29	13	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,082	2,987	2,887	2,946	2,718	2,883	115	14	54	49	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	2,269	1,638	4,689	1,420	4,513	1,395	123	2	53	22	0	1
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	8,142	6,197	5,459	5,249	5,435	5,221	0	6	24	22	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	3,986	2,850	4,302	3,227	4,204	3,219	17	3	81	5	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	1,625	1,426	1,105	1,214	1,060	1,163	3	0	42	51	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	1,810	1,584	1,282	1,370	988	1,134	114	12	14	16	166	208
Delta	1,447	1,005	1,650	741	1,509	655	9	3	15	3	117	86
Mt. Diablo	3,862	3,876	2,937	2,581	2,792	2,418	6	22	23	42	116	99
Walnut Creek-Danville	3,294	3,362	2,820	2,770	2,652	2,652	13	7	33	21	122	90
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	3,112	3,607	3,669	3.724	3,657	3,694	1	4	6	23	5	3
Humboldt:												
Eureka	835	572	1,044	832	1,024	799	3	11	16	22	1	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	1,814	2,485	1,875	1,967	1,849	1,942	22	5	4	20	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	772	679	810	777	787	720	1	8	6	20	16	29
West Kern	7,500	6,972	5,751	6,251	5,725	6,130	6	3	20	118	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	5,065	5,332	7,919	5,484	7,905	5,470	0	2	14	12	0	0
Antelope	1,571	1,293	979	1,028	979	1,019	0	1	0	8	0	0
Beverly Hills	241	357	293	286	292	275	0	1	1	10	0	0
Burbank	1,585	2,242	1,374	3,203	1,367	3,164	0	10	7	29	0	0
Citrus	7,390	5,902	3,411	2,873	3,306	2,812	35	1	69	60	1	0
Compton	8,814	4,672	7,307	3,724	7,226	3,694	25	13	13	16	43	1
Culver	1,465	1,084	969	889	954	872	6	6	9	11	0	0
Downey	2,754	2,357	1,759	1,364	1,751	1,348	6	9	2	7	0	0
East Los Angeles	2,011	1,592	1,832	1,633	1,804	1,615	21	15	7	3	0	0
Glendale	1,853	1,302	1,152	883	1,141	820	2	1	9	62	0	0
Inglewood	5,641	6,115	14,879	3,517	14,858	3,462	4	9	17	45	0	1
Long Beach	6,700	1,047	3,359	987	3,325	985	2	0	32	2	0	0
Los Angeles	89,697	93,129	56,023	38,454	55,454	38,190	211	108	358	156	0	0
Los Cerritos	3,028	2,437	1,939	1,713	1,932	1,707	0	0	7	6	0	0
Malibu	970	1,296	1,896	1,450	1,881	1,440	1	3	14	7	0	0
Newhall	3,860	3,076	2,641	1,883	2,619	1,880	0	0	22	3	0	0
Pasadena	2,810	2,493	1,835	1,269	1,832	1,157	0	3	3	109	0	0
Pomona	7,039	4,506	3,879	2,660	3,833	2,639	5	1	36	20	0	0
Rio Hondo	3,079	2,563	1,314	2,321	1,289	2,314	9	4	16	3	0	0
Santa Anita	1,395	1,337	549	975	546	958	0	0	3	17	0	0
Santa Monica	2,545	1,419	2,129	1,226	2,119	1,221	5	0	5	5	0	0
South Bay	4,933	4,780	3,912	4,300	3,857	4,262	19	6	36	32	0	0
Southeast	1,103	811	690	1,174	667	1,167	0	4	23	3	0	0
Whittier	2,371	2,225	1,289	2,092	1,249	2,030	0	0	40	62	0	0

TABLE A-31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders* [b]	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Marin:												
Central	3,424	2,654	1,700	2,311	1,643	2,257	17	9	39	39	1	6
Merced:												
Merced County	5,736	5,399	2,937	4,266	2,887	4,210	6	4	43	52	1	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	5,017	9,239	4,046	7,421	3,974	7,282	6	14	66	125	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	5,220	0	5,161	0	5,081	0	5	0	75	0	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	2,657	1,728	1,816	1,218	1,558	999	11	1	18	29	229	189
Orange:												
Central Orange County	11,925	10,916	4,159	10,239	4,132	10,210	24	14	3	15	0	0
North Orange County	6,293	5,927	4,535	3,925	4,496	3,906	0	2	39	17	0	0
Orange County Harbor	5,649	4,888	2,672	2,238	2,664	2,238	2	0	6	0	0	0
South Orange County	1,360	1,149	964	809	959	804	1	1	4	4	0	0
West Orange County	5,503	3,513	3,506	2,828	3,438	2,789	4	3	64	36	0	0
Placer:												
Placer [c]	2,827	1,029	2,361	1,140	2,324	1,120	24	16	13	4	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	1,240	1,091	1,246	981	1,243	975	0	0	3	6	0	0
Desert	4,370	3,070	2,677	2,346	2,654	2,336	6	2	17	8	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	4,408	3,658	2,969	4,778	2,944	4,750	8	6	17	22	0	0
Riverside	6,164	5,528	5,374	5,087	5,365	5,072	6	1	3	14	0	0
Three Lakes	862	820	1,086	864	1,084	861	0	1	2	2	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	23,965	18,512	17,581	12,137	17,478	12,025	75	15	28	97	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	262	0	169	0	168	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	25,833	20,348	29,556	32,213	29,153	31,733	210	251	193	229	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	11,839	9,310	11,084	7,958	10,873	7,786	161	114	50	58	0	0
North County	9,371	9,142	9,796	6,887	9,630	6,849	95	19	71	19	0	0
San Diego	20,140	15,070	23,911	18,232	23.713	17,893	60	115	138	224	0	0
South Bay	7,985	5.376	8,618	4,062	8,508	4,035	0	0	110	47	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	590	936	1,235	1,297	1,134	1,290	101	7	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	1,392	1,210	2,888	2,159	2,586	1,867	18	17	28	9	256	266
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2,829	2,481	2,870	2,646	2,741	2,526	4	9	11	19	114	92
Stockton	4,298	3,379	4,335	3,605	3,755	2,911	5	0	28	17	547	677
San Luis Opispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	4,570	4,209	3,735	3,542	3,684	3,490	0	0	51	52	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	748	1,178	772	1,229	751	1,205	5	7	16	14	0	3
San Mateo County [c]	3,657	0	3,063	0	2,843	0	86	0	134	0	0	0
Southern [c]	2,723	5,018	3,630	3,068	3.559	2,998	30	35	41	35	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	685	466	598	423	584	416	0	0	14	7	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	0	649	0	572	0	564	0	3	0	5	0	0
Santa Maria	2,175	1,719	1,249	1,642	1,212	1,629	1	0	36	13	0	0
South Coast [c]	1,152	739	1,572	764	1,552	758	9	2	11	4	0	0

TABLE A-31B—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
GROUP D TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [c]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	Total filings 1983-84	Total filings 1982-83	Total dispositions 1983-84	Total dispositions 1982-83	Dispositions before trial 1983-84	Dispositions before trial 1982-83	Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters 1983-84	Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters 1982-83	Dispositions after trial: Contested matters 1983-84	Dispositions after trial: Contested matters 1982-83	Juvenile orders [b] 1983-84	Juvenile orders [b] 1982-83
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	33,436	18,330	19,839	15,104	19,558	14,812	0	7	281	285	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	4,943	3,573	5,102	8,096	4,897	7,782	30	73	86	44	89	197
Shasta:												
Redding	1,141	1,192	1,355	1,161	1,311	1,067	12	31	32	63	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	3,017	2,422	1,643	1,914	1,569	1,805	2	19	72	90	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	1,782	1,929	1,618	1,397	1,598	1,377	4	5	16	15	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	10,716	8,395	8,410	7,495	8,316	7,386	23	44	71	65	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	9,735	9,050	7,727	7,395	7,462	7,049	61	91	204	255	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	1,403	1,216	1,302	989	1,292	969	2	1	8	19	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	1,783	1,602	1,181	1,369	1,166	1,337	1	3	14	29	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	3,592	3,250	1,759	1,483	1,730	1,466	1	2	28	20	0	0
Visalia	4,648	4,155	2,433	2,360	2,328	2,318	2	2	103	40	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	13,998	13,933	13,740	16,223	13,571	16,064	16	10	153	149	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	3,087	2,539	2,515	2,359	2,304	2,196	34	2	4	6	173	155
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,698	1,541	1,481	1,281	1,480	1,270	0	5	1	6	0	0

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[a] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all other traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C. Examples of Group D misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a valid driver's license, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

TABLE A-31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Dispositions after trial: Uncontested matters		Dispositions after trial: Contested matters		Juvenile orders [b]	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	5,602,707	5,258,913	5,022,790	[R] 4,834,068	4,858,442	[R] 4,671,321	52,811	51,326	90,994	88,709	20,543	22,712
Alameda:												
Alameda	23,856	22,770	17,326	23,140	17,278	23,095	4	44	44	1	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	25,210	33,083	35,706	38,384	34,353	36,294	298	506	1,055	1,584	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	49,392	52,242	47,428	52,999	43,668	48,505	1,714	1,117	2,032	3,377	14	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	37,934	34,614	39,197	37,218	38,328	36,661	377	0	492	557	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	154,305	150,605	125,492	126,806	123,070	124,602	209	280	2,213	1,924	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	86,720	96,942	75,074	76,079	72,428	74,357	1,027	907	1,619	815	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	14,979	17,630	13,846	15,436	13,445	14,817	79	154	322	465	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	53,810	48,814	46,479	41,991	42,689	38,484	1,271	479	1,268	1,268	1,251	1,760
Delta	22,497	20,225	19,740	19,785	18,001	17,966	238	137	707	841	794	841
Mt. Diablo	48,045	48,753	44,111	43,556	40,208	39,574	331	246	1,255	1,170	2,317	2,566
Walnut Creek-Danville	47,449	46,905	41,831	45,736	37,151	41,189	251	185	1,425	1,172	3,004	3,190
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	66,969	65,334	65,276	64,975	63,801	62,920	84	81	938	1,235	453	739
Humboldt:												
Eureka	5,697	5,263	5,616	5,198	5,489	5,047	15	32	112	119	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	37,292	39,478	30,908	30,434	30,112	28,912	430	639	364	823	2	60
Kern:												
East Kern	21,160	24,073	20,305	21,126	19,193	20,159	54	49	210	158	848	760
West Kern	44,675	54,386	47,926	52,380	46,999	51,540	219	65	719	775	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	39,066	38,120	38,608	40,840	38,036	39,861	3	21	567	958	0	0
Antelope	29,974	29,791	28,853	29,445	28,726	29,283	15	9	112	153	0	0
Beverly Hills	37,505	38,653	33,785	36,792	32,225	35,452	1,091	1,050	469	290	0	0
Burbank	17,819	24,246	17,687	23,167	17,391	22,553	127	167	169	447	0	0
Citrus	85,881	84,418	68,940	82,967	64,567	79,281	2,930	491	1,443	3,178	0	17
Compton	90,310	92,978	85,789	73,076	83,772	71,620	1,136	644	674	812	207	0
Culver	32,399	19,224	29,059	18,963	27,494	18,041	1,055	507	510	415	0	0
Downey	43,327	41,205	43,760	41,114	41,732	39,695	768	353	1,259	1,065	1	1
East Los Angeles	49,115	47,840	41,104	42,468	39,780	41,454	1,049	81	275	933	0	0
Glendale	36,662	38,020	30,248	37,128	29,730	36,604	93	53	425	471	0	0
Inglewood	50,334	52,149	32,251	46,758	31,675	46,167	77	119	499	472	0	0
Long Beach	101,013	88,858	81,469	68,391	79,264	66,714	988	810	1,217	866	0	1
Los Angeles	706,151	549,374	649,036	523,089	636,662	513,352	1,324	785	11,050	8,952	0	0
Los Cerritos	51,500	50,296	49,299	49,205	48,118	48,252	0	0	1,181	953	0	0
Malibu	27,714	29,766	27,124	28,276	26,675	27,798	81	131	368	346	0	1
Newhall	46,758	58,441	38,781	52,900	38,414	52,526	13	1	354	373	0	0
Pasadena	46,668	46,793	49,079	46,141	48,317	45,222	170	15	572	904	20	0
Pomona	41,929	36,304	40,430	34,883	39,628	34,201	48	16	754	666	0	0
Rio Hondo	39,108	39,350	38,517	37,713	37,599	37,062	80	104	838	547	0	0
Santa Anita	24,521	26,690	23,273	23,071	22,856	22,502	0	1	417	568	0	0
Santa Monica	23,784	24,534	23,646	20,418	23,076	19,983	35	51	535	384	0	0
South Bay	82,391	84,652	86,920	89,402	83,018	86,503	1,579	1,007	2,323	1,892	0	0
Southeast	48,825	43,575	44,467	35,439	43,902	35,105	0	31	565	303	0	0
Whittier	40,435	42,067	39,134	39,558	37,667	37,928	35	0	1,432	1,630	0	0

TABLE A-31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Marin:												
Central	68,729	67,095	65,380	61,850	63,776	58,849	492	1,232	1,102	1,687	10	82
Merced:												
Merced County	50,372	48,342	45,784	44,723	44,707	43,600	569	545	508	550	0	28
Monterey:												
Monterey County [c]	32,195	63,992	28,955	58,060	28,222	56,548	29	80	704	1,432	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	45,364	0	38,889	0	37,942	0	68	0	879	0	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	21,688	25,181	21,699	22,961	19,851	21,037	646	262	192	150	1,010	1,512
Orange:												
Central Orange County	100,746	108,959	81,841	99,674	80,897	98,839	58	159	883	672	3	4
North Orange County	128,904	126,027	130,910	119,842	129,218	118,448	37	220	1,655	1,174	0	0
Orange County Harbor	95,610	91,332	96,974	95,617	86,666	85,430	394	298	1,783	1,529	8,131	8,360
South Orange County	50,340	47,496	48,298	47,374	47,372	46,679	6	3	918	692	2	0
West Orange County	104,305	96,992	91,940	85,769	89,897	83,943	15	22	1,955	1,751	73	53
Placer:												
Placer [c]	38,144	16,466	32,025	12,174	31,161	11,689	249	92	615	393	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	18,627	22,434	20,369	18,289	20,130	17,945	0	3	239	341	0	0
Desert	63,595	54,979	56,303	56,827	55,682	55,748	179	432	442	647	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	53,681	51,307	52,916	48,687	52,475	48,344	110	110	331	233	0	0
Riverside	53,384	54,513	51,199	52,771	50,968	52,508	18	41	213	207	0	15
Three Lakes	12,093	11,759	11,008	10,445	10,883	10,310	3	4	122	131	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	2,332	7,794	7,526	17,453	7,257	17,142	185	46	84	265	0	0
South Sacramento County [c]	5,203	0	4,721	0	4,523	0	123	0	75	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	189,510	186,804	183,685	188,879	179,489	185,307	1,652	1,421	2,530	2,148	14	3
San Diego:												
El Cajon	102,995	99,315	96,271	91,507	92,761	88,248	2,801	2,615	709	644	0	0
North County	112,164	112,321	105,467	107,173	102,770	104,342	836	1,052	1,861	1,777	0	2
San Diego	310,029	287,971	253,046	270,606	245,556	262,140	1,545	4,518	5,945	3,948	0	0
South Bay	56,628	51,685	52,689	48,783	50,508	46,514	0	0	2,181	2,269	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	183,152	173,516	100,905	83,121	81,742	60,980	18,581	21,744	582	397	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	14,606	14,281	13,201	12,257	12,394	11,478	71	80	206	260	530	439
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	25,870	22,150	22,066	19,949	20,791	18,696	160	235	434	228	681	790
Stockton	37,734	38,838	40,808	39,669	39,331	38,213	136	112	858	838	483	506
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	50,579	43,181	42,950	40,887	42,253	40,162	115	52	582	670	0	3
San Mateo:												
Northern [c]	24,397	50,558	26,775	55,594	25,957	53,626	233	529	585	1,418	0	21
San Mateo County [c]	90,200	0	70,016	0	66,801	0	1,223	0	1,992	0	0	0
Southern [c]	51,135	101,555	46,043	104,217	44,121	99,615	753	1,831	1,169	2,771	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	5,235	4,556	5,215	4,049	5,092	3,910	26	16	97	123	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	0	15,880	0	14,098	0	13,456	0	233	0	409	0	0
Santa Maria	18,383	16,791	16,859	19,872	16,505	19,604	8	0	346	268	0	0
South Coast [c]	39,462	17,650	41,536	17,765	40,081	17,144	603	236	852	385	0	0

TABLE A-31C—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NONPARKING TRAFFIC INFRACTION FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS [a]—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [b]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	361,720	332,161	301,823	[R] 273,620	295,683	[R] 267,012	57	288	6,083	6,320	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	36,673	36,994	28,790	26,139	27,660	24,756	146	211	588	683	396	489
Shasta:												
Redding	10,682	10,640	13,220	10,333	12,882	9,772	64	90	274	470	0	1
Solano:												
Northern Solano	59,556	41,900	51,336	36,296	50,416	35,554	44	26	876	716	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	15,593	14,862	15,265	14,157	14,898	13,778	47	44	320	335	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	78,323	70,859	56,903	55,694	55,460	54,401	266	217	1,177	1,062	0	14
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	58,120	55,258	57,690	55,573	55,328	53,570	611	652	1,750	1,345	1	6
Sutter:												
Sutter County	9,774	6,294	8,576	5,520	8,335	5,302	53	19	188	199	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	6,901	6,301	6,610	6,175	6,488	6,033	15	15	107	127	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	16,146	13,150	13,055	11,449	12,830	11,281	30	22	188	146	7	0
Visalia	23,867	21,124	19,762	18,398	19,264	17,897	8	20	490	476	0	5
Ventura:												
Ventura County	122,477	116,065	117,066	119,680	114,810	117,511	127	70	2,129	2,099	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	2,519	3,985	2,294	4,747	1,843	4,133	32	46	132	145	287	423
Yuba:												
Yuba County	9,766	9,139	8,609	8,898	8,227	8,546	89	15	289	317	4	20

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[a] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[b] Orders of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders*[a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1981–82*
State total	8,667,729	8,665,288	7,897,726	[R] 8,373,757	7,863,826	[R] 8,320,354	26,048	46,260	7,779	7,114	73	29
Alameda:												
Alameda	49,303	34,674	32,839	22,766	32,809	22,764	0	2	30	0	0	0
Berkeley-Albany	361,289	369,243	347,256	341,903	347,104	341,254	63	625	89	24	0	0
Fremont-Newark-Union City	12,014	11,886	7,227	6,333	7,176	6,311	33	7	18	15	0	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	7,050	6,300	5,550	5,980	5,547	5,980	3	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	364,790	359,735	269,515	282,002	269,265	281,727	81	91	169	184	0	0
San Leandro-Hayward	28,026	26,272	22,006	23,455	21,966	23,433	12	9	28	13	0	0
Butte:												
Chico	60,374	76,512	56,124	71,193	56,054	71,141	24	4	46	48	0	0
Contra Costa:												
Bay	42,883	36,715	34,044	28,266	33,947	28,233	39	8	58	19	0	0
Delta	9,214	10,844	8,147	8,450	8,018	8,366	1	0	128	84	0	0
Mt. Diablo	50,825	50,936	45,520	48,942	45,429	48,848	29	14	62	77	0	3
Walnut Creek-Danville	68,197	73,330	62,112	66,521	62,051	66,487	4	1	56	33	1	0
Fresno:												
Consolidated Fresno	108,500	104,885	85,717	89,535	85,632	89,452	16	23	69	60	0	0
Humboldt:												
Eureka	35,139	16,324	30,718	15,721	30,687	15,643	4	26	27	52	0	0
Imperial:												
Imperial County	879	644	512	550	510	550	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kern:												
East Kern	647	408	528	354	527	350	0	1	1	2	0	1
West Kern	41,487	46,632	42,493	38,160	42,426	38,155	9	2	58	3	0	0
Los Angeles:												
Alhambra	20,869	21,156	12,229	16,408	11,740	15,604	2	14	487	790	0	0
Antelope	5,359	4,796	4,740	4,247	4,740	4,243	0	1	0	3	0	0
Beverly Hills	483,305	455,206	355,912	331,985	355,175	331,488	346	381	389	116	0	0
Burbank	66,300	81,487	64,031	81,638	64,008	81,594	17	2	6	42	0	0
Citrus	25,163	18,781	14,612	10,587	14,012	10,154	345	123	255	310	0	0
Compton	14,950	34,228	10,359	21,527	10,288	21,427	13	97	58	3	0	0
Culver	59,884	57,845	35,222	32,986	35,007	32,667	193	294	22	25	0	0
Downey	55,741	58,022	43,037	40,839	42,669	40,666	46	116	322	57	0	0
East Los Angeles	43,455	43,886	36,377	55,749	36,227	55,703	116	2	34	44	0	0
Glendale	23,601	26,533	14,983	16,177	14,983	16,175	0	0	0	2	0	0
Inglewood	21,150	13,509	10,631	27,817	10,573	27,802	2	0	56	15	0	0
Long Beach	27,631	32,187	18,450	17,361	18,105	17,041	162	168	183	152	0	0
Los Angeles	1,952,757	1,954,430	1,926,859	2,040,866	1,925,398	2,039,292	133	86	1,328	1,488	0	0
Los Cerritos	19,202	20,614	9,875	8,626	9,822	8,558	0	0	53	68	0	0
Malibu	14,417	12,999	20,090	8,913	20,077	8,901	4	8	9	4	0	0
Newhall	4,685	7,007	3,974	7,642	3,965	7,629	1	0	8	13	0	0
Pasadena	80,078	84,772	88,479	80,176	88,460	80,133	0	3	19	39	0	1
Pomona	15,415	15,323	9,979	9,691	9,888	9,590	10	3	81	98	0	0
Rio Hondo	8,670	13,806	6,302	4,314	6,291	4,299	2	2	9	13	0	0
Santa Anita	6,278	6,642	6,926	6,120	6,869	6,046	0	0	57	74	0	0
Santa Monica	348,654	298,978	249,874	221,757	249,503	221,609	19	12	352	136	0	0
South Bay	6,533	7,473	6,538	8,317	5,912	7,640	301	236	325	441	0	0
Southeast	13,431	16,009	7,440	8,322	7,401	8,291	0	3	39	28	0	0
Whittier	29,285	32,140	24,503	31,913	24,411	31,776	0	0	92	137	0	0

TABLE A-31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial					
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*		*Juvenile orders*[a]	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Marin:												
Central	702	45,041	6,263	72,828	6,183	72,677	37	68	43	83	0	0
Merced:												
Merced County	28,311	26,961	24,065	25,319	24,060	25,316	0	0	5	3	0	0
Monterey:												
Monterey County[b]	78,478	145,439	107,141	182,111	107,120	182,047	2	8	19	56	0	0
Monterey County (Consolidated)[b]	87,801	0	83,987	0	83,973	0	2	0	12	0	0	0
Napa:												
Napa County	0	184	143	143	85	130	56	13	2	0	0	0
Orange:												
Central Orange County	65,043	65,218	50,078	53,414	50,044	53,381	0	4	34	29	0	0
North Orange County	202,288	198,348	148,453	143,184	147,976	142,833	267	103	210	248	0	0
Orange County Harbor	201,213	204,557	170,133	182,765	169,834	182,420	92	244	207	101	0	0
South Orange County	35,748	28,381	24,220	19,879	23,584	19,875	571	0	33	4	32	0
West Orange County	208,395	192,414	150,337	150,040	150,109	149,883	0	0	228	154	0	3
Placer:												
Placer[b]	4,956	4,135	3,606	2,616	3,604	2,614	2	0	0	2	0	0
Riverside:												
Corona	996	209	1,030	119	1,030	119	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desert	5,877	3,477	3,485	2,717	3,463	2,710	18	6	4	1	0	0
Mt. San Jacinto	1,437	858	1,093	883	1,090	882	0	1	3	0	0	0
Riverside	12,259	14,984	6,212	7,587	6,212	7,587	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three Lakes	516	741	459	502	457	497	0	1	2	4	0	0
Sacramento:												
Sacramento	281,724	295,291	297,231	303,886	296,870	303,766	293	58	68	62	0	0
South Sacramento County[b]	220	0	221	0	221	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino:												
San Bernardino County	11,548	15,831	10,418	14,011	10,317	13,996	75	9	26	6	0	0
San Diego:												
El Cajon	290	399	341	413	220	295	113	99	8	19	0	0
North County	6,629	4,754	4,840	4,133	4,737	4,114	36	11	67	8	0	0
San Diego	15,962	13,956	13,586	10,473	13,398	9,934	187	539	1	0	0	0
South Bay	7,458	6,752	4,178	7,425	3,808	7,034	0	0	370	391	0	0
San Francisco:												
San Francisco	2,042,415	2,100,373	2,173,384	2,417,383	2,152,117	2,375,840	21,267	41,543	0	0	0	0
San Joaquin:												
Lodi	7,882	8,054	8,446	8,424	8,414	8,384	3	22	4	1	25	17
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2,780	2,752	2,565	2,104	2,563	2,100	0	0	0	1	2	3
Stockton	70,651	66,578	69,207	69,783	69,207	69,778	0	0	0	5	0	0
San Luis Obispo:												
San Luis Obispo County	40,996	26,132	21,463	14,157	21,412	14,142	0	0	51	15	0	0
San Mateo:												
Northern[b]	62,424	134,285	49,346	116,429	49,098	115,834	74	248	174	347	0	0
San Mateo County[b]	155,961	0	114,405	0	113,980	0	315	0	110	0	0	0
Southern[b]	45,238	87,888	29,103	78,897	28,695	78,250	370	596	38	51	0	0
Santa Barbara:												
Lompoc	2,081	1,824	1,589	1,468	1,567	1,451	3	2	19	15	0	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta[b]	0	1,421	0	2,528	0	2,517	0	0	0	11	0	0
Santa Maria	3,686	2,838	2,346	2,023	2,338	2,015	0	7	8	1	0	0
South Coast[b]	0	0	158	245	149	228	0	4	9	13	0	0

TABLE A-31D—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*				*Juvenile orders* [a]	
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*			
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Santa Clara:												
Santa Clara County	0	0	10,044	[R] 13,560	9,485	[R] 13,101	11	43	548	416	0	0
Santa Cruz:												
Santa Cruz County	196,840	187,141	125,278	119,563	125,261	119,467	7	42	10	53	0	1
Shasta:												
Redding	219	254	201	291	114	148	5	39	82	104	0	0
Solano:												
Northern Solano	4,528	3,640	1,952	2,401	1,934	2,379	0	2	18	20	0	0
Vallejo-Benicia	13,161	14,022	12,800	14,288	12,765	14,259	2	3	33	26	0	0
Sonoma:												
Sonoma County	101,122	96,839	85,006	83,256	84,883	83,244	41	3	82	9	0	0
Stanislaus:												
Stanislaus County	3,291	50,861	3,830	47,288	3,480	47,002	147	166	203	120	0	0
Sutter:												
Sutter County	253	214	392	286	389	282	2	1	1	3	0	0
Tulare:												
Porterville	224	440	151	372	151	372	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	896	801	440	368	440	368	0	0	0	0	0	0
Visalia	355	1,305	697	1,811	695	1,802	2	7	0	2	0	0
Ventura:												
Ventura County	3,217	2,804	3,124	3,618	3,124	3,618	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yolo:												
Yolo County	62,971	62,632	37,929	44,140	37,880	44,122	14	4	22	14	13	0
Yuba:												
Yuba County	1,257	1,091	620	523	618	519	2	0	0	4	0	0

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[a] Order of judges acting as traffic hearing officers pursuant to Section 257 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

[b] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State total	482,576	532,754	377,162	411,164	80,814	82,020	160,280	181,251	136,068	147,893
Alameda:										
Alameda	1,088	1,314	967	1,208	190	219	458	601	319	388
Berkeley-Albany	2,622	2,749	2,101	2,335	303	305	890	871	908	1,159
Fremont-Newark-Union City	3,494	3,578	3,149	3,341	506	456	1,371	1,510	1,272	1,375
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,653	1,849	1,396	2,124	308	410	487	1,011	601	703
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	12,828	14,103	10,303	12,172	1,617	1,856	5,371	6,379	3,315	3,937
San Leandro-Hayward	6,674	7,559	5,043	5,884	885	926	2,454	2,981	1,704	1,977
Butte:										
Chico	1,333	1,463	1,196	1,236	280	302	487	503	429	426
Contra Costa:										
Bay	3,650	3,352	3,164	2,443	452	308	1,085	965	1,627	1,170
Delta	1,947	2,258	1,642	1,999	326	414	650	864	666	721
Mt. Diablo	3,850	4,222	3,124	3,636	498	631	1,334	1,523	1,292	1,482
Walnut Creek-Danville	4,108	4,105	3,511	3,480	1,079	944	1,191	1,275	1,241	1,261
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	8,945	9,524	6,436	7,686	1,379	1,624	2,857	3,661	2,200	2,401
Humboldt:										
Eureka	963	1,072	770	882	144	157	367	433	259	292
Imperial:										
Imperial County	1,702	1,933	1,274	1,858	400	498	582	983	292	377
Kern:										
East Kern	989	1,124	850	864	195	258	367	330	288	276
West Kern	6,986	7,260	5,443	5,022	1,276	1,075	2,906	2,521	1,261	1,426
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	2,791	2,832	1,979	2,138	375	429	777	871	827	838
Antelope	1,917	2,046	1,732	1,868	419	451	627	697	686	720
Beverly Hills	3,897	4,640	3,271	3,511	446	406	1,310	1,509	1,515	1,596
Burbank	1,717	1,868	1,314	1,560	302	388	431	541	581	631
Citrus	7,204	7,346	5,320	5,862	1,013	954	2,382	2,780	1,925	2,128
Compton	5,107	6,324	3,626	4,074	320	290	1,913	2,232	1,393	1,552
Culver	2,018	2,361	1,472	1,724	302	385	593	707	577	632
Downey	4,140	4,619	3,199	2,935	577	571	1,617	1,379	1,005	985
East Los Angeles	4,407	4,930	3,116	3,818	406	495	1,854	2,276	856	1,047
Glendale	3,292	4,045	2,803	3,252	745	760	1,008	1,394	1,050	1,098
Inglewood	5,267	5,828	3,873	4,667	666	887	1,971	2,340	1,236	1,440
Long Beach	10,815	10,220	7,576	6,816	1,234	1,053	4,160	3,920	2,182	1,843
Los Angeles	70,670	76,929	59,169	57,189	13,591	7,160	23,463	27,053	22,115	22,976
Los Cerritos	2,767	2,939	2,033	2,496	381	461	812	1,015	840	1,020
Malibu	1,240	1,115	779	929	89	152	379	372	311	405
Newhall	1,492	1,530	957	1,177	180	256	392	481	385	440
Pasadena	4,452	4,633	3,342	3,241	426	140	1,445	1,661	1,471	1,440
Pomona	3,356	3,688	2,381	2,769	328	424	1,039	1,125	1,014	1,220
Rio Hondo	3,501	3,959	2,216	2,973	361	592	1,098	1,306	757	1,075
Santa Anita	2,069	2,395	1,569	1,579	370	332	654	684	545	563

TABLE A-32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	2,966	3,289	2,650	2,285	627	651	942	772	1,081	862
South Bay	8,484	9,622	6,248	7,040	1,371	1,513	2,430	2,931	2,447	2,596
Southeast	4,442	4,416	3,298	3,238	453	484	1,506	1,585	1,339	1,169
Whittier	3,686	3,906	2,889	3,097	574	543	1,260	1,341	1,055	1,213
Marin:										
Central	3,254	3,616	3,014	3,573	1,106	1,441	847	889	1,061	1,243
Merced:										
Merced County	2,330	2,503	1,723	1,822	298	298	904	922	521	602
Monterey:										
Monterey County [a]	2,879	6,639	2,309	5,587	387	1,040	1,336	2,803	586	1,744
Monterey County (Consolidated) [a]	3,053	0	2,556	0	421	0	1,437	0	698	0
Napa:										
Napa County	1,433	1,561	1,057	1,352	210	206	466	630	381	516
Orange:										
Central Orange County	14,274	15,347	10,690	11,294	2,368	2,687	4,975	5,214	3,347	3,393
North Orange County	11,230	13,506	8,615	10,466	1,930	2,381	3,405	4,530	3,280	3,555
Orange County Harbor	7,389	8,629	5,351	6,231	1,531	1,582	1,890	2,383	1,930	2,266
South Orange County	5,200	5,603	3,875	4,016	900	868	1,462	1,583	1,513	1,565
West Orange County	10,965	12,403	10,946	11,728	3,824	3,748	3,612	4,040	3,510	3,940
Placer:										
Placer [a]	2,162	1,342	1,604	1,219	293	359	667	396	644	464
Riverside:										
Corona	1,432	1,655	1,119	1,381	222	275	458	569	439	537
Desert	5,194	5,483	3,703	3,808	635	917	1,518	1,514	1,550	1,377
Mt. San Jacinto	1,945	2,164	1,564	1,884	325	481	619	724	620	679
Riverside	6,163	6,969	4,938	5,673	934	1,130	2,190	2,742	1,814	1,801
Three Lakes	1,510	1,641	1,162	1,322	256	290	406	555	500	477
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	19,832	21,929	14,434	15,807	2,723	3,166	6,810	6,906	4,901	5,735
South Sacramento County [a]	240	0	295	0	85	0	123	0	87	0
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	15,421	16,980	12,040	14,069	2,681	2,817	5,030	6,315	4,329	4,937
San Diego:										
El Cajon	7,149	7,706	6,013	6,121	1,558	1,611	1,982	2,110	2,473	2,400
North County	9,561	9,771	7,362	7,709	1,830	2,029	2,847	2,907	2,685	2,773
San Diego	21,718	27,925	15,733	17,421	3,716	4,687	6,124	6,350	5,893	6,384
South Bay	4,341	4,398	3,421	3,483	784	884	1,310	1,229	1,327	1,370
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	12,707	14,419	10,530	10,256	1,533	1,480	4,548	4,284	4,449	4,492
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	884	1,170	1,015	1,243	279	334	442	586	294	323
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,473	1,899	1,166	1,499	201	231	544	727	421	541
Stockton	5,259	5,432	4,561	4,795	983	1,100	2,265	2,383	1,313	1,312
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	3,544	6,398	2,689	3,717	698	1,423	1,050	1,335	941	959

TABLE A-32—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS SMALL CLAIMS FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	*Total filings*		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
San Mateo:										
Northern [a]	1,276	2,943	1,219	3,144	338	613	407	1,594	474	937
San Mateo County [a]	4,212	0	3,281	0	840	0	1,154	0	1,287	0
Southern [a]	2,802	6,431	2,207	5,214	396	1,058	807	1,898	1,004	2,258
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	659	632	515	483	122	107	215	210	178	166
Santa Barbara-Goleta [a]	0	2,009	0	1,559	0	360	0	584	0	615
Santa Maria	1,818	1,864	1,444	1,538	268	313	761	764	415	461
South Coast [a]	4,213	1,954	3,006	1,680	760	427	1,041	619	1,205	634
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	22,391	26,857	16,554	20,175	3,263	4,365	7,549	8,977	5,742	6,833
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	3,792	3,878	2,605	3,188	619	708	906	1,127	1,080	1,353
Shasta:										
Redding	1,792	2,033	1,539	1,744	470	451	570	653	499	640
Solano:										
Northern Solano	1,799	2,035	1,432	1,717	308	343	507	655	617	719
Vallejo-Benicia	1,568	1,759	1,362	1,651	211	209	560	770	591	672
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	5,216	5,835	3,865	5,284	840	883	1,514	2,388	1,511	2,013
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	4,928	4,980	3,298	3,410	559	753	1,643	1,483	1,096	1,174
Sutter:										
Sutter County	969	977	761	859	207	251	320	358	234	250
Tulare:										
Porterville	826	899	844	889	325	292	263	346	256	251
Tulare-Pixley	764	723	649	509	173	80	267	235	209	194
Visalia	1,958	2,141	1,475	1,536	343	258	709	734	423	544
Ventura:										
Ventura County	12,390	11,966	8,777	10,349	2,352	2,481	4,100	4,689	2,325	3,179
Yolo:										
Yolo County	1,627	2,188	1,247	1,737	239	308	612	876	396	553
Yuba:										
Yuba County	504	617	416	614	76	135	188	277	152	202

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

TABLE A-33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions After Trial			
	Total filings		Total dispositions		Dispositions before trial		Uncontested matters		Contested matters	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State Total	489,260	478,787	380,073	379,455	288,788	281,698	63,289	71,059	27,996	26,698
Alameda:										
Alameda	804	739	833	726	728	628	16	12	89	86
Berkeley-Albany	1,792	1,851	1,499	1,458	1,377	1,282	28	41	94	135
Fremont-Newark-Union City	2,739	2,696	3,591	3,258	1,723	1,403	1,566	1,626	302	229
Livermore-Pleasanton	1,077	1,157	824	1,015	570	688	145	264	109	63
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	14,915	14,048	11,979	11,323	10,491	10,070	302	268	1,186	985
San Leandro-Hayward	5,362	4,821	4,713	4,315	4,120	3,816	236	271	357	228
Butte:										
Chico	1,120	1,186	1,064	1,303	943	1,206	61	50	60	47
Contra Costa:										
Bay	4,017	3,494	3,321	2,823	2,800	2,427	217	245	304	151
Delta	1,955	1,846	1,455	1,414	1,236	745	57	502	162	167
Mt. Diablo	2,499	2,689	2,252	2,329	2,017	2,019	107	181	128	129
Walnut Creek-Danville	2,241	2,225	1,728	1,779	1,561	1,590	53	52	114	137
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	9,320	9,002	7,686	6,593	7,377	6,267	97	92	212	234
Humboldt:										
Eureka	810	827	650	782	500	575	64	113	86	94
Imperial:										
Imperial County	1,134	870	710	703	607	531	87	67	16	105
Kern:										
East Kern	471	344	350	239	277	185	40	34	33	20
West Kern	5,615	5,316	4,710	3,917	3,505	2,426	1,036	1,313	169	178
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	2,482	2,399	1,756	1,794	1,000	949	525	612	231	233
Antelope	1,714	1,454	1,164	1,090	699	697	352	305	113	88
Beverly Hills	4,663	5,925	2,275	3,140	2,065	2,855	70	61	140	224
Burbank	1,758	1,530	1,231	1,022	759	592	360	329	112	101
Citrus	6,630	5,650	4,723	5,097	2,682	2,525	1,747	2,295	294	277
Compton	6,665	6,111	4,178	4,401	1,821	1,788	1,746	2,090	611	523
Culver	2,271	2,365	1,692	1,582	1,064	1,004	564	519	64	59
Downey	3,751	3,291	2,738	2,319	1,498	1,141	930	924	310	254
East Los Angeles	1,930	1,808	744	1,039	406	790	164	133	174	116
Glendale	2,825	2,640	2,236	1,772	1,584	1,114	487	483	165	175
Inglewood	9,993	7,902	6,806	6,266	5,555	4,940	421	485	830	841
Long Beach	11,462	10,563	8,029	6,937	6,283	5,827	718	395	1,028	715
Los Angeles	97,270	98,503	80,769	83,214	57,877	56,756	17,377	20,921	5,515	5,537
Los Cerritos	2,798	2,569	2,216	2,109	1,172	1,014	815	902	229	193
Malibu	875	857	456	529	389	410	27	52	40	67
Newhall	874	890	597	518	438	426	110	41	49	51
Pasadena	5,256	4,878	3,734	3,400	2,496	1,855	693	1,116	545	429
Pomona	4,785	4,343	3,832	3,476	2,309	1,862	1,303	1,367	220	247
Rio Hondo	4,313	3,549	3,565	3,153	3,240	2,816	106	114	219	223
Santa Anita	1,824	1,460	1,181	2,089	729	1,580	354	364	98	145

TABLE A-33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Dispositions after trial*			
							Uncontested matters		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*19 –83*
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	2,722	3,257	2,176	2,795	1,503	1,935	609	765	64	95
South Bay	7,551	7,585	5,579	5,706	3,246	3,144	1,804	1,931	529	631
Southeast	4,421	3,917	2,993	2,441	2,162	1,775	464	324	367	342
Whittier	3,755	3,844	2,891	2,915	1,762	1,886	818	723	311	306
Marin:										
Central	3,424	3,986	2,967	2,917	2,703	2,482	168	308	96	127
Merced:										
Merced County	1,980	2,168	1,433	1,637	1,289	1,507	36	32	108	98
Monterey:										
Monterey County [a]	2,274	4,405	1,939	3,567	1,601	2,643	226	608	112	316
Monterey County (Consolidated) [a]	2,680	0	2,182	0	1,830	0	247	0	105	0
Napa:										
Napa County	1,295	1,367	1,143	1,362	1,103	1,301	9	15	31	46
Orange:										
Central Orange County	10,522	10,447	7,689	7,552	5,086	4,760	2,027	2,213	576	579
North Orange County	10,678	10,808	7,017	7,956	5,941	6,902	290	260	786	794
Orange County Harbor	5,957	6,435	4,210	4,402	3,814	3,954	150	165	246	283
South Orange County	3,783	4,036	2,701	2,796	1,670	1,816	799	741	232	239
West Orange County	8,825	8,934	6,653	7,155	3,901	3,807	2,296	2,944	456	404
Placer:										
Placer [a]	1,214	697	1,156	543	750	358	279	127	127	58
Riverside:										
Corona	1,004	955	721	673	403	341	216	220	102	112
Desert	3,321	3,605	2,850	3,028	2,471	2,580	206	247	173	201
Mt. San Jacinto	1,132	1,172	1,068	929	750	652	244	198	74	79
Riverside	5,094	4,912	3,397	3,703	1,546	1,742	1,418	1,696	433	265
Three Lakes	920	892	660	687	477	439	70	137	113	111
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	22,312	21,143	13,674	14,460	7,808	8,206	5,018	5,426	848	828
South Sacramento County [a]	88	0	86	0	30	0	35	0	21	0
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	13,932	12,766	10,851	9,899	6,784	6,129	2,844	2,749	1,223	1,021
San Diego:										
El Cajon	5,682	5,167	4,016	4,284	3,178	3,435	335	369	503	480
North County	5,664	5,333	4,130	3,851	2,070	1,943	1,762	1,542	298	366
San Diego	17,555	17,323	14,453	12,843	12,135	10,489	1,179	1,491	1,139	863
South Bay	3,166	2,931	2,795	2,663	2,453	2,410	93	58	249	195
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	18,539	18,642	13,618	13,679	12,254	12,574	982	669	382	436
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	1,030	1,071	1,051	1,102	956	975	22	52	73	75
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	1,198	1,351	918	1,011	688	781	139	150	91	80
Stockton	5,489	5,730	4,998	5,122	3,666	3,048	902	1,661	430	413
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	2,320	2,437	1,850	1,992	1,477	1,495	231	241	142	256

TABLE A-33—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
CIVIL FILINGS AND DISPOSITIONS (Excludes Small Claims)—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

							Dispositions after trial			
	Total filings		*Total dispositions*		*Dispositions before trial*		*Uncontested matters*		*Contested matters*	
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
San Mateo:										
Northern [a]	1,582	3,102	1,176	2,228	1,124	2,094	10	32	42	102
San Mateo County [a]	4,150	0	3,477	0	3,177	0	66	0	234	0
Southern [a]	2,692	5,414	2,198	4,637	2,028	4,260	45	92	125	285
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	481	528	420	450	379	365	7	65	34	20
Santa Barbara-Goleta [a]	0	1,378	0	982	0	375	0	592	0	15
Santa Maria	1,288	1,383	1,104	1,250	868	1,183	162	0	74	67
South Coast [a]	3,590	1,535	2,516	1,162	950	427	1,514	712	52	23
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	26,451	26,539	20,580	21,641	19,023	20,304	532	451	1,025	886
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	2,767	2,843	2,302	3,725	1,672	2,781	507	741	123	203
Shasta:										
Redding	1,781	1,698	1,595	1,446	1,234	1,183	233	157	128	106
Solano:										
Northern Solano	4,420	4,775	4,465	4,549	4,214	4,348	71	40	180	161
Vallejo-Benicia	2,030	1,999	1,575	1,583	1,419	1,491	64	36	92	56
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	5,782	5,311	4,873	4,932	4,571	4,410	116	224	186	298
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	7,548	7,471	6,326	5,852	6,049	5,421	162	237	115	194
Sutter:										
Sutter County	982	929	696	708	545	541	99	128	52	39
Tulare:										
Porterville	1,094	1,000	1,160	933	1,115	894	9	13	36	26
Tulare-Pixley	545	527	477	434	445	414	14	7	18	13
Visalia	1,703	1,912	1,412	1,541	953	968	314	363	145	210
Ventura:										
Ventura County	8,173	8,647	6,416	6,978	5,808	6,449	243	242	365	287
Yolo:										
Yolo County	1,811	1,705	1,539	1,112	1,280	884	168	132	91	96
Yuba:										
Yuba County	853	977	614	718	529	598	54	94	31	26

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[a] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

TABLE A-34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN[a]

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	Total		Reduced felonies		Other nontraffic		Total traffic		Traffic selected[b]		Other traffic		Civil	
	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83
State total	9,074	R 9,187	51	65	3,670	3,715	4,809	R 4,829	4,622	R 4,589	187	240	544	R 578
Alameda:														
Alameda	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Berkeley-Albany	40	58	0	3	12	22	12	17	9	13	3	4	16	16
Fremont-Newark-Union City	72	70	2	1	13	31	53	38	50	35	3	3	4	0
Livermore-Pleasanton	8	16	1	0	5	11	2	5	2	5	0	0	0	0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	216	218	4	1	102	126	89	76	83	68	6	8	21	15
San Leandro-Hayward	49	100	0	2	21	38	24	57	24	51	0	6	4	3
Butte:														
Chico	33	16	0	0	5	9	24	6	23	6	1	0	4	1
Contra Costa:														
Bay	206	164	0	2	89	64	117	93	116	90	1	3	0	5
Delta	50	36	0	0	23	14	27	22	26	22	1	0	0	0
Mt. Diablo	88	63	0	0	17	15	70	47	69	47	1	0	1	1
Walnut Creek-Danville	95	57	1	0	16	11	77	39	74	39	3	0	1	7
Fresno:														
Consolidated Fresno	128	84	10	2	39	24	76	48	74	48	2	0	3	10
Humboldt:														
Eureka	39	31	2	0	12	11	25	16	23	15	2	1	0	4
Imperial:														
Imperial County	20	34	2	1	11	18	7	15	6	15	1	0	0	0
Kern:														
East Kern	32	27	0	0	12	9	19	18	19	16	0	2	1	0
West Kern	161	172	0	0	91	70	68	98	66	98	2	0	2	4
Los Angeles:														
Alhambra	147	133	0	0	77	52	67	77	66	73	1	4	3	4
Antelope	70	87	0	0	33	48	37	37	37	36	0	1	0	2
Beverly Hills	111	98	0	0	27	25	74	70	74	65	0	5	10	3
Burbank	10	16	0	0	4	7	5	9	5	9	0	0	1	0
Citrus	95	99	0	0	36	32	57	60	48	44	9	16	2	7
Compton	116	91	0	1	53	45	62	45	59	41	3	4	1	0
Culver	28	19	0	0	6	7	19	10	19	10	0	0	3	2
Downey	57	64	3	6	23	29	28	26	28	25	0	1	3	3
East Los Angeles	77	44	0	0	36	18	39	19	39	19	0	0	2	7
Glendale	120	96	0	0	20	24	97	72	97	71	0	1	3	0
Inglewood	73	76	0	0	44	37	22	31	22	29	0	2	7	8
Long Beach	85	114	0	0	40	47	44	57	43	57	1	0	1	10
Los Angeles	1,120	1,129	0	6	625	585	353	413	325	368	28	45	142	125
Los Cerritos	122	101	0	0	47	41	72	58	72	58	0	0	3	2
Malibu	28	21	0	0	7	3	21	16	19	15	2	1	0	2
Newhall	62	54	0	0	16	18	45	33	44	32	1	1	1	3
Pasadena	55	54	0	0	19	10	32	42	28	40	4	2	4	2
Pomona	73	70	0	0	28	33	37	35	37	35	0	0	8	2
Rio Hondo	116	156	0	1	50	79	66	70	65	65	1	5	0	6
Santa Anita	55	61	0	0	28	28	26	29	24	27	2	2	1	4
Santa Monica	47	74	0	0	24	34	22	37	20	36	2	1	1	3
South Bay	163	220	0	0	43	77	108	125	103	123	5	2	12	18
Southeast	87	97	0	1	50	58	35	38	33	37	2	1	2	0
Whittier	206	106	1	0	106	46	97	55	96	54	1	1	2	5

TABLE A-34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN [a]—Continued

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	*Total*		*Reduced Felonies*		*Other Nontraffic*		*Total Traffic*		*Traffic Selected* [b]		*Other Traffic*		*Civil*	
	1983–84	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
Marin:														
Central	191	153	0	0	19	22	171	128	165	122	6	6	1	3
Merced:														
Merced County	49	54	0	1	10	16	32	34	32	32	0	2	7	3
Monterey:														
Monterey County [c]	104	370	0	0	24	139	78	225	76	220	2	5	2	6
Monterey County (Consolidated) [c]	89	0	0	0	35	0	48	0	47	0	1	0	6	0
Napa:														
Napa County	146	63	0	0	19	19	124	42	124	39	0	3	3	2
Orange:														
Central Orange County	158	169	0	1	85	87	62	68	62	68	0	0	11	13
North Orange County	121	144	0	0	51	68	62	69	59	69	3	0	8	7
Orange County Harbor	100	90	1	0	15	23	78	55	78	55	0	0	6	12
South Orange County	78	108	0	0	23	32	48	70	46	70	2	0	7	6
West Orange County	187	252	0	0	73	102	113	142	111	138	2	4	1	8
Placer:														
Placer [c]	24	29	0	0	10	10	14	19	14	19	0	0	0	0
Riverside:														
Corona	4	10	0	0	2	7	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
Desert	32	41	0	0	11	17	19	22	18	22	1	0	2	2
Mt. San Jacinto	19	18	0	0	12	1	6	17	6	13	0	4	1	0
Riverside	24	39	0	0	12	16	11	21	11	21	0	0	1	2
Three Lakes	6	6	0	0	2	4	4	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
Sacramento:														
Sacramento	196	305	0	0	76	91	116	198	111	190	5	8	4	16
South Sacramento County [c]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Bernardino:														
San Bernardino County	430	438	4	4	175	153	248	272	239	266	9	6	3	9
San Diego:														
El Cajon	91	93	0	0	30	32	55	57	54	53	1	4	6	4
North County	340	262	4	0	99	100	223	153	214	152	9	1	14	9
San Diego	349	338	0	2	165	147	157	161	148	146	9	15	27	28
South Bay	164	175	2	1	87	86	72	85	68	84	4	1	3	3
San Francisco:														
San Francisco	232	255	6	11	131	153	36	30	34	29	2	1	59	61
San Joaquin:														
Lodi	5	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	19	21	0	2	9	12	8	5	8	5	0	0	2	2
Stockton	48	44	0	0	25	11	20	26	20	26	0	0	3	7
San Luis Obispo:														
San Luis Obispo County	72	R 61	0	0	30	17	38	R 37	38	R 34	0	3	4	7
San Mateo:														
Northern [c]	12	44	0	0	10	22	2	13	2	13	0	0	0	9
San Mateo County [c]	60	0	0	0	18	0	40	0	40	0	0	0	2	0
Southern [c]	53	95	0	1	17	34	31	55	30	51	1	4	5	5
Santa Barbara:														
Lompoc	11	9	0	0	5	3	5	6	5	6	0	0	1	0
Santa Barbara-Goleta [c]	0	36	0	0	0	12	0	24	0	24	0	0	0	0
Santa Maria	106	16	0	0	48	8	37	6	37	6	0	0	21	2
South Coast [c]	38	34	0	0	24	17	9	17	9	17	0	0	5	0

TABLE A-34—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF JURIES SELECTED AND SWORN [a]—Continued

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

County and judicial district	Total		Reduced felonies		Other nontraffic		Total traffic		Traffic selected[b]		Other traffic		Civil	
	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83	1983-84	1982-83
Santa Clara														
Santa Clara County	301	[R] 254	0	0	93	83	185	161	170	148	15	13	23	[R] 10
Santa Cruz:														
Santa Cruz County	32	[R] 32	0	0	6	5	26	[R] 27	24	[R] 27	2	0	0	0
Shasta:														
Redding	13	13	0	0	1	1	10	10	10	10	0	0	2	2
Solano:														
Northern Solano	90	142	4	5	23	33	59	69	55	61	4	8	4	35
Vallejo-Benicia	39	38	0	1	17	13	20	23	16	23	4	0	2	1
Sonoma:														
Sonoma County	15	30	0	0	9	13	6	17	6	17	0	0	0	0
Stanislaus:														
Stanislaus County	266	216	1	0	79	43	185	171	174	155	11	16	1	2
Sutter:														
Sutter County	39	41	0	1	5	12	30	27	30	22	0	5	4	1
Tulare:														
Porterville	6	14	1	2	3	3	2	9	1	8	1	1	0	0
Tulare-Pixley	10	26	0	0	4	15	5	9	5	9	0	0	1	2
Visalia	67	80	0	6	39	30	27	40	27	37	0	3	1	4
Ventura:														
Ventura County	205	223	0	0	113	123	86	93	82	88	4	5	6	7
Yolo:														
Yolo County	27	39	1	0	6	8	20	31	20	31	0	0	0	0
Yuba:														
Yuba County	34	37	0	0	9	14	24	21	23	21	1	0	1	2

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[a] "Juries selected and sworn" are not the equivalent of cases disposed of by verdict since a single jury may try consolidated cases which in criminal matters may result in multiple dispositions. No disposition is reported for hung juries.

[b] Violations of Sections 20002, 23152, and 23104 of the Vehicle Code and Vehicle Code felonies filed as misdemeanors under Penal Code Section 17(b)4.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL AS OF JUNE 30, 1983 AND JUNE 30, 1984

	Number of Judicial Positions		*Cases awaiting trial at end of month* [a]						*Total cases per judicial position* [b]	
			Total		*Civil*		*Criminal*			
County and Judicial District	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/84*
State Total	620	601	96,308	107,506	29,780	33,926	66,528	73,580	155	179
Alameda:										
Alameda	1	1	66	29	40	17	26	12	66	29
Berkeley-Albany	5	5	325	330	88	61	237	269	65	66
Fremont-Newark-Union City	6	6	809	1,084	108	141	701	943	135	[R] 181
Livermore-Pleasanton	2	2	70	115	36	32	34	83	35	58
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	15	15	1,711	1,785	400	445	1,311	1,340	114	119
San Leandro-Hayward	7	7	1,550	1,273	136	114	1,414	1,159	221	182
Butte:										
Chico	1	1	25	133	25	21	0	112	25	133
Contra Costa:										
Bay	5	5	820	845	93	88	727	757	164	169
Delta	2	2	319	529	40	99	279	430	160	265
Mt. Diablo	4	4	1,632	1,850	94	153	1,538	1,697	408	463
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	832	933	78	112	754	821	277	311
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	11	10	1,913	2,143	163	173	1,750	1,970	174	214
Humboldt:										
Eureka	2	2	341	522	19	38	322	484	171	261
Imperial:										
Imperial County	4	4	362	331	58	25	304	306	91	83
Kern:										
East Kern	2	2	100	115	15	9	85	106	50	58
West Kern	11	11	643	1,114	213	317	430	797	58	101
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	4	4	653	1,235	101	81	552	1,154	163	309
Antelope	2	2	523	403	80	61	443	342	262	202
Beverly Hills	4	4	1,033	924	752	484	281	440	258	231
Burbank	3	2	260	270	102	101	158	169	87	135
Citrus	8	8	976	571	178	108	798	463	122	71
Compton	10	9	574	546	118	124	456	422	57	61
Culver	2	2	266	239	151	152	115	87	133	120
Downey	7	5	670	614	130	179	540	435	96	123
East Los Angeles	6	6	319	234	54	73	265	161	53	39
Glendale	5	4	699	697	136	100	563	597	140	174
Inglewood	8	7	628	751	264	323	364	428	79	107
Long Beach	10	9	2,583	2,589	624	600	1,959	1,989	258	288
Los Angeles	92	92	16,771	23,380	14,575	17,364	2,196	6,016	182	254
Los Cerritos	5	5	845	984	99	94	746	890	169	197
Malibu	2	2	279	219	98	63	181	156	140	110
Newhall	3	2	242	195	37	40	205	155	81	98
Pasadena	6	5	1,123	805	270	109	853	696	187	161
Pomona	5	5	624	639	145	158	479	481	125	128
Rio Hondo	6	6	978	940	127	129	851	811	163	157
Santa Anita	2	2	253	309	89	82	164	227	127	155

TABLE A-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL—Continued AS OF JUNE 30, 1983 AND JUNE 30, 1984

County and Judicial District	Number of Judicial Positions		Cases awaiting trial at end of month[a] Total		Civil		Criminal		Total cases per judicial position[b]	
	6/30/84	6/30/83	6/30/84	6/30/83	6/30/84	6/30/83	6/30/84	6/30/83	6/30/84	6/30/84
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	4	4	708	1,084	207	393	501	691	177	271
South Bay	7	6	1,874	1,220	405	286	1,469	934	268	203
Southeast	9	9	1,137	657	341	239	796	418	126	73
Whittier	6	5	1,424	1,422	185	198	1,239	1,224	237	284
Marin:										
Central	5	5	3,556	2,183	976	769	2,580	1,414	711	437
Merced:										
Merced County	5	5	322	281	27	19	295	262	64	56
Monterey:										
Monterey County[c]	–	8	–	1,088	–	124	–	964	–	136
Monterey County (Consolidated)[c]	10	–	800	–	115	–	685	–	80	–
Napa:										
Napa County	2	2	293	160	87	62	206	98	147	80
Orange:										
Central Orange County	14	14	6,327	7,147	588	728	5,739	6,419	452	511
North Orange County	13	13	1,593	1,965	498	640	1,095	1,325	123	151
Orange County Harbor	9	9	909	817	241	255	668	562	101	91
South Orange County	5	5	629	1,517	151	427	478	1,090	126	303
West Orange County	12	12	1,130	1,866	297	366	833	1,500	94	156
Placer:										
Placer[c]	3	3	426	499	280	292	146	207	142	166
Riverside:										
Corona	2	2	170	450	32	26	138	424	85	225
Desert	5	5	735	944	191	270	544	674	147	189
Mt. San Jacinto	2	2	71	101	59	54	12	47	36	51
Riverside	7	7	422	637	202	298	220	339	60	91
Three Lakes	2	2	51	45	43	36	8	9	26	23
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	17	17	715	1,136	541	614	174	522	42	67
South Sacramento County[c]	1	–	39	–	7	–	32	–	39	–
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	23	22	3,331	3,939	513	425	2,818	3,514	145	179
San Diego:										
El Cajon	8	8	1,809	1,761	147	80	1,662	1,681	226	220
North County	11	11	1,695	1,182	248	119	1,447	1,063	154	107
San Diego	27	25	4,510	4,891	360	528	4,150	4,363	167	196
South Bay (S. Diego)	7	7	595	638	65	71	530	567	85	91
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	23	22	4,561	6,185	775	1,338	3,786	4,847	198	281
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	2	2	75	92	31	46	44	46	38	46
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2	2	200	139	60	83	140	56	100	70
Stockton	7	7	615	673	127	302	488	371	88	96
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	515	467	91	143	424	324	129	117

TABLE A-35—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS TOTAL CASES AWAITING TRIAL—Continued AS OF JUNE 30, 1983 AND JUNE 30, 1984

	Number of Judicial Positions		*Cases awaiting trial at end of month*[a]						*Total cases per judicial position*[b]	
			Total		*Civil*		*Criminal*			
County and Judicial District	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/83*	*6/30/84*	*6/30/84*
San Mateo:										
Northern[c]	–	4	–	927	–	83	–	844	–	232
San Mateo County[c]	12	–	2,982	–	241	–	2,741	–	249	–
Southern[c]	–	8	–	1,473	–	139	–	1,334	–	184
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	1	1	16	15	10	12	6	3	16	15
Santa Barbara-Goleta[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Santa Maria	2	2	770	1,220	100	95	670	1,125	385	610
South Coast[c]	6	6	411	559	39	102	372	457	68	93
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	28	28	4,651	3,293	889	1,067	3,762	2,226	166	118
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	5	5	150	259	36	69	114	190	30	52
Shasta:										
Redding	1	1	202	418	52	74	150	344	202	418
Solano:										
Northern Solano	4	4	542	497	36	32	506	465	136	124
Vallejo-Benicia	2	2	165	155	43	84	122	71	83	78
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	6	6	754	1,300	84	166	670	1,134	126	217
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	7	7	595	698	150	122	445	576	85	100
Sutter:										
Sutter County	1	1	93	25	38	18	55	7	93	25
Tulare:										
Porterville	1	1	43	21	6	8	37	13	43	21
Tulare-Pixley	1	1	78	19	20	8	58	11	78	19
Visalia	2	2	286	298	118	130	168	168	143	149
Ventura:										
Ventura County	11	11	1,186	1,086	233	151	953	935	108	99
Yolo:										
Yolo County	3	3	219	282	46	50	173	232	73	94
Yuba:										
Yuba County	2	2	111	100	13	15	98	85	56	50

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[a] Cases awaiting trial include criminal and civil cases set for future trial and civil cases in which a memorandum to set has been filed but no trial date assigned. Small claims cases are excluded.

[b] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court.

[c] For explanation, see footnote applicable to the court on Table A-27.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Judicial Positions [a]								*Judicial Position Equivalents* [b]	
	Total		*Judges*		*Referees*		*Commissioners*			
County and Judicial District	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
State Total	620	[R] 601	518	508	9	8	93	[R] 85	645.7	617.2
Alameda:										
Alameda	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.2	1.0
Berkeley-Albany	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	[R] 1	4.8	4.6
Fremont-Newark-Union City	6	[R] 6	3	3	0	0	3	[R] 3	6.6	5.5
Livermore-Pleasanton	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.0
Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville	15	15	14	14	0	0	1	1	15.7	15.3
San Leandro-Hayward	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	7.2	7.3
Butte:										
Chico	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.3	1.4
Contra Costa:										
Bay	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	6.2	5.6
Delta	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.1
Mt. Diablo	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	5.0	5.3
Walnut Creek-Danville	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.6	3.6
Fresno:										
Consolidated Fresno	11	10	9	8	1	1	1	1	11.2	10.2
Humboldt:										
Eureka	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.0
Imperial:										
Imperial County	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.7	4.6
Kern:										
East Kern	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1.9	2.0
West Kern	11	11	9	9	1	1	1	1	11.0	9.9
Los Angeles:										
Alhambra	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.1	4.2
Antelope	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.1	2.1
Beverly Hills	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	5.8	5.4
Burbank	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	3.0	3.0
Citrus	8	8	6	6	0	0	2	2	8.0	8.0
Compton	10	9	6	6	0	0	4	3	11.1	11.1
Culver	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.8	2.7
Downey	7	5	5	4	0	0	2	1	5.5	5.6
East Los Angeles	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.0	6.6
Glendale	5	4	3	2	0	0	2	2	5.0	3.8
Inglewood	8	7	6	6	0	0	2	1	7.9	7.4
Long Beach	10	9	7	7	0	0	3	2	10.1	10.0
Los Angeles	92	92	74	74	0	0	18	18	103.1	98.8
Los Cerritos	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	5.0	4.5
Malibu	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.1	2.3
Newhall	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	2.9	2.2
Pasadena	6	5	4	4	0	0	2	1	6.6	5.6
Pomona	5	5	3	3	0	0	2	2	4.8	4.9
Rio Hondo	6	6	4	4	0	0	2	2	6.1	6.6
Santa Anita	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2.4	2.3

TABLE A-36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS—Continued

Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Judicial Positions[a]								Judicial Position Equivalents[b]	
	Total		Judges		Referees		Commissioners			
County and Judicial District	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83	1983–84	1982–83
Los Angeles—*continued*										
Santa Monica	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.9	4.4
South Bay	7	6	6	6	0	0	1	0	7.4	6.8
Southeast	9	9	5	5	0	0	4	4	9.9	8.7
Whittier	6	5	4	4	0	0	2	1	5.8	5.0
Marin:										
Central	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.9	5.4
Merced:										
Merced County	5	5	3	3	2	2	0	0	4.8	4.9
Monterey:										
Monterey County[c]	–	8	–	7	–	0	–	1	[d] 4.3	8.7
Monterey County (Consolidated)[c]	10	–	9	–	0	–	1	–	[d] 5.2	–
Napa:										
Napa County	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.6	2.2
Orange:										
Central Orange County	14	14	13	13	0	0	1	1	12.2	13.0
North Orange County	13	13	12	12	0	0	1	1	13.6	12.3
Orange County Harbor	9	9	7	7	0	0	2	2	9.7	9.1
South Orange County	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.0	5.2
West Orange County	12	12	10	10	0	0	2	2	12.2	12.1
Placer:										
Placer[c]	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.1	[d] 1.5
Riverside:										
Corona	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
Desert	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5.1	5.4
Mt. San Jacinto	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	3.2	3.6
Riverside	7	7	6	6	0	0	1	1	6.9	6.8
Three Lakes	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	1.8
Sacramento:										
Sacramento	17	17	15	15	0	0	2	2	18.0	17.7
South Sacramento County[c]	1	–	1	–	0	–	0	–	[d] 0.7	–
San Bernardino:										
San Bernardino County	23	22	21	20	1	1	1	1	23.6	22.6
San Diego:										
El Cajon	8	8	8	8	0	0	0	0	6.9	6.1
North County	11	11	10	10	0	0	1	1	10.7	9.7
San Diego	27	25	23	22	0	0	4	3	25.5	23.5
South Bay	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	6.6	4.9
San Francisco:										
San Francisco	23	22	20	20	3	2	0	0	21.1	22.2
San Joaquin:										
Lodi	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	2.3	2.2
Manteca-Ripon-Escalon-Tracy	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
Stockton	7	7	6	6	0	0	1	1	6.7	6.2
San Luis Obispo:										
San Luis Obispo County	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4.6	4.2

TABLE A-36—CALIFORNIA MUNICIPAL COURTS
NUMBER OF FULL-TIME JUDICIAL POSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Years 1982–83 and 1983–84

	Judicial Positions[a]								Judicial Position Equivalents[b]	
	Total		Judges		Referees		Commissioners			
County and Judicial District	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*1983–84*	*1982–83*
San Mateo:										
Northern[c]	–	4	–	3	–	0	–	1	[d] 1.7	4.1
San Mateo County[c]	12	–	9	–	0	–	3	–	[d] 6.3	–
Southern[c]	–	8	–	6	–	0	–	2	[d] 4.2	7.8
Santa Barbara:										
Lompoc	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0
Santa Barbara-Goleta[c]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	[R] –	–	[d] 2.5
Santa Maria	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	2.0
South Coast[c]	6	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	5.7	[d] 2.7
Santa Clara:										
Santa Clara County	28	28	24	24	0	0	4	4	27.9	26.6
Santa Cruz:										
Santa Cruz County	5	5	4	4	0	0	1	1	5.4	5.4
Shasta:										
Redding	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2.3	2.4
Solano:										
Northern Solano	4	4	3	3	0	0	1	1	4.2	4.5
Vallejo-Benicia	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2
Sonoma:										
Sonoma County	6	6	5	5	0	0	1	1	5.7	6.7
Stanislaus:										
Stanislaus County	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	7.3	6.9
Sutter:										
Sutter County	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0
Tulare:										
Porterville	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.6	1.3
Tulare-Pixley	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1.4	1.2
Visalia	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.5	2.5
Ventura:										
Ventura County	11	11	11	11	0	0	0	0	11.1	11.1
Yolo:										
Yolo County	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	3.3	3.2
Yuba:										
Yuba County	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2.0	1.8

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[a] Judicial positions include full-time court commissioners and referees in addition to the number of judges authorized for the court.

[b] Judicial position equivalents are defined as authorized judgeships, when adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts by municipal court judges and assistance received by municipal courts from assigned judges, full or part-time referees and commissioners or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

[c] For explanation, see applicable footnote on Table A-27.

[d] Figure may understate present staffing because the court (or position) was operative only for part of the fiscal year.

[R] Revised.

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS
Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Total nonparking filings		1983–84									
			Criminal								Civil	
			Nontraffic				Traffic					
				Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors					
County and judicial district	1983–84	1982–83	Felonies	Group A[a]	Group B[b]	Infract.[c]	Group C[d]	Group D[e]	Infract.[f]	Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other
State total	602,932	591,338	10,165	27,157	25,679	6,117	22,482	44,321	422,674	57,261	30,225	14,112
Alpine:												
Alpine	1,134	977	6	18	177	0	11	9	869	448	32	12
Amador:												
Amador	9,723	7,931	124	523	424	7	258	358	7,145	3,066	674	210
Butte:												
Biggs	1,403	696	0	34	41	0	69	77	1,110	24	44	28
Gridley	3,071	2,551	0	101	123	12	163	251	2,179	266	153	89
Oroville	11,327	10,297	743	1,112	594	143	332	861	6,611	420	506	425
Paradise	4,728	4,026	0	278	161	6	166	166	3,279	871	431	241
Calaveras:												
Calaveras	9,918	8,127	264	570	277	107	290	489	7,186	208	479	256
Colusa:												
Colusa-Williams	13,621	12,002	70	181	469	2	314	587	11,356	245	434	208
Del Norte:												
Del Norte County	8,207	7,242	135	317	145	0	335	459	6,352	154	305	159
El Dorado:												
Lake Valley	13,868	12,972	249	764	226	328	614	1,051	8,895	2,925	786	955
Placerville	11,962	12,418	180	506	428	0	266	1,089	8,129	92	788	576
Ponderosa	13,922	14,865	93	240	84	98	186	938	11,047	223	966	270
Fresno:												
Coalinga	13,355	13,322	99	294	455	34	455	1,331	10,248	494	384	55
Firebaugh-Kerman	12,391	12,619	520	674	1,297	14	760	1,273	7,301	731	401	151
Fowler-Caruthers	5,769	5,698	90	263	8	0	502	124	4,616	59	140	26
Kingsburg-Riverdale	3,413	3,921	41	173	38	4	182	172	2,511	60	213	79
Parlier-Selma	7,705	7,240	193	488	722	0	703	870	4,232	895	400	97
Reedley-Dunlap	4,750	6,261	144	435	131	171	276	494	2,774	2,753	239	86
Sanger	6,760	5,225	130	568	684	30	341	1,016	3,535	1,032	377	79
Glenn:												
Glenn County	13,037	4,346	195	246	290	18	527	563	9,932	209	1,043	223
Orland	–	1,660	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Willows	–	2,582	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Humboldt:												
Arcata[g]	8,158	8,829	0	542	273	277	485	132	5,792	1,925	388	269
Eel River	10,462	8,343	0	344	415	11	551	519	7,732	169	668	222
Klamath-Trinity[g]	1,543	1,301	0	113	37	0	49	148	984	33	189	23
Inyo:												
Inyo County	10,828	9,814	145	270	531	153	320	639	8,205	1,144	350	215
Kern:												
Arvin-Lamont	17,819	16,680	201	724	514	0	509	1,161	14,429	393	170	111
Delano-McFarland	8,477	9,382	304	901	901	82	508	937	4,327	1,260	377	140
Maricopa-Taft	24,818	16,781	78	430	340	62	355	1,315	21,770	1,441	322	146
Shafter-Wasco	13,269	13,823	207	723	586	8	443	1,061	9,702	902	361	178

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Total nonparking filings		*1983–84*									
			Criminal									
			Nontraffic				*Traffic*				*Civil*	
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
Kings:												
Avenal	4,558	4,178	44	154	165	65	229	474	3,324	208	65	38
Corcoran	3,563	2,353	176	626	385	15	370	578	1,162	237	170	81
Hanford	15,431	12,937	357	867	288	105	734	1,523	10,136	941	848	573
Lemoore	5,306	5,146	119	262	254	55	362	498	3,391	423	235	130
Lake:												
Clearlake Highlands	3,695	3,551	72	178	468	16	188	524	1,688	89	380	181
Kelseyville	1,777	1,154	24	141	130	6	40	104	723	11	546	63
Lakeport	4,036	4,266	81	198	207	23	153	408	2,482	512	317	167
Middletown-Lower Lake	2,403	2,050	41	28	86	62	59	92	1,833	0	148	54
Upper Lake	1,830	1,939	24	145	236	0	79	181	1,023	15	82	60
Lassen:												
Lassen Consolidated	6,776	5,074	224	289	157	1	182	131	4,841	278	779	172
Los Angeles:												
Catalina	914	705	6	70	249	0	9	259	89	875	215	17
Madera:												
Chowchilla	5,920	4,372	160	220	329	0	197	311	4,456	161	173	74
Madera	15,876	14,117	811	939	66	472	1,134	2,088	8,812	1,544	893	661
Sierra	4,825	4,179	103	330	534	53	277	92	3,080	33	303	53
Mariposa:												
Mariposa	2,693	1,741	70	123	246	0	63	38	1,968	144	141	44
Mendocino:												
Anderson	231	208	0	20	25	0	4	23	85	0	45	29
Arena	476	524	0	18	112	0	7	22	208	122	90	19
Little Lake	2,824	3,041	97	148	82	42	155	174	1,852	762	177	97
Long Valley	2,019	1,752	0	59	44	0	51	97	1,687	32	51	30
Round Valley	358	422	0	31	35	7	10	47	153	3	59	16
Ten Mile	6,613	6,811	112	350	310	245	190	1,136	3,805	401	325	140
Ukiah	12,627	11,387	295	548	278	203	494	1,027	7,661	1,818	1,551	570
Modoc:												
Modoc	3,919	3,035	69	121	169	3	121	402	2,657	95	288	89
Mono:												
Mono	7,475	5,251	115	305	398	386	157	131	5,405	795	366	212
Monterey:												
Central[h]	4,230	9,564	35	102	100	62	116	437	3,247	296	85	46
Southern[h]	10,133	25,138	39	239	563	35	367	782	7,887	570	128	93
Nevada:												
Grass Valley	8,061	536	161	284	140	0	252	542	5,732	4,628	605	345
Nevada	–	10,553	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nevada City	5,471	783	243	216	147	0	241	281	3,663	9,502	491	189
Truckee	18,584	14,465	74	168	283	27	312	3,223	13,956	1,778	274	267

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Total nonparking filings		*1982-83*									
			Criminal									
			Nontraffic				*Traffic*				*Civil*	
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1983-84*	*1982-83*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
Placer:												
Auburn-Colfax	–	10,652	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foresthill	–	142	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loomis-Lincoln	–	3,947	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roseville-Rocklin	–	7,023	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tahoe	4,954	4,400	168	326	173	2	351	143	3,075	2,570	503	213
Plumas:												
Almanor[i]	541	1,501	11	19	51	51	27	13	265	4	90	14
Plumas[i]	1,270	2,922	34	76	91	57	42	100	797	16	52	21
Plumas (Consolidated)[i]	3,457	–	82	116	185	98	174	195	2,255	49	271	81
Sacramento:												
Elk Grove-Galt	–	3,263	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Sacramento County[j]	4,088	4,787	0	110	530	0	248	195	2,805	172	146	54
Walnut Grove-Isleton	–	1,049	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Benito:												
San Benito County	10,959	8,801	232	503	809	0	481	1,257	6,287	48	1,052	338
San Bernardino:												
Bear Valley	11,559	8,064	108	177	146	823	299	1,293	7,763	189	695	255
Crest Forest	9,991	8,990	0	1,439	409	91	217	539	6,528	788	473	295
Needles-Calzona	11,035	11,129	75	288	300	35	167	425	9,618	56	104	23
Trona	879	613	0	14	11	109	23	17	541	29	155	9
Santa Barbara:												
Carpinteria-Montecito	–	3,130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solvang	7,938	6,182	19	192	587	0	133	235	6,235	505	389	148
Shasta:												
Anderson	5,548	5,100	0	425	276	101	217	399	3,591	302	249	290
Burney	2,970	2,439	39	118	299	45	106	257	1,843	0	233	30
Central Valley	11,464	8,374	0	565	795	0	133	543	9,075	27	204	149
Sierra:												
Sierra County	1,810	1,414	24	91	182	0	89	123	1,210	61	72	19
Siskiyou:												
Dorris-Tulelake	1,599	1,771	0	138	61	0	57	103	1,135	25	81	24
Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta	10,824	9,450	0	141	113	259	157	852	8,949	474	292	61
McCloud	390	310	0	26	45	0	13	27	235	0	37	7
Shasta Valley	5,824	4,657	0	263	61	171	123	763	4,250	252	149	44
Western	10,819	9,808	241	383	368	115	283	168	8,484	240	505	272
Solano:												
Rio Vista	1,549	1,256	28	62	366	28	155	133	546	405	124	107
Tehama:												
Corning	6,682	9,547	83	192	104	11	92	460	5,328	119	275	137
Red Bluff	13,330	13,613	174	601	309	75	430	679	10,140	935	584	338
Trinity:												
Trinity County	3,659	3,109	134	115	297	0	66	187	2,491	128	292	77

TABLE A-37—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING FILINGS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Total nonparking filings		1983–84									
			Criminal								Civil	
			Nontraffic				Traffic					
				Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors					
County and judicial district	1983–84	1982–83	Felonies	Group A[a]	Group B[b]	Infract.[c]	Group C[d]	Group D[e]	Infract.[f]	Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other
Tulare:												
Dinuba	11,387	9,092	498	467	368	0	644	237	8,339	23	632	202
Exeter-Farmersville	3,465	4,027	89	201	52	108	216	387	2,103	92	219	90
Lindsay	2,567	2,421	1	44	223	58	267	91	1,640	51	165	78
Woodlake	1,580	1,860	73	234	282	60	124	114	558	195	102	33
Tuolumne:												
First	4,037	4,142	112	232	345	1	223	248	2,125	182	284	467
Second	1,124	1,166	24	44	391	0	36	57	484	70	57	31
Third	4,048	4,103	84	201	212	276	238	187	2,641	267	124	85
Fourth	679	980	14	105	138	37	22	37	232	49	70	24
Fifth	2,844	2,941	55	238	243	56	106	142	1,852	223	95	57

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

[b] Group B misdemeanors include fish and game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

[c] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[d] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run, drunk driving, reckless driving with injury and driving under the influence of drugs.

[e] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all other traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a valid driver's license, failure to appear after signing citation, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[f] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[g] Arcata and Klamath-Trinity Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the North Humboldt Justice Court District, effective June 26, 1984.

[h] Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District to become the Monterey County (Consolidated) Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[i] Almanor and Plumas Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Plumas (Consolidated) Justice Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[j] South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS

Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Total nonparking dispositions		*1983–84*									
			Criminal								*Civil*	
			Nontraffic				*Traffic*					
				Misdemeanors			*Misdemeanors*					
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*Felonies*	*Group A* [a]	*Group B* [b]	*Infract.* [c]	*Group C* [d]	*Group D* [e]	*Infract.* [f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
State Total	528,214	520,084	7,715	21,788	23,024	5,068	19,194	44,028	373,762	46,520	22,807	10,828
Alpine:												
Alpine	980	814	6	19	161	0	11	10	741	510	26	6
Amador:												
Amador	10,144	9,364	66	549	510	2	297	401	7,654	2,059	473	192
Butte:												
Biggs	1,462	619	0	42	60	0	49	82	1,184	24	16	29
Gridley	2,261	2,310	4	61	98	10	138	180	1,573	162	107	90
Oroville	10,298	8,337	388	1,353	604	138	306	726	6,012	311	391	380
Paradise	4,084	3,316	9	229	150	2	161	180	2,883	439	317	153
Calaveras:												
Calaveras	7,215	6,983	167	480	335	94	216	412	4,819	209	507	185
Colusa:												
Colusa-Williams	12,075	10,624	57	120	546	2	272	1,107	9,442	224	364	165
Del Norte:												
Del Norte County	6,999	6,563	129	232	134	2	257	575	5,343	140	218	109
El Dorado:												
Lake Valley	17,737	9,022	107	332	374	499	510	3,476	11,517	2,773	294	628
Placerville	10,205	8,793	75	280	230	0	232	758	7,787	2	533	310
Ponderosa	13,025	15,596	82	206	98	56	164	770	10,504	191	900	245
Fresno:												
Coalinga	12,375	11,905	101	237	396	28	469	1,597	9,113	325	336	98
Firebaugh-Kerman	12,842	12,486	380	794	1,669	22	1,004	1,177	7,140	600	464	192
Fowler-Caruthers	4,874	5,201	71	131	7	0	281	174	4,096	36	94	20
Kingsburg-Riverdale	2,890	2,724	42	113	23	12	113	139	2,240	23	179	29
Parlier-Selma	5,460	5,025	166	369	370	0	571	380	3,274	324	279	51
Reedley-Dunlap	3,705	4,867	99	368	110	92	232	315	2,197	1,246	208	84
Sanger	7,575	5,409	107	587	620	44	491	1,064	4,329	763	280	53
Glenn:												
Glenn County	10,512	3,370	182	256	204	9	483	636	7,870	129	785	87
Orland	–	1,576	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Willows	–	1,931	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Humboldt:												
Arcata [g]	8,462	8,691	0	469	254	273	365	150	6,452	1,788	314	185
Eel River	8,224	6,981	0	320	357	10	352	269	6,170	102	537	209
Klamath-Trinity [g]	2,132	1,347	0	114	51	0	48	204	1,466	31	222	27
Inyo:												
Inyo County	10,432	9,537	146	226	544	158	326	427	8,132	1,112	319	154
Kern:												
Arvin-Lamont	15,395	13,126	200	582	307	0	400	1,953	11,748	211	147	58
Delano-McFarland	7,429	8,331	183	673	857	33	523	841	3,906	1,139	294	119
Maricopa-Taft	18,894	17,096	57	422	347	9	357	2,366	14,837	1,029	285	214
Shafter-Wasco	11,951	11,467	129	644	432	73	402	903	8,892	483	314	162

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Total nonparking dispositions		1983-84									
			Criminal									
				Nontraffic			Traffic				Civil	
				Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors					
County and judicial district	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
Kings:												
Avenal	3,874	3,752	31	110	115	37	190	287	3,045	147	51	8
Corcoran	3,175	2,306	132	292	184	19	210	845	1,231	170	154	108
Hanford	14,568	12,570	468	601	159	102	289	1,383	10,467	883	571	528
Lemoore	4,077	4,446	88	227	224	40	219	428	2,628	227	152	71
Lake:												
Clearlake Highlands	3,361	3,060	77	143	383	28	188	386	1,665	105	283	208
Kelseyville	1,586	1,147	22	129	113	5	35	59	722	7	411	90
Lakeport	3,835	4,328	80	190	239	22	186	198	2,468	570	272	180
Middletown-Lower Lake	2,132	1,935	7	9	35	22	41	207	1,641	0	138	32
Upper Lake	1,695	1,705	18	114	202	0	64	153	1,031	9	64	49
Lassen:												
Lassen Consolidated	5,207	4,315	191	229	131	0	167	112	3,877	152	380	120
Los Angeles:												
Catalina	913	707	5	69	249	0	9	260	89	875	215	17
Madera:												
Chowchilla	4,758	3,798	112	207	269	6	167	235	3,419	136	228	115
Madera	11,177	10,931	432	563	93	351	775	1,354	6,283	483	758	568
Sierra	4,128	3,492	49	220	402	25	205	59	3,003	32	146	19
Mariposa:												
Mariposa	2,644	1,976	70	149	222	0	73	76	1,904	119	102	48
Mendocino:												
Anderson	181	159	0	6	26	0	3	13	95	0	20	18
Arena	358	269	0	22	64	0	6	13	155	82	89	9
Little Lake	2,651	2,801	88	90	80	37	124	340	1,633	707	169	90
Long Valley	1,904	1,559	0	53	51	0	51	54	1,625	26	40	30
Round Valley	315	359	0	24	34	7	10	48	141	3	39	12
Ten Mile	4,870	5,049	90	298	330	227	198	426	3,029	355	143	129
Ukiah	9,044	9,657	222	591	182	216	457	593	5,295	2,061	1,011	477
Modoc:												
Modoc	3,334	2,493	69	125	195	3	82	245	2,198	76	293	124
Mono:												
Mono	7,120	5,042	97	261	385	402	126	217	4,881	851	607	144
Monterey:												
Central[h]	3,957	8,721	29	122	79	72	126	553	2,895	324	55	26
Southern[h]	8,913	21,233	24	171	384	28	309	596	7,273	455	90	38
Nevada:												
Grass Valley	5,774	77	123	203	173	0	208	380	4,211	4,333	275	201
Nevada	–	[R] 9,967	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nevada City	5,071	211	221	235	199	0	292	374	3,337	7,687	215	198
Truckee	20,665	7,820	77	142	287	50	691	3,861	15,136	1,457	265	156

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Total Nonparking Dispositions		1983–84									
			Criminal									
				Nontraffic			Traffic				Civil	
				Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors					
County and Judicial District	*1983–84*	*1982–83*	*Felonies*	*Group A*[a]	*Group B*[b]	*Infract.*[c]	*Group C*[d]	*Group D*[e]	*Infract.*[f]	*Illegal Parking*	*Small Claims*	*Other*
Placer:												
Auburn-Colfax	–	9,831	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foresthill	–	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Loomis-Lincoln	–	3,529	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roseville-Rocklin	–	5,965	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tahoe	3,910	4,381	196	266	320	2	218	83	2,094	3,084	505	226
Plumas:												
Almanor '	517	1,388	9	19	45	40	37	12	294	2	60	1
Plumas '	1,050	2,315	14	34	80	36	24	94	725	16	37	6
Plumas (Consolidated) '	2,903	–	38	80	140	84	117	147	2,059	35	224	14
Sacramento:												
Elk Grove-Galt	–	3,030	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South Sacramento County '	3,021	4,342	–	92	329	–	221	126	2,081	136	128	44
Walnut Grove-Isleton	–	752	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
San Benito:												
San Benito County	9,238	7,658	153	422	755	–	289	1,023	6,023	57	242	331
San Bernardino:												
Bear Valley	12,388	8,158	112	145	214	422	253	960	9,541	138	561	180
Crest Forest	8,911	7,668	–	834	612	40	211	739	5,952	522	352	171
Needles-Calzona	8,055	6,797	68	228	271	17	121	198	7,011	3	102	39
Trona	644	457	–	7	3	67	19	6	443	7	99	–
Santa Barbara:												
Carpinteria-Montecito	–	2,654	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solvang	6,777	5,706	16	106	459	–	143	293	5,513	335	174	73
Shasta:												
Anderson	5,142	4,766	–	338	238	97	173	445	3,335	202	305	211
Burney	2,548	2,140	43	82	295	48	92	100	1,493	–	318	77
Central Valley	9,348	15,247	–	489	559	–	119	468	7,476	108	131	106
Sierra:												
Sierra County	1,640	1,227	15	62	173	–	73	115	1,150	37	49	3
Siskiyou:												
Dorris-Tulelake	1,323	1,494	–	144	49	–	51	54	936	20	82	7
Dunsmuir-Mt. Shasta	8,235	7,397	–	77	61	164	83	465	7,203	301	164	18
McCloud	337	271	–	11	38	–	12	24	219	4	31	2
Shasta Valley	4,448	3,828	–	175	66	112	99	357	3,496	276	103	40
Western	8,228	7,843	178	283	287	85	239	161	6,461	318	461	73
Solano:												
Rio Vista	824	727	8	27	239	28	53	54	334	305	60	21
Tehama:												
Corning	5,586	8,483	64	167	99	14	82	370	4,446	92	238	106
Red Bluff	12,490	13,316	154	551	300	67	338	1,266	8,973	790	550	291
Trinity:												
Trinity County	3,354	2,720	63	101	259	–	47	151	2,402	133	265	66

TABLE A-38—CALIFORNIA JUSTICE COURTS
SUMMARY OF NONPARKING AND ILLEGAL PARKING DISPOSITIONS—Continued
Fiscal Year 1983–84

	Total nonparking Dispositions		1983-84									
			Criminal								Civil	
				Nontraffic			Traffic					
				Misdemeanors			Misdemeanors					
County and Judicial District	1983-84	1982-83	Felonies	Group A[a]	Group B[b]	Infract.[c]	Group C[d]	Group D[e]	Infract.[f]	Illegal Parking	Small Claims	Other
Tulare:												
Dinuba	9,266	8,169	436	273	226	0	487	237	7,209	12	339	59
Exeter-Farmersville	3,380	3,867	97	190	93	130	243	407	1,970	95	183	67
Lindsay	1,852	1,814	1	28	138	33	214	22	1,286	31	101	29
Woodlake	1,432	1,678	77	117	297	56	145	217	492	118	17	14
Tuolumne:												
First	3,353	3,374	72	168	284	0	145	157	1,929	99	212	386
Second	1,050	921	26	36	270	0	31	29	606	57	43	9
Third	2,925	3,158	64	159	189	185	186	110	1,888	184	94	50
Fourth	506	749	5	75	106	30	9	21	180	32	54	26
Fifth	2,609	2,805	31	199	193	44	89	90	1,844	254	84	35

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[a] Group A Misdemeanors are: Misdemeanor violations of Penal Code and other state statutes except intoxication and Fish and Game. Examples: Battery 242 PC, Disorderly Conduct 647 PC, Disturbing Peace 415 PC, Joy Ride 499b PC, Trespass 602 PC.

[b] Group B misdemeanors include fish and game violations, intoxication and city and county ordinances.

[c] Nontraffic infractions are city and county ordinances specified as infractions.

[d] Group C traffic misdemeanor violations of the Vehicle Code are hit and run, drunk driving, reckless driving with injury and driving under the influence of drugs.

[e] Group D traffic misdemeanors are all other traffic misdemeanor offenses except those specified in Group C. Examples of Group D traffic misdemeanors are speed contests, driving without a valid driver's license, failure to appear after signing citation, violation of weight limit for trucks, reckless driving without injury and driving with a suspended or revoked license.

[f] Examples of traffic infractions are running a stop sign, speeding, improper operation of vehicle, faulty equipment and improper registration.

[g] Arcata and Klamath-Trinity Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the North Humboldt Justice Court District, effective June 26, 1984.

[h] Central and Southern Justice Court Districts consolidated with the Monterey County Municipal Court District to become the Monterey County (Consolidated) Municipal Court District, effective January 1, 1984.

[i] Almanor and Plumas Justice Court Districts consolidated to become the Plumas (Consolidated) Justice Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[j] South Sacramento County Justice Court District became the South Sacramento County Municipal Court District, effective November 1, 1983.

[R] Revised.

Superior Court Glossary

Appeal refers to civil and criminal appeals from municipal and justice courts including appeals in small claims matters.

Awaiting Trial cases include civil and criminal cases calendared for trial. This category also includes civil cases not yet calendared in which a party has indicated readiness for trial by filing an at-issue memorandum.

Criminal is a count of defendants against whom an indictment, information, or certification was filed. All criminal charges filed in superior court are felonies. Some felonies, however, are disposed of as misdemeanors in superior court. *(See Municipal and Justice Court Glossaries for felonies)*.

Disposition refers to completion of a proceeding whether filed during the current or prior report period. Civil dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, dismissals, summary judgments and other judgments before trial. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include transfers to another trial court, convictions after pleas of guilty, and dismissals. *Contested* dispositions are trials in which evidence was introduced by both sides. *Uncontested* dispositions are trial matters in which evidence was introduced by one side only.

Eminent Domain is a count of parcels in a proceeding to take private property for public use and determine the amount of compensation due the owner.

Family Law is a proceeding in which a petition has been filed for dissolving or voiding a marriage or for legal separation.

Filings of civil matters mean all cases initiated during the report period while filings of criminal and juvenile matters refer to individual persons whose cases are before the court. Filings for a report period are counted even though they may not be disposed of in that period.

Habeas Corpus includes petitions for writs of habeas corpus and *coram nobis*, petitions seeking release from illegal restraints under Section 1473 of the Penal Code, and petitions challenging involuntary detention for treatment under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act. Habeas corpus may challenge either the legality of confinement or the conditions under which a person is confined.

Judicial Positions equal judgeships authorized by law plus full-time referees and commissioners.

Judicial Position Equivalents are an estimate of the number of judicial officers who were present and available to perform court business. The numbers include authorized judgeships, adjusted to reflect judicial vacancies and assistance given to other courts, plus assistance from full-time and part-time referees and commissioners, and assistance received from assigned and temporary judges.

Judges are the authorized number of positions, whether filled or vacant.

Juvenile Delinquency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code sections 601 and 602 seeking to make a minor a ward of the court or alleging violation of a criminal statute.

Juvenile Dependency petitions are petitions filed under Welfare and Institutions Code section 300, seeking to make a minor a dependent child of the court.

Median Time refers to the middle value in a listing where time values are placed in order from shortest to longest.

Mental Health includes selected proceedings to detain a person under the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act; proceedings to examine or detain a person as a mentally disordered sex offender, as a mentally retarded individual or narcotic addict; and proceedings to determine the present sanity of a criminal defendant.

Other Civil Complaints are cases not covered by another civil category. If the prayer is for money, it must be in excess of $15,000 to be filed in superior court.

Other Civil Petitions include petitions for adoption, for change of name, to establish the fact of birth or death (if not part of a pending probate proceeding), for writs of review, mandate and prohibition, for conciliation (when not part of a pending family law proceeding), and petitions filed under the Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act and other special proceedings.

Personal Injury, Death and Property Damage is a category that includes actions for damages in excess of $15,000 for physical injury to persons and property, and actions for wrongful death.

Probate and Guardianship is a category that includes all probate proceedings, will contests, guardianship and conservatorship proceedings, and petitions to compromise minors' claims (when not part of a pending action or proceeding).

Municipal and Justice Court Glossary

Disposition refers to completion of proceedings. Civil dispositions *before trial* include dismissals, summary judgments and other judgments before trial. Criminal dispositions is a count of defendants. Criminal dispositions *before trial* include bail forfeitures, transfers to another trial court, actions after pleas of guilty, and dismissals. *Contested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by both sides. *Uncontested* dispositions are cases in which evidence was introduced by one side only, and traffic matters where the officer's written statement or citation is introduced in lieu of the officer's appearance.

Felonies refer to all offenses which are punishable by imprisonment in a state prison or by death, including certain crimes charged under the Vehicle Code. Such complaints are filed in municipal and justice courts for a preliminary hearing to determine if there is sufficient evidence to adjudicate the offense in superior court.

Filings in criminal cases refer to the number of defendants accused. In civil matters, they are the number of cases for which an initiating complaint has been filed.

Group A Misdemeanors include nontraffic misdemeanor violations of the Penal Code and other state statutes, but exclude fish and game violations and intoxication complaints.

Group B Misdemeanors include nontraffic misdemeanor violations of local city and county ordinances and of the Fish and Game Code, and also include intoxication complaints.

Group C Misdemeanors include violations of Vehicle Code Sections 20002 (hit and run), 23152 (drunk driving and driving under the influence of drugs) and 23104 (reckless driving-injury).

Group D Misdemeanors include all traffic misdemeanors that are not included in the Group C misdemeanor category.

Illegal Parking includes all violations of parking regulations established by state statutes and local ordinances.

Judicial Positions include authorized judges and full-time referees and commissioners.

Judicial Position Equivalents are estimates of the number of judicial officers who were available to conduct court business. The numbers include authorized judgeships, adjusted to reflect judge vacancies, assistance rendered to other courts and assistance received from full-time and part-time commissioners and referees, plus assistance received from assigned judges or from temporary judges serving by stipulation of the parties.

Juvenile Orders are issued by municipal court judges acting as referees pursuant to designation by the superior court.

Nontraffic Infractions include local city and county ordinances unrelated to traffic and specified as infractions.

Other Civil includes all civil matters with a value of $15,000 or less, except small claims matters.

Small Claims refers to all matters filed in small claims court (value of $1,500 or less).

Traffic Infractions include violations of traffic regulations, but do not include violations of parking regulations.